BUDGET ACTIVITY: NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

For FY 2013, NOAA requests a net decrease of $27,704,000 and 36 FTE below the FY 2013 base level for a total of $880,286,000 and 2,836 FTE for the National Marine Fisheries Service after a technical transfer of $5,116,000 and 4 FTE from the National Ocean Service. This includes $10,678,000 and 3 FTEs in inflationary adjustments.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is responsible for the management and conservation of living marine resources within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)—the area extending from three to 200 nautical miles offshore. NMFS provides critical support, and scientific and policy leadership in the international arena, and plays a key role in the management of living marine resources in coastal areas under state jurisdiction. NMFS implements science-based conservation and management actions aimed at sustaining long-term use and promoting the health of coastal and marine ecosystems. These actions result in maximized benefits to the Nation from the use of living marine resources. Programmatic authority for fisheries management, species protection, and habitat conservation activities is derived primarily from the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), and Endangered Species Act (ESA). Other acts provide additional authority for enforcement, seafood safety, habitat restoration, and cooperative efforts with states, tribes, interstate fishery commissions, and other countries. All of these activities rely on a strong scientific and research competency to support the challenging public policy decision process associated with NMFS's stewardship responsibility.

The National Marine Fisheries Service budget is organized into five subactivities under the Operations, Research and Facilities appropriation:

- Protected Species Research and Management ($176,648,000 and 812 FTE) includes Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base, Species Recovery Grants, Marine Mammals, Marine Turtles, Other Protected Species (Marine Fish, Plants, and Invertebrates), Atlantic Salmon, and Pacific Salmon.
- Fisheries Research and Management ($431,374,000 and 1,387 FTE) includes Fisheries Research and Management Programs, National Catch Share Program, Expand Annual Stock Assessments - Improve Data Collection, Economics & Social Sciences Research, Salmon Management Activities, Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions, Fisheries Statistics, Fish Information Networks, Survey and Monitoring Projects, Fisheries Oceanography, American Fisheries Act, National Standard 8, Reducing Bycatch, and Product Quality and Safety.
- Enforcement and Observers/Training ($106,790,000 and 385 FTE).
- Habitat Conservation and Restoration ($47,261,000 and 153 FTE) includes Habitat Management & Restoration.
- Other Activities Supporting Fisheries ($58,439,000 and 134 FTE) includes Antarctic Research, Aquaculture, Climate Regimes & Ecosystem Productivity, Computer Hardware and Software, Cooperative Research, Information Analyses & Dissemination, Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment & Prediction Program (MarMap), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), NMFS Facilities Maintenance, and Regional Studies.

The National Marine Fisheries Service budget includes the following other accounts:

- Fishermen's Contingency Fund
- Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund

- Promote and Develop American Fishery Products & Research Pertaining to American Fisheries, which includes Saltonstall-Kennedy (S-K) Funds
- Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund
- Limited Access System Administration Fund
- Foreign Fishing Observer Fund
- Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund
- Federal Ship Financing Fund
- Fisheries Finance Program Account
- Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund
- Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund

In partnership with other Federal agencies and with state and local governments, NMFS is responsible for managing living marine resources along the Nation's coastal zone and throughout the EEZ. This is done through restoring degraded habitats; protecting and ensuring sustainable use of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes living resources; and enabling domestic marine aquaculture production. NMFS is responsible for protecting, restoring, and managing species listed under the ESA and MMPA, as well as their habitats, and for managing and rebuilding fish stocks to population levels that will support economically viable and sustainable harvest opportunities. NMFS also provides advice, technical tools, scientific information, and training to coastal residents, communities, and other decision makers and users of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes areas.

Ecosystem-based management is an important component of NMFS's conservation and management practices. By understanding the complex ecological and socioeconomic environments in which living marine resources exist, managers may be able to better anticipate and predict the effects of management actions on a given coastal or marine ecosystem. NMFS uses the following strategies for implementing ecosystem-based management:

- Engage and collaborate with partners to achieve regional objectives by delineating regional ecosystems, working with regional ecosystem councils, and implementing cooperative strategies to improve regional ecosystem health.
- Where appropriate, seek to transform the way fisheries are managed, moving from more traditional management tools to market-based approaches to fisheries management - variously called catch shares, limited access privilege programs, or sector management. These types of approaches create incentives for fishermen to engage in sustainable and economically efficient fishing practices that conserve and protect the fishery, thereby maximizing the current and future value of the resource.
- Improve management of living marine resources by advancing the understanding of ecosystems through better simulation and predictive models.
- Develop coordinated regional and national outreach and education efforts to improve public understanding and involvement in stewardship of coastal and marine ecosystems.
- Engage in technological and scientific exchange with domestic and international partners to protect, restore, and manage living marine resources within and beyond the Nation's borders.

Work is conducted by NMFS field elements, with oversight, review, and direction provided from NMFS headquarters in Silver Spring, Maryland. The field structure consists of six Regional Offices, each with a Science Center that conducts research and directs the work carried out by the other laboratories and satellite/special purpose facilities in that region.

Major NMFS facilities are located at the following sites:

Northeast:	Regional Office - Gloucester, MA Science Center - Woods Hole, MA Major Laboratories - Milford, CT; Narragansett, RI Satellite/Special Purpose Facilities - Smithsonian (National Systematics Lab), Washington, DC
Southeast:	Regional Office - St. Petersburg, FL Science Center - Miami, FL Major Laboratories - Beaufort, NC; Galveston, TX; Panama City, FL; Pascagoula, MS Satellite/Special Purpose Facilities - Stennis Space Center Bay, St. Louis, MS
Southwest:	Regional Office - Long Beach, CA Science Center - La Jolla, CA Major Laboratories - Santa Cruz, CA
Northwest:	Regional Office - Seattle, WA at Sand Point Science Center - Seattle, WA at Montlake Satellite/Special Purpose Facilities - Manchester, WA; Mukilteo, WA; Pasco, WA; Newport, OR; Hammond, OR
Alaska:	Regional Office - Juneau, AK Science Center - Seattle, WA at Sand Point Major Laboratories – Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute, AK; Auke Bay, AK; Kodiak, AK Satellite/Special Purpose Facilities - Little Port Walter, AK
Pacific Islands:	Regional Office – Honolulu, HI Science Center – Honolulu, HI

In the FY 2013 Request, NOAA proposes to close the Sandy Hook, NJ and the Pacific Grove, CA laboratories, consolidating into the remaining facilities.

Research and Development Investments:
The NOAA FY 2013 Budget estimates for its activities, including research and development programs, are the result of an integrated requirements-based strategic planning process. This process provides the structure to link NOAA's strategic vision with programmatic detail and budget development, with the goal of maximizing resources while optimizing capabilities. NMFS requests $59,673,000 for investments in R&D and infrastructure to support R&D in the FY 2013 Budget.

NOAA's R&D planning is tied to the goals, enterprises, and associated objectives outlined in NOAA's Next Generation Strategic Plan. Specifically, NOAA's Science and Technology Enterprise and underlying objectives of holistic understanding of the Earth system through research; accurate and reliable data from observing systems; and an integrated environmental modeling system, provide the basis for a set of internal implementation plans covering a 7-year period which guide NOAA's research and development activities. The NOAA Research Council - an internal body composed of senior scientific personnel from every line office in the agency - informs the annual updates to these implementation plans, and is developing the next 5-Year

Research and Development Plan for NOAA (FY2013- 2018), which will be publicly available when completed. This new plan will reflect NOAA's strategic objectives, provide a single guiding document for our scientists, the public, and our partners, and inform future internal planning efforts.

Significant Adjustments to Base:
NOAA requests an increase of 3 FTE and $10,678,000 to fund adjustments to current programs for NMFS. The increase will fund the estimated FY 2013 federal pay raise of 0.5 percent. The increase will also provide inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration (GSA).

NOAA also requests the following transfers for a net change to NOAA of $5,116,000.

From Office	Line	To Office	Line	Amount
NOS	Marine Debris Program	NMFS	Habitat Management and Restoration	$4,618,000/ 3 FTE
NOS	Estuary Restoration Program	NMFS	Habitat Management and Restoration	$498,000/ 1 FTE
NMFS	Fisheries Habitat Restoration	NMFS	Habitat Management and Restoration	$20, 765,000/ 54 FTE

NOAA requests a technical adjustment to transfer the Marine Debris Program from NOS to NMFS. The consolidation of the Marine Debris Program to NMFS's Habitat Management and Restoration will allow NMFS to manage the activities in these programs in one line office and budget line.

NOAA requests a technical adjustment to transfer the Estuary Restoration Program from NOS to NMFS. The consolidation of the Estuary Restoration Program with NMFS's Habitat Management and Restoration will allow NMFS to manage the activities in these programs in one line office and budget line.

NOAA requests technical adjustments to: 1) change the name of the Sustainable Habitat Management line to Habitat Management and Restoration, and 2) to move $20,765,000 and 54 FTEs from Fisheries Habitat Restoration to the renamed line: Habitat Management and Restoration. This renaming and transfer will allow NMFS to manage sustainable habitat management activities and fisheries habitat restoration activities, including Community Based Restoration and Chesapeake Bay Oyster Restoration, in one budget line – Habitat Management and Restoration.

Administrative Cost Savings:
The Administration is continuing its pursuit of an aggressive government-wide effort to curb non-essential administrative spending. As a result, the Department of Commerce continues to seek ways to improve the efficiency of programs without reducing their effectiveness. The Department's total savings target for FY 2013 is $176 million, which includes $142.8 million in savings initiated in FY 2012 and an additional $33.2 million planned for FY 2013. Building on NMFS' administrative savings planned for FY 2012 ($16.3 million), an additional $0.23 million in savings is targeted for FY 2013 for a total savings in FY 2013 of $16.5 million.

Headquarters Administrative Costs:

In FY 2013 NMFS Line Office headquarters will use $21,378,000 in funds to support general management activities, financial and budgeting, and IT related expenses, as well as supporting facilities and other general operating costs. These funds also include support for service contracts, utilities, and rent charges from the General Services Administration. Specifically, NMFS will use headquarters administrative funds to support the following:

Headquarters Program Support Type	Description	FY 2013 Amount	FY 2013 FTE associated with NMFS
General Management & Direction/Executive Management	Includes Assistant Administrator's office, public affairs, information services	$7,683,000	36.3
Budget & Finance	Includes Budget, Finance and Accounting	$4,738,000	20.5
Facilities/Other Administrative (CAO Functions)	Includes Facilities and Security costs, as well as other CAO related activities	$2,564,000	5.0
Human Resources	All HR services, including EEO	$2,492,000	13.8
Acquisitions and Grants		$447,000	2.5
Information Technology	Includes IT-related expenses and other CIO related activities	$3,454,000	20.9
Total		**$ 21,378,000**	**99.0**

Narrative Information:
Following this section are base justification materials and program change narratives by subactivity for this line office. Please note that no program change narrative is provided for program changes of less than $100,000, however, a summary exhibit is provided at the end of each subactivity showing the object class detail for the small program changes. Please contact the NOAA budget office if details for any of these changes are required.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPROPRIATION: OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

SUBACTIVITY: PROTECTED SPECIES RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT

The mission of the Protected Species Research and Management program is to protect and improve the health of protected species, the ecosystems that sustain them, and the communities that value and depend on them. The program fosters partnerships and employs scientific excellence and rigorous conservation actions to reverse the trend of human-caused declines that threaten the marine and coastal ecosystems we all share. Further, healthy habitats and sustainable populations of protected species are necessary for the continuity and promotion of the Nation's fishery operations. Protected species include those listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and most of the marine mammals covered by the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA).

NMFS shares responsibility for implementing the ESA and MMPA with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). In general, USFWS is responsible for the conservation of terrestrial and freshwater aquatic organisms, some marine mammals, and marine turtles on their nesting beaches. NMFS is responsible for the conservation of most marine mammals, most marine and anadromous fish, marine turtles at sea, marine invertebrates (including corals), and marine plants.

NMFS develops recovery and conservation plans to identify and evaluate threats to species and how they can be reduced and/or eliminated. NMFS implements conservation programs for protected resources in cooperation with Federal partners, states, territories, tribal communities, and economic interests (e.g., energy and fisheries) by leveraging resources and engaging local knowledge and expertise. Conservation actions may also include promulgating regulations to ensure that lawful activities are compatible with species recovery. For example, NMFS promulgated regulations to reduce ship speed in coastal waters to reduce vessel collisions with endangered whales. To ensure its decisions are based on the best available science, NMFS conducts investigations within an ecosystem-based framework using ship, aerial, and acoustic surveys, as well as ecological modeling tools. Data gathered from these investigations provide information on the status of protected species and the effects on these species from fisheries, energy exploration and development, climate change and natural disasters, and methods to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate their adverse effects.

Protected Species Programs are administered through the following budget line items:

Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base

Under the legislative authority of the ESA and MMPA, as well as other environmental legislation, international treaties, and agreements, this budget line supports activities that conserve and recover species threatened or endangered with extinction, as well as most marine mammals. This effort is critical to ensuring biological sustainability of all marine and anadromous species and the ecosystems on which they depend, as well as sustainable economic development in a manner compatible with species conservation and recovery. These funds are also used to coordinate with other NOAA programs to deliver science for the assessment of threats and risk of proposed actions. The science is used for determining appropriate conservation measures to reduce or eliminate threats to protected species while authorizing appropriate economic and national defense readiness activities that may affect these species. Some examples of the scientific research conducted includes identifying and quantifying the effects of anthropogenic and natural factors on protected species populations and the variability of these effects over time and space. It also includes identifying and evaluating various science-based management tools such as fishing gear modifications and passive acoustic monitoring devices that can be

used to monitor populations as well as recover and conserve protected species. Major components of this budget line include:

Interagency Consultation (ESA Section 7): ESA Section 7 requires Federal agencies to ensure that any action they fund, authorize, or undertake is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat that has been designated for these species. This consultation with Federal action agencies is critical for decision-making regarding authorizations for lawful activities such as building roads and bridges, commercial fishing, or defense readiness training to be implemented in a manner that is compatible with species conservation and recovery.

Listing: Any U.S. citizen or organization may petition NMFS to list a species as threatened or endangered, reclassify an already listed species, or revise designated critical habitat under the ESA. Once a petition is received, the ESA outlines specific deadlines that must be followed. Within 90 days of receiving a petition to list, reclassify a species, or revise critical habitat, NMFS must announce in the *Federal Register* its initial determination regarding whether the petitioned action may be warranted. If NMFS determines the petitioned action may be warranted it must begin a status review of the species. Status reviews rely upon the best available scientific and commercial data to determine whether a species should be listed or reclassified. Within 12 months of receiving the petition date NMFS must determine if the listing or reclassification is warranted. If warranted, NMFS must then publish a proposed rule to list a species. NMFS then considers public comments and any new information that might become available and must publish a final determination a year after the date of publishing the proposed rule. The ESA also generally required that critical habitat be designated concurrently with the final listing.

Once a species is listed, NMFS is required by the ESA to develop a recovery plan and implement the protections of the ESA. When a species is listed as endangered, the ESA Section 9 take prohibitions are automatically extended. However, if the species is listed as threatened NMFS must issue separate protective regulations under Section 4(d) of the ESA in order to extend take prohibitions to the species. Implementation of recovery actions usually takes place after these activities conclude.

Permits and Authorizations: Permits and authorizations are required under the ESA and MMPA to conduct activities that may result in the take (harassing, hunting, capturing, harming, killing, or collecting) of a protected species. NMFS issues permits and authorizations related to direct and indirect take of listed species as authorized by the ESA and MMPA. For example, permits and take authorizations cover scientific research to study the ecology and biology of protected species, the incidental take and harassment of marine mammals by explosive detonations or high-energy sonars, or commercial fishing activities.

Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Program: This program, authorized by the 1992 Amendments to the MMPA, designates NMFS as the lead Federal agency to coordinate stranding networks; responses and investigations of mortality events; biomonitoring; tissue and serum banking; and analytical quality assurance.

Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Assessment and Marine Acoustics: The protected resources stock assessment and monitoring activities supported under this line also include assessment of the effects of noise on marine mammals from human-caused sources. These assessments and biological investigations improve the information available to determine whether a species' status is declining, stable, or increasing.

Species Recovery Grants
Under the legislative authority of Section 6 of the ESA, NMFS administers agreements with states and territories and provides Species Recovery Grants to implement conservation actions for listed, recently de-listed, and candidate species that reside within that state or territory. Funding supports the development and implementation of recovery strategies, scientific research, or public outreach and education activities. NMFS currently has Section 6 agreements with 23 states and territories, and is developing additional agreements.

Marine Mammals
Under the authority of the MMPA and ESA (for listed marine mammals), NMFS develops and implements a variety of programs for the protection, conservation, and recovery of the approximately 160 marine mammal stocks listed under the MMPA. The major activities conducted under this budget line include:

Marine Mammal–Commercial Fisheries Interactions: NMFS annually classifies fisheries into one of three categories according to the level of incidental mortality or serious injury of marine mammals. The categories are 1) frequent incidental mortality or serious injury of marine mammals; 2) occasional incidental mortality or serious injury of marine mammals; and 3) remote likelihood of or no known incidental mortality or serious injury of marine mammals. Throughout the year NMFS also works collaboratively with the commercial fishing industry and other stakeholders to identify measures to reduce the impact of commercial fisheries on protected species.

Population Assessment and Monitoring: NMFS uses several years of assessments and statistical modeling to forecast trends for protected species populations in the context of conservation actions, classification of fisheries interactions, other anthropogenic activities, and the impact of climate and natural environmental variations. Assessments, analyses of population trends over time, and assessments of human-induced mortality and serious injury provide the biological basis for management actions to list fisheries by levels of impact on marine mammals, and then effectively recover and conserve protected species, and minimize the impacts of various human activities. Further, the results of assessments inform the consideration of proposed actions affecting protected species and may lead to the development of regulatory actions.

Research: NMFS conducts research to address management actions focusing on specific questions concerning the biology and behavior of the species, status of protected species populations within the larger marine ecosystem, and the effects of human activities on the sustainability of protected species on regional and international scales.

Partnerships with Alaska Native Organizations: Under the MMPA, NMFS has entered into agreements with Alaska Native groups regarding the management of harvested marine mammal stocks in Alaska. These agreements provide funding for cooperative management of these stocks.

Marine Turtles
Under the legislative authority of the ESA, NMFS implements the identification, listing, and recovery of threatened and endangered marine turtles. All six species of sea turtles occurring in the United States are protected under the ESA. NMFS has the lead responsibility for the conservation and recovery of sea turtles in the marine environment, and the USFWS has the lead for the conservation and recovery of sea turtles on nesting beaches. Major threats to sea turtles in the United States include: destruction and alteration of nesting and foraging habitats;

incidental capture in commercial and recreational fisheries; entanglement in marine debris; and vessel strikes. To reduce the incidental capture of sea turtles in commercial fisheries, NMFS has enacted regulations to restrict certain U.S. commercial fishing gears (gillnets, longlines, pound nets, and trawls) that are known to result in significant bycatch of sea turtles. To effectively address all threats to sea turtles, NMFS and the USFWS have developed recovery plans to direct research and management efforts for each sea turtle species.

Sea turtles are highly migratory, therefore their conservation and recovery requires multilateral cooperation and agreements. NMFS uses a broad national and international program for the conservation and recovery of sea turtles and works closely with two international environmental agreements that deal exclusively with sea turtle conservation: Indian Ocean-South-East Asian (IOSEA) Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding, and Inter-American Convention (IAC) for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles. The goal of the international component of the sea turtle program is to facilitate the global conservation and recovery of sea turtles by working closely with other nations through diplomatic channels, capacity building, and scientific exchange.

Under the Marine Turtle budget line NMFS conducts interagency Section 7 consultations and listing activities as described under Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base, as well as the following activity:

Bycatch in Commercial Fisheries: Incidental take in fishing operations (bycatch) is one of the most serious threats to the recovery and conservation of sea turtle populations. To reduce this threat, NMFS convenes take reduction teams to develop plans that reduce the incidental serious injury or mortality of marine mammals and turtles from commercial fishing to levels less than the potential biological removal level (the maximum number of animals, not including natural mortalities, that may be removed from a marine mammal stock while allowing that stock to reach or maintain its optimum sustainable population); uses fishery observer programs to document the bycatch of sea turtles; and promulgates regulations to reduce sea turtle bycatch in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico. NMFS is currently involved in cooperative gear research projects designed to reduce sea turtle bycatch in the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic pelagic longline fisheries, the Hawaii-based deep set longline fishery, the Atlantic sea scallop dredge fishery, the Chesapeake Bay pound net fishery, and non-shrimp trawl fisheries in the Atlantic and Gulf.

Other Protected Species

This budget line includes inverterbrates, plants, and non-salmonid fishes. Funding authorized under the ESA provides support for recovery of these species as well as proactive conservation efforts to help states and others address conservation needs of species that are approaching the need for listing as depleted under the MMPA, or as threatened or endangered under the ESA. Species in this category are referred to as “species of concern,” some of which are also “candidate species” that NMFS is actively considering for listing.

In addition to the proactive conservation activities conducted under this line, NMFS also conducts interagency Section 7 consultations and listing activities as previously described in the Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base.

Atlantic Salmon

Under the legislative authority of the ESA, NMFS implements stock assessments, interagency Section 7 consultations, and listing and recovery actions to protect and recover the endangered Atlantic salmon. The major threats to Atlantic salmon are acidified water and associated

aluminum toxicity; aquaculture practices which pose ecological and genetic risks; avian predation; changing land use patterns (e.g., development, agriculture, forestry); degradation of water quality; non-native fish species that compete with or prey on Atlantic salmon; loss of habitat complexity and connectivity; sedimentation; and water extraction. NMFS continues to work to remove and or modify these barriers to improve the population status of Atlantic salmon.

Pacific Salmon
Under the legislative authority of the ESA, NMFS implements stock assessments, interagency Section 7 consultations, and listing and recovery actions to protect and recover threatened and endangered Pacific salmon.

Most salmon stocks throughout the Pacific Coast are at a fraction of their historic levels. Overfishing had been a major cause of decline, but more recently the major cause has been loss of freshwater habitat. Variable ocean conditions over the past two decades reduced populations already weakened by loss of freshwater and estuary habitat, fishing pressures, and hatchery practices. Also, degradation of habitat due to water quality, water quantity and barriers to fish passage is a major obstacle to salmon recovery. Improved ocean conditions as well as improvements in habitat, the hydrosystem, and hatchery management have led to increased salmon returns.

Habitat loss and modification are believed to be the major factors determining the current status of salmonid populations. Conservation and recovery of Pacific salmon and steelhead depend on having diverse habitats with connections among those habitats. The salmonid lifecycle involves adults maturing in the ocean and migrating back to their home streams to spawn. Embryos incubate, fry emerge, juveniles grow, and smolts migrate to the estuary to acclimate to saltwater before moving out into the ocean. Each phase may require salmon to use and access distinct habitats. Loss of habitat reduces the diversity in salmon and steelhead life histories, which influences the ability of these fish to adapt to natural and human-caused changes. NMFS is also responsible for ensuring that hydroelectric facilities do not compromise the survival of salmon and steelhead that must pass through them while migrating. The majority of hydroelectric dams lack adequate fish passage.

Schedule & Milestones:
FY 2013 - 2017
- Solicit and review Species Recovery Grant proposals submitted by states for conservation and recovery activities.
- Prepare final recovery plans and designate critical habitat.
- Provide technical assistance, consultation, and authorization services for all Federal agencies' proposed actions (ESA Section 7).
- Continue development and implementation of 10 Take Reduction Teams to achieve MMPA goals through increased compliance monitoring and bycatch assessments.
- Evaluate effectiveness and recommend enforcement measures, modify existing regulations, and add protective measures to reduce marine mammal bycatch in fisheries.
- Review listing petitions and issue 90-day findings.
- Conduct ESA status reviews and issue 12-month findings.
- Promulgate ESA protective regulations.
- Respond to marine animal strandings and unusual mortality events.
- Update the National Marine Mammal Tissue Bank and Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response databases.

- Participate in international and regional agreements to further the U.S. policy on protected species conservation.
- Conduct protected species stock assessments.

Deliverables/Outputs:
FY 2013 – 2017
- Implement recovery actions identified in recovery plans to prevent species extinction.
- Develop comprehensive strategies for assessing the effectiveness of each marine mammal take reduction plan.
- Issue MMPA and ESA permits.
- Convene new Take Reduction Teams to reduce marine mammal and sea turtles bycatch in fisheries that meet MMPA requirements.
- Develop or improve abundance and fishery mortality estimates for stocks in Alaska, the Pacific Islands, and the Gulf of Mexico to inform management decisions.
- Prepare formal and informal consultation for other Federal agencies.
- Provide protection to species that are listed after the completion of status reviews.
- Complete assessments of protected species stocks with inadequate information to inform management decisions.
- Improve stock identification for more than 60 percent of protected species.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Number of Protected Species Designated as Threatened, Endangered or Depleted with Stable or Increasing Population Levels (GPRA 17d)	29	28	27	27	27	28	27

Description: This measure tracks progress at achieving partial recovery of endangered, threatened or depleted protected species under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service. These species include those listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) as well as those marine mammal species listed as “depleted” under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Recovery of threatened, endangered or depleted species can take decades, so while it may not be possible to recover or de-list a species in the near term, progress can be made to stabilize or increase the species population. For some, it is trying to stop a steep decline, while for others it is trying to increase their numbers. There are currently 72 species designated as threatened, endangered, or depleted.

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Percent of Protected Species with Adequate Population Assessments and Forecasts (GRPA 17c)	17.60%	20.60%	20.90%	22.50%	22.20%	22.80%	21.70%

Description: This measure tracks the percentage of protected species stocks for which adequate assessments are available to determine the scientific basis for supporting and evaluating the impact of management actions. To reach this standard, which is defined as "Level III" by the Protected Species Stock Assessment Improvement Plan (SAIP), assessments must be based on recent quantitative information sufficient to determine current stock status (abundance and mortality) relative to established reference levels and to forecast stock status under different management scenarios. This measure covers the protected species stocks covered by MMPA or listed under ESA. The number of such stocks can change as new species are listed and as new stocks of listed species and marine mammals are identified. The number has increased from 230 in FY 2005 to 392 in FY 2011.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Program Changes for FY 2013:

Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base: Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base (Base Funding: $39,960,000 and 174 FTE; Program Change: $1,603,000 and 0 FTE: NOAA requests an increase of $1,603,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $41,563,000 and 174 FTE for supporting activities that conserve and recover species threatened or endangered with extinction, as well as most marine mammals.

Proposed Actions:
NOAA will conduct ESA Section 7 consultations and provide authorizations of proposed Federal actions affecting protected species. NOAA will meet emerging requirements for Endangered Species Act (ESA) interagency technical assistance and authorizations under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and ESA for all proposed actions for energy exploration and development, national defense–related activities, and fishery operations.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:
Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires Federal agencies to ensure that any action they fund, authorize, or undertake is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of "threatened" or "endangered" species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat that has been designated for such species. This is accomplished through interagency cooperation with NOAA under Section 7 of the ESA. This consultation with Federal "action agencies" results in authorizations for lawful activities such as building roads, bridges, commercial fishing, defense readiness training or water uses to be implemented in a manner that is compatible with species conservation and recovery.

NOAA also issues permits and authorizations related to direct and indirect take of listed species as authorized by the ESA and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MPA). NOAA also works to develop Habitat Conservation Plans under the ESA with non-Federal entities requesting authorization to incidentally take listed species as part of otherwise lawful activities. Activities such as scientific research to study the ecology and biology of protected species, authorizing the incidental take and harassment of marine mammals by explosive detonations or high energy sonars are examples of activities allowed by permits and take authorizations.

NOAA's Marine Animal Health and Stranding Response program coordinates response activities through marine mammal and marine turtle stranding networks. The program supports the rescue of stranded marine mammals and marine turtles that are entrapped in fishing gear or wash ashore due to unusual mortality events. This program also administers the National Marine Mammal Tissue Bank, which maintains tissue samples from stranded and necropsied animals, to help with future disease diagnosis and response. Information on the causes of marine mammal strandings is useful to the public because marine mammals can serve as an indicator of ocean health, giving insight into larger environmental issues that may also have implications for human health and welfare. Stranding data also provides information on levels of fisheries interaction, both commercial and recreational, with protected species, which are then used for preparing marine mammal stock assessment reports and recovery/research plans. Knowledge of the health and status of marine mammals in invaluable to NOAA in assessing the effect of fisheries interactions, and helps ensure that fisheries are operating sustainably and in a manner compatible with conservation of ecosystems and to the economic benefit of coastal communities.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Protect Species Research and Management base narrative.

Schedules and Milestones:
FY 2013 – 2017:
- Provide technical assistance, consultation and authorization services for all Federal agencies' proposed actions.
- Respond to marine animal strandings and unusual mortality events.

Deliverables:
FY 2013 – 2017:
- Conduct formal and informal consultation to other Federal agencies.
- Consider and authorize appropriate economic and national defense activities that may affect protected species.
- Retrieval, rehabilitation, assessment and reporting of marine animal stranding and unusual mortality events.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Number of additional Section 7 formal consultations and authorizations prepared for proposed Federal activities	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	15	18	18	20	26
Without Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Description: Increased consultations and related authorizations represent incremental improvement in performance by increased capacity and improvement in efficiencies in out years. The number of formal consultations completed in FY 2011 (i.e. baseline) was 311, and if this baseline were to remain constant from FY 2013 through FY 2017, the proposed increase would improve the baseline by 4% (to 326 in FY 2013), and by 8% (to 337 in FY 2017), However, the number in the baseline is highly variable and depends on the requests for consultations.							

Performance Measure: Respond to known strandings in a timely manner and collect data on diseases, cause of death and injuries	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
Without Increase	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
With Increase	75%	75%	77%	79%	80%	80%	80%
Description: Percentage of recently deceased animals that receive rapid response and examination to enable a high probability of determining cause of death, type of disease, and other types of injuries.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1,603
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	1,603

Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base: West Coast Proposal: (Base Funding: $39,960,000 and 174 FTE; Program Change: -$2,591,000 and -19 FTE):
NOAA requests a decrease of $2,591,000 and 17 FTE for a total of $37,369,000 and 155 FTE in the Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base to reconfigure NMFS's Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office, and to close the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California.

NOAA requests a decrease of $5,000,000 and 27 FTE in several NOAA programs as part of the President's efforts to find efficiencies and savings in a constrained fiscal environment. These efficiencies will be achieved, by reducing program activities and reconfiguring the West Coast Regional Offices, closing a science lab and eliminating support for a specific survey and assessment, as well as a research program. The various budget lines affected by this proposal are identified below and will be discussed throughout the Congressional Justification in budget order.

The proposal includes reductions in the following budget lines:

Protected Resources Research and Management	-$2,591,000	current page
Marine Mammals	-$ 7,000	page NMFS - 25
Pacific Salmon	-$ 484,000	page NMFS - 43
Fisheries Research and Management	-$1,460,000	page NMFS - 64
Expand Annual Stock Assessments	-$ 8,000	page NMFS - 71
Information, Analysis, and Dissemination	-$ 450,000	page NMFS - 144
Total	-$5,000,000	

Proposed Actions
As a result of the consolidation of offices, NMFS will reduce support for staff and salaries and benefits as part of reconfiguring NMFS' Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office and closure of the Pacific Grove Lab.

West Coast Proposal:
A total reduction of $5.0 million is requested to reduce lower value program activities and reconfigure NMFS' Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office; eliminate the Puget Sound ecosystem surveys and assessments; close the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California; and end the Northwest Region's support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon. NMFS' reconfiguration of the Northwest and Southwest Regional offices will result in the elimination of a total of 27 staff including one Regional Administrator and one Deputy Regional Administrator. The geographic distribution of the remaining staff will be driven by programmatic needs. As part of eliminating the Puget Sound ecosystem survey, NMFS would lay up the small vessel, R/V *Harold Streeter,* and eliminate approximately four staff. Laying up this vessel would eliminate costs in operating and maintenance of this vessel. With closure of the Pacific Grove Laboratory, programmatic functions would be maintained by relocating staff to the Santa Cruz and La Jolla Laboratories. Both Santa Cruz and La Jolla are larger and more modern facilities that can accommodate the additional programs currently conducted at Pacific Grove. Approximately three staff may be eliminated instead of transferring to Santa Cruz and La Jolla. Because the Northwest Region would no longer support the Newport Seawater Research Program, staff currently working on this program would be relocated to the Manchester Laboratory in Washington State.

The reconfiguration of the West Coast regional offices will result in a leaner management structure and the elimination of other positions, while the proposed facilities changes will reduce NMFS's physical footprint and associated costs over time. These changes reflect NOAA's

efforts to focus its limited resources on its highest priority mission functions and reduce costs to the greatest possible extent.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for activities associated with these reductions are described in the Protected Resources Research and Management base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
- The reconfiguration of the Northwest and Southwest Regional Offices needs to be implemented by October 2012.
- The excess and disposal of the Pacific Grove Facility should begin in FY 2012, as NMFS will need to continue to pay utility costs at the vacated facility pending GSA disposal.

Deliverables:
N/A

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Director, Regional Office	TBD	SES	-0.83	170,000	-141,100
Deputy Director, Regional Office	TBD	ZP-V	-0.83	126,687	-105,150
Various titles	TBD	Various	-15.34	116,093	-1,780,867
Total			-17		-2,027,117
less Lapse		0	0		0
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			-17		-2,027,117
2013 Pay Adjustment 0.5%					0
TOTAL					-2,027,117

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	-17
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-17
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	-17
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-17

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

Object Class	2013 Decrease
Personnel compensation	
Full-time permanent	(2,027)
Other than full-time permanent	0
Other personnel compensation	0
Special personnel services payments	0
Total personnel compensation	(2,027)
Civilian personnel benefits	(564)
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental Payments to others	0
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services	0
Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
Research and development contracts	0
Medical care	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Subsistence and support of persons	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Lands and structures	0
Investments and loans	0
Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Interest and dividends	0
Refunds	0
Total obligations	(2,591)

Species Recovery Grants: Species Recovery Grants (Base Funding: $2,811,000 and 1 FTE; Program Change: $1,986,000 and 0 FTE): NOAA requests an increase of $1,986,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $4,797,000 and 0 FTE for the conservation and recovery of marine and anadromous species under NMFS's jurisdiction and listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) through the Species Recovery Grants Program.

Proposed Actions:
Recovery and conservation efforts for ESA-listed species under NMFS's jurisdiction are largely implemented through Species Recovery Grants, which are awarded under the authority of section 6 of the ESA. This increase will provide additional grants to increase the capacity of states to conduct priority recovery actions for listed species. Priority recovery actions can include restoring habitat necessary for the recovery of listed species, reducing or removing significant sources of mortality and injury, assessing and monitoring species status and trends, partnering with others to conduct cross-jurisdictional conservation actions, developing conservation plans to mitigate incidental take of listed species, and educating the public about the conservation of ESA-listed species. Grants may also support needed monitoring of candidate and recently de-listed species. Listed Pacific salmonids are not addressed through this program and instead may be supported through the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. NMFS will track ongoing and completed recovery actions by incorporating NMFS information into the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's "Recovery Online Activity Reporting System" or an equivalent tracking system.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:
NMFS currently has jurisdiction over 87 threatened or endangered species, 7 species that have been proposed for listing, and 94 candidates for listing under the ESA. In 2011, nine distinct population segments and one species were added to the threatened and endangered species list, and many more might be added in 2012 due to the large number of species that have been petitioned for listing and ones that have been proposed or are candidates for listing.

Under the Species Recovery Grants Program, states partner with the Federal government in the conservation of listed species. NMFS has funded these grants to states since 2003 and currently has ESA section 6 cooperative agreements with 23 states and territories; such agreements are required under section 6 of the ESA in order for states and U.S. territories to receive this funding. Funding for Species Recovery Grants will allow the program to address the recovery needs of listed and candidate species in states, territories, and on tribal lands. Federal funding, provided in the form of grants, will be awarded annually through a competitive, merit-review based process that responds to national conservation and recovery priorities established by NMFS in cooperation with partner states.

Recovery of listed species is dependent on collaboration and cooperation with various partners. However, most of these entities do not have adequate resources to address even the most critical recovery actions, and Federal assistance is necessary to ensure their ability to engage in effective conservation programs and partnerships. By partnering with states, the Federal government can also leverage resources through matching requirements in grant solicitations. Section 6 of the ESA requires a 25 percent match of federal funding, or a 10 percent match when two or more states partner on a project. Matching funds offer additional financial resources that NMFS would not need to spend on recovery, thus allowing for larger or more complex conservation and habitat restoration projects. This request will strategically leverage state funds and coordinate the prioritization of protected species recovery actions.

This program also leverages the technical and educational resources of states and thus facilitates a greater level of conservation of listed species. Fostering relationships among states through the Species Recovery Grants Program allows utilization of local expertise and is an effective approach to protecting and recovering listed species. Closely involving states in the recovery of listed species also increases support for NMFS's regulatory actions, as states can aid NMFS in understanding the most effective means of reducing and eliminating threats to species.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Protected Species Research and Management base narrative.

Schedules and Milestones:
FY 2013 – 2017:
- Solicit and review Species Recovery Grant proposals submitted by states for conservation and recovery activities.
- Develop additional section 6 agreements with states and territories.
- Update the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Online Activity Reporting System and the Species Recovery Grants Tracking Database.

Deliverables:
FY 2013 – 2017:
- Implement recovery actions identified in recovery plans to prevent species extinction.
- Modified Recovery Online Activity Reporting System and Species Recovery Grants Tracking Database.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Number of priority recovery actions being addressed through SRG	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	26	26	26	26	26
Without Increase	42	15	15	15	15	15	15
Description: Funding may support recovery actions for any of the listed species under NMFS jurisdiction, with the exclusion of listed Pacific salmonids. Given the multi-year nature of award funded through this program, an assumption of two high priority recovery actions per species was applied.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	1,986
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	1,986

Marine Mammals: West Coast Proposal: (Base Funding: $49,714,000 and 163 FTE; Program Change: 0 FTE and -$7,000): NOAA requests a decrease of $7,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $49,707,000 and 163 FTE to reconfigure NMFS's Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office, and to close the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California.

NOAA requests a decrease of $5,000,000 and 27 FTE in several NOAA programs as part of the President's efforts to find efficiencies and savings in a constrained fiscal environment. These efficiencies will be achieved, by reducing program activities and reconfiguring the West Coast Regional Offices, closing a science lab and eliminating support for a specific survey and assessment, as well as a research program. The various budget lines affected by this proposal are identified below and will be discussed throughout the Congressional Justification in budget order.

The proposal includes reductions in following budget lines:

Protected Resources Research and Management	-$2,591,000	page NMFS - 18
Marine Mammals	-$ 7,000	current page
Pacific Salmon	-$ 484,000	page NMSF - 43
Fisheries Research and Management	-$1,460,000	page NMFS - 64
Expand Annual Stock Assessments	-$ 8,000	page NMFS - 71
Information, Analysis, and Dissemination	-$ 450,000	page NMFS - 144
Total	-$5,000,000	

Proposed Actions

The reduction in this PPA reflects saving from the closure of the Pacific Grove Laboratory. Marine Mammal funding has supported a limited amount of research on the influence of oceanographic processes on top predator distribution and community structure in the lab. NMFS will continue to support marine mammals through the La Jolla and Santa Cruz labs. The closure of the Pacific Grove Laboratory will result in administrative efficiencies and the savings proposed above.

West Coast Proposal:

A reduction of $5.0 million is requested to reduce lower value program activities and reconfigure NMFS' Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office; eliminate the Puget Sound ecosystem surveys and assessments; close the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California; and end the Northwest Region's support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon. NMFS' reconfiguration of the Northwest and Southwest Regional offices will result in the elimination of 27 staff including one Regional Administrator and one Deputy Regional Administrator. The geographic distribution of the remaining staff will be driven by programmatic needs. As part of eliminating the Puget Sound ecosystem survey, NMFS would lay up the small vessel, R/V *Harold Streeter,* and eliminate approximately four staff. Laying up this vessel would eliminate costs in operating and maintenance of this vessel. With closure of the Pacific Grove Laboratory, programmatic functions would be maintained by relocating staff to the Santa Cruz and La Jolla Laboratories. Both Santa Cruz and La Jolla are larger and more modern facilities that can accommodate the additional programs currently conducted at Pacific Grove. Approximately three staff may be eliminated instead of transferring to Santa Cruz and La Jolla. Because the Northwest Region would no longer support the Newport Seawater Research Program, staff currently working on this program would be relocated to the Manchester Laboratory in Washington State.

The reconfiguration of the West Coast regional offices will result in a leaner management structure and the elimination of other positions, while the proposed facilities changes will reduce NMFS's physical footprint and associated costs over time. These changes reflect NOAA's efforts to focus its limited resources on its highest priority mission functions and reduce costs to the greatest possible extent.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for activities associated with these reductions are described in the Protected Resources Research and Management base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
N/A

Deliverables:
N/A

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	(7)
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(7)

Marine Mammals: Prescott Grants Program (Base Funding: $3,779,000 and 2 FTE; Program Change: -$3,779,000 and -2 FTE: NOAA requests an decrease of $3,779,000 and -2 FTE for a total of $0 and 0 FTE to terminate funding for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant program.

Proposed Actions:
This reduction will eliminate funding for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant program. At the FY 2013 President's Budget request level, NOAA will continue to support the rescue of large whales entangled in fishing gear; provide limited support for unusual mortality event investigations; and administer the National Marine Mammal Tissue Bank which maintains samples collected from stranded, by-caught, research, and subsistence animals to help with future disease diagnosis and response. NOAA will continue to support the coordination of stranding network responses to unusual marine mammal mortality events including assessment of causes and risks through the Protected Species Research and Management Base program. It is anticipated that some network members will still operate in the absence of Prescott grants as private funding is available.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Protect Species Research and Management base narrative.

Schedules and Milestones:
N/A

Deliverables:
N/A

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Respond to known strandings in a timely manner and collect data on diseases, cause of death and injuries	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Decrease	N/A	N/A	50%	30%	30%	25%	25%
Without Decrease	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Description: Percentage of recently deceased animals that receive rapid response and examination to enable a high probability of determining cause of death, type of disease, and other types of injuries. The FY 2012 Prescott program grants will provide some funding for effort during FY 2013 and beyond depending on the type and length of award. Some network members who have 100% private funding will still operate in the absence of Prescott so this metric will continue to some extent.							

Performance Measure: Rapid first response and further examination in Navy training ranges	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Decrease	N/A	N/A	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Without Decrease	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5

Description: The US Navy has five training ranges that have letters of authorization to take or harass marine mammals. Examples of actions that may take/harass marine mammals include high energy sonar and explosive detonations. This performance measure indicates the number of US Navy training ranges that have stranding network participants who provide rapid response and further examination when strandings occur.

Performance Measure: Percent detection of Unusual Mortality Events	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Decrease	N/A	N/A	60	40	35	35	20
Without Decrease	80	80	80	80	80	80	80

Description: Percent of the coast with active stranding coverage in the contiguous states along the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico that would enable detection of Unusual Mortality Events. Continuation of stranding response will be through limited volunteer efforts and only a few facilities are fully funded through a donation base.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service

Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Fishery Biologist	Silver Spring, MD	ZP III	-0.5	62,467	-31,234
Administrative Specialist	Silver Spring, MD	ZA III	-1	62,467	-62,467
Total			-1.5		-93,701
less Lapse			0		-93,701
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			-1.5		0
2013 Pay Adjustment (0.5%)					0
TOTAL					-93,701

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	-1.5
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-1.5
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	-1.5
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-1.5

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	(94)
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	(94)
12	Civilian personnel benefits	(29)
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	(5)
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	(1)
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	(5)
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	(3,645)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(3,779)

Marine Mammals: Marine Mammals (Base Funding: $49,714,000 and 163 FTE; Program Change: -$1,518,000 and 0 FTE: NOAA requests a decrease of $1,518,000 and 0 FTE for Marine Mammals for a total of $48,196,000 and 163 FTE. In FY 2012 Congress provided additional funds for recovery and protection activities related to Hawaiian Monk Seals. The FY 2013 President's Budget will allow for continued analysis of data and biological samples; monitoring of the main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) population; completion of the final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS); limited monk seal response in the MHI; and education and outreach projects, and does not require these additional funds.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	(1,518)
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(1,518)

Marine Turtles: Marine Turtles (Base Funding: $12,553,000 and 55 FTE; Program Change: -$1,921,000 and 0 FTE: NOAA requests a decrease of $1,921,000 and 0 FTE for Marine Turtles for a total of $10,632,000 and 55 FTE. In the FY 2012 appropriation, Congress provided additional funds for recovery and protection activities related to Hawaiian sea turtles. The FY 2013 President's Budget allows NMFS to build upon the knowledge gained and continue to carry out recovery activities such as interagency consultation and technical assistance on marine turtle bycatch reduction strategies; cooperative conservation actions with Hawaii, Territories of America Samoa and Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and foreign nations; and marine turtle stock assessments and scientific research projects. These activities will enable the effective conservation and protection of marine turtles by NOAA.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	(961)
25.2	Other services	(960)
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(1,921)

Other Protected Species: Other Protected Species (Base Funding: $6,648,000 and 33 FTE; Program Change: $500,000 and 0 FTE): NOAA requests an increase of $500,000 and 0 FTEs for a total of $7,148,000 and 33 FTEs to augment its existing capability to support required Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing activities such as status reviews, development of recovery plans and protective regulations, and critical habitat designations.

Proposed Action:
With this proposed increase, NOAA will complete listing determinations for newly petitioned species; conduct post-listing activities (recovery plans, critical habitat designations, 4(d) rules) for several species that have been petitioned for listing; and monitor ongoing and completed recovery actions to better assess the effectiveness of its recovery program. Any U.S. citizen or organization may petition NOAA to list a species as threatened or endangered, reclassify an already listed species, or revise designated critical habitat under the ESA. If warranted once a species is listed, NOAA is required by the ESA to develop a recovery plan and implement the protections of the ESA. When a species is listed as endangered, the ESA Section 9 take prohibitions are automatically extended. However, if the species is listed as threatened NOAA must issue separate protective regulations under Section 4(d) of the ESA in order to extend take prohibitions to the species. Implementation of recovery actions usually takes place after these activities conclude.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:
The ability to recover protected species has been severely restricted by an increase in the number of listed species under the ESA. This has resulted in an increase in NOAA's responsibility to implement programs to recover these species from the brink of extinction. In recent years NMFS has been inundated with petitions to list species and to revise critical habitat, and in many cases, directed by Federal courts to accomplish these and other conservation measures at the expense of already listed species. Species are being listed under the ESA at an average of five species per year during the last four years. Already in 2012, five Distinct Population Segments (DPS) of Atlantic sturgeon have been listed. Responding to these statutory and court-ordered mandates has diverted staff and resources from existing conservation activities.

As of January 2012, there were 87 ESA-listed species under NOAA's jurisdiction. Several other species are proposed for ESA listing, and NOAA is currently addressing petitions to list 94 additional species including 82 corals.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Protect Species Research and Management base narrative.

Schedules and Milestones:
FY 2013 – 2017:

- Complete ESA status reviews for candidate species.
- Compile public comment period for proposed species and make final listing determinations.
- Prepare ESA 4(d) rules for new species that are listed as threatened.
- Complete recovery plans for newly listed coral species.
- Designate critical habitat for newly listed species such as Atlantic sturgeon and corals.

Deliverables:
FY 2013 – 2017:

- Publish *Federal Register* notices on 90 day petitions, and 12 month findings, and final listing determinations.
- Final Section 4(d) rules, recovery plans and critical habitat designations.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

Object Class	2013 Increase
Personnel compensation	
Full-time permanent	$0
Other than full-time permanent	0
Other personnel compensation	0
Special personnel services payments	0
Total personnel compensation	0
Civilian personnel benefits	0
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
Rental Payments to others	0
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	500
Other services	0
Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
Research and development contracts	0
Medical care	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Subsistence and support of persons	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Lands and structures	0
Investments and loans	0
Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Interest and dividends	0
Refunds	0
Total obligations	500

Atlantic Salmon: Atlantic Salmon (Base Funding: $5,653,000 and 27 FTE; Program Change: $347,000 and 0 FTE): NOAA requests an increase of $347,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $6,000,000 and 27 FTE for the conservation and recovery of Atlantic salmon. The funds will be used to support ongoing projects that address fish passage barrier, restore habitat, and study major threats to Atlantic salmon. Activities that NMFS will implement with Atlantic salmon funds include conducting estuarine and early marine survival assessments using telemetry to better assess movements and migrations patterns; undertake hatchery evaluation studies to condition fish to increase predator avoidance behavior; study diseases to minimize disease and parasite transition from farmed fish to wild fish; and research the development of hydroacoustic techniques to monitor smolts and estimate abundance. All these activities will enable the effective conservation and protection of Atlantic salmon by NOAA.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	347
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	347

Pacific Salmon: Pacific Salmon (Base Funding: $59,309,000 and 359 FTE; Program Change: -$743,000 and 0 FTE: NOAA requests a decrease of 0 FTE and $743,000 for a total of $58,566,000 and 359 FTE for ESA Pacific salmon activities.

Proposed Actions:
At the reduced level NOAA will meet existing requirements for Endangered Species Act (ESA) interagency technical assistance related to Pacific salmon in the Western United States. NOAA will continue to support the recovery of Pacific salmon through the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Protect Species Research and Management base narrative.

Schedules and Milestones:
FY 2013 - 2017:

- Provide technical assistance, consultation and authorization services for requested proposed actions within the western U.S. and within the range of ESA listed Pacific salmon.

Deliverables:
FY 2013 - 2017:

- Complete formal and informal Section 7 consultations.
- Complete Biological Opinions.
- Reduce the impact of development projects on protected species through interagency advice and consultation.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Goal: Percent of consultations (both Formal and informal) completed on time (NW and SW Regions)	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Decrease	N/A	N/A	40.0%	36.0%	36.0%	36.0%	36.0%
Without Decrease	46.8%	41.8%	40.0%	38.2%	38.2%	38.2%	38.2%
Description: This measure tracks percent of section 7 consultations (formal and informal) completed within statutory deadlines in the NW and SW regions as they relate to Pacific Salmon PPA.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	(372)
25.2	Other services	(371)
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(743)

Pacific Salmon: West Coast Proposal: (Base Funding: $59,495,000 and 359 FTE; Program Change: -2 FTE and -$484,000): NOAA requests a decrease of $484,000 and 2 FTE for a total of $58,825,000 and 357 FTE in Pacific Salmon to reconfigure NMFS's Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office and eliminate support for Puget Sound ecosystem surveys and assessments.

NOAA requests a decrease of $5,000,000 and 27 FTE in several NOAA programs as part of the President's efforts to find efficiencies and savings in a constrained fiscal environment. These efficiencies will be achieved, by reducing program activities and reconfiguring the West Coast Regional Offices, closing a science lab and eliminating support for a specific survey and assessment, as well as a research program. The various budget lines affected by this proposal are identified below and will be discussed throughout the Congressional Justification in budget order.

The proposal includes reductions in following budget lines:

Protected Resources Research and Management	-$2,591,000	page NMFS - 18
Marine Mammals	-$ 7,000	page NMFS - 25
Pacific Salmon	-$ 484,000	current page
Fisheries Research and Management	-$1,460,000	page NMFS - 64
Expand Annual Stock Assessments	-$ 8,000	page NMFS - 71
Information, Analysis, and Dissemination	-$ 450,000	page NMFS - 144
Total	-$5,000,000	

Proposed Actions
Under this part of the proposal, NMFS will eliminate salmon research funding for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon. Salmon research will continue within other west coast research programs.

West Coast Proposal:
A reduction of $5.0 million is requested to reduce lower value program activities and reconfigure NMFS' Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office; eliminate the Puget Sound ecosystem surveys and assessments; close the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California; and end the Northwest Region's support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon. NMFS' reconfiguration of the Northwest and Southwest Regional offices will result in the elimination of 27 staff including one Regional Administrator and one Deputy Regional Administrator. The geographic distribution of the remaining staff will be driven by programmatic needs. As part of eliminating the Puget Sound ecosystem survey, NMFS would lay up the small vessel, R/V *Harold Streeter,* and eliminate approximately four staff. Laying up this vessel would eliminate costs in operating and maintenance of this vessel. With closure of the Pacific Grove Laboratory, programmatic functions would be maintained by relocating staff to the Santa Cruz and La Jolla Laboratories. Both Santa Cruz and La Jolla are larger and more modern facilities that can accommodate the additional programs currently conducted at Pacific Grove. Approximately three staff may be eliminated instead of transferring to Santa Cruz and La Jolla. Because the Northwest Region would no longer support the Newport Seawater Research Program, staff currently working on this program would be relocated to the Manchester Laboratory in Washington State.

The reconfiguration of the West Coast regional offices will result in a leaner management structure and the elimination of other positions, while the proposed facilities changes will reduce NMFS's physical footprint and associated costs over time. These changes reflect NOAA's

efforts to focus its limited resources on its highest priority mission functions and reduce costs to the greatest possible extent.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for activities associated with these reductions are described in the Protected Resources Research and Management base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
- The excess and disposal of the Pacific Grove Facility should begin in FY 2012, as NMFS will need to continue to pay utility costs at the vacated facility pending GSA disposal.
- The Puget Sound ecosystem surveys and assessments and the Northwest Region's support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon will end in FY 2013.

Deliverables:
N/A

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Director, Regional Office	TBD	SES	0	170,000	0
Deputy Director, Regional Office	TBD	ZP-V	0	126,687	0
Various titles	TBD	Various	-2	116,093	-232,186
Total			-2		-232,186
less Lapse		0	0		0
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			-2		-232,186
2013 Pay Adjustment 0.5%					0
TOTAL					-232,186

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employmer	
Full-time permanent	-2
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-2
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	-2
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-2

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Protected Species Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	(232)
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	(232)
12	Civilian personnel benefits	(70)
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	(182)
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(484)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES
SUBACTIVITY: FISHERIES RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT

The Fisheries Research and Management budget line base funding encompasses many of the scientific and management activities that enable NMFS to be effective stewards of living marine resources, using an ecosystem-based approach, for the benefit of the Nation.

Managing the Nation's marine fisheries at sustainable harvest rates and rebuilding depleted fish stocks requires the best available scientific information to implement sound management and conservation actions. NMFS's science quality assurance activities and a rigorous peer review program ensure that management decisions are based on the highest-quality scientific information on the biological, social, and economic status of the fisheries. This includes species' responses to environmental changes, species interactions, and fishing and other human activities that affect species and their habitat. Social, cultural, and economic behaviors and incentives that influence interactions between humans and marine fisheries are also addressed.

NMFS, and the eight regional Fishery Management Councils, develop fishery management plans and regulations through an adaptive public process for sustainable management of fisheries, using the best available science. The regulatory process involves extensive analysis of alternatives to meet a number of statutory requirements. The budget line also supports key partners, such as the interstate marine fishery commissions and States that manage many of the same fish stocks within State waters and therefore contribute to the sustainable fishery outcomes for which NMFS is responsible.

Fisheries Research and Management Programs:
Under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA), and other fisheries legislation, the Fisheries Research and Management Program budget line supports activities and staff working on eliminating overfishing and rebuilding overfished stocks. This is essential to ensuring biological sustainability and to increasing long-term economic and social sustainability of fisheries. The funds are used to coordinate with other NOAA programs to deliver products and services, including basic and applied science for the analysis and decision-making that support ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, fishery management plan and regulatory implementation, and enforcement to ensure compliance with regulations. Major components of this line include:

- *Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) and Accountability Measures (AMs), Peer Reviews, and Stipends:* Overfishing has a detrimental impact on the ecological and economic sustainability of fisheries, negatively affecting fishing communities, industry and recreational interests and other marine resources. The MSA requires that ACLs and AMs now be implemented in all fisheries. The Councils use the funds to develop amendments to their Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) that implement ACLs and AMs. The six NMFS Regions and the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Division establish and monitor ACLs and AMs, process and analyze catch data, and report annual data for national performance monitoring. Analysis of this data will determine management action and lead to the development or improvement of ACL management systems. In addition, this base activity supports independent and authoritative reviews of fisheries science and recommendations necessary for the management of marine fisheries resources using the best available science, as specified in the MSA.

- *International Requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act:* The international requirements of the MSA includes participation and leadership for international obligations under the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean as mandated by the reauthorized MSA. This program also allows NOAA to provide leadership for the U.S. delegation to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). The WCPFC is responsible for the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.

  NMFS publishes a biannual report identifying nations whose vessels are engaging in Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated (IUU) fishing. The identification of these nations opens the way for continued consultations between the U.S. Government and officials of these nations to take corrective action to stop IUU fishing. NMFS activities include bycatch identification, consultation and certification procedures, and collection of data to support the identification, consultation and certification actions with nationals engaged in IUU/bycatch activities and governing Regional Fishery Management Organizations. In the event that any nation fails to take MSA-required actions, the Department of Commerce, working through NOAA and in coordination with State Department, the U.S. Trade Representative, and other agencies, is required to take remedial steps. Such actions could lead to the eventual implementation of fishery-product trade prohibitions.

- *Recreational Fisheries Information*: Under MSA, NOAA established and implemented a regionally-based registry program for recreational fishermen and for-hire fishing vessels. Additionally, NOAA developed an improved recreational fisheries statistics program that uses the new regional registries and incorporates more complete and reliable data, to the maximum extent feasible. Along with funds in Fisheries Statistics, this base funding is used to support the Marine Recreational Information Program's work to improve and expand NMFS's data collection efforts for monitoring recreational fisheries impacts. This is contributing significantly to improving relations with the recreational fishing community and improving federal fisheries management.

- *Regulatory Streamlining Program*: The implementation of the Regulatory Streamlining Program (RSP) improves the quality and timeliness of regulatory processes and policy development for its Fishery Management Program through comprehensive impact analyses, full and timely consideration of all relevant issues, and compliance with all applicable laws and procedures. RSP enables NOAA to efficiently address policy issues with the Regional Fishery Management Councils early in the regulatory process, rather than later when it becomes difficult to comprehensively address a new and possibly contentious issue.

  All eight Regional Fishery Management Councils and six NMFS regions receive support to frontload development, analysis, evaluation, and implementation of fishery management actions. Deliverables include fishery management plans, plan amendments, implementation regulations (proposed and final rules), annual harvest specifications, and in-season management actions. NOAA assists in the development, review, and implementation of Council-proposed actions. Staff is used to assist Councils' efforts to facilitate and expedite Secretarial approval and implementation of Fishery Management Plans and amendments, and to prepare analytical documents in support of rulemaking.

- *Marine National Monuments:* Funds are used to sustainably manage three Marine National Monuments in the Pacific Ocean. These Monuments encompass nearly 200,000 square miles, and together represent the largest marine reserve in the world. This requires that NOAA conduct fisheries and living marine ecosystem observation and monitoring, develop a management plan and monument advisory council, conserve Essential Fish Habitat designations, and consult on protected species.

- *Pelagic Fisheries Research:* NOAA collaborates with academic and research institutions that provide resources and opportunities relevant to NOAA's mission, but generally extend beyond the agency's own capacities. Projects under this program are determined via a competitive proposal process. Examples of previously funded projects include: research to improve the assessments of tuna and billfish populations in the Pacific; studies on the biology and ecology of sea turtles, seabirds, sharks and other non-target key open ocean ecosystem inhabitants that interact with or are incidentally taken in these fisheries; research on essential habitat for open ocean animals; and studies on fisheries economics and socio-cultural profiles of the Pacific Islands region fishing communities.

- *West Coast Groundfish Management and Research:* The West Coast groundfish program provides the key science support needed for management of over 80 fish stocks along the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. The full-service program conducts resource surveys to track trends in fish abundance; manages the coastwide observer program; conducts needed biological studies on fish habitat, bycatch, and other pertinent issues; and prepares stock assessments that provide the information needed to track rebuilding of six stocks and to guide sustainable catch levels for all stocks.

- *Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Observer Coverage:* The funds support observer coverage of the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico where Atlantic bluefin tuna (ABFT) are incidentally caught. ABFT is an extremely valuable and severely overfished stock, and while a rebuilding plan has been in place since 1999, management measures have yet to result in rebuilding the stock. Observers have been trained in documenting ABFT bycatch, collecting and preserving biological samples, and evaluating the performance of commercial and experimental fishing gear in reducing ABFT bycatch.

- *Regional Science and Operations:* These funds are used to support core survey and stock assessment activities in Alaska. These activities include groundfish survey and stock assessment personnel, as well as groundfish age and growth program, charters for survey vessels, fuel, supplies and gear. All of these basic components provide information on current Alaskan groundfish stock status for use by NMFS and the North Pacific Council in determining annual catch quotas. Funds are used internally and for competitive contracts in the case of charter survey vessels. Funds are also used to support implementation of fishery management plans, amendments, and regulations for managing the commercial fisheries in the EEZ off Alaska, and commercial, subsistence, and recreational halibut fisheries in U.S. Convention waters off Alaska, as well as the operational inseason management of fisheries under federal management. In addition, funds are used for the identification of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) affected by fishery management actions and environmental review of non-fishing related activities that may adversely affect habitat described as EFH or other habitats for living marine resources.

- *Charters in Lieu of COBB*: These funds provide charter vessel support for the NMFS Alaska Fisheries Science Center's fishery-independent surveys, habitat assessments, longstanding marine mammal research, and logistical support of the Little Port Walter remote field station in Southeast Alaska. These funds are necessary since the NOAA ship *John N. Cobb* was retired in 2008.

- *Pacific Islands Region/Center:* Funds are included to support effective science-based fishery management decisions and advance peer-reviewed ecosystem science within the Pacific Islands. Furthermore, this base funding enhances the ability of NOAA and the Western Pacific Council to deliver timely, accurate advice and scientific input to inquiries from NMFS and other stakeholders.

National Catch Share Program:

"Catch share" is a general term for several fishery management strategies that allocate a specific portion of the total allowable fishery catch to individuals, cooperatives, communities, or other entities. Each recipient of a catch share is directly accountable to cease fishing when its specific quota is reached. The term includes specific programs defined in law such as limited access privilege (LAP) and individual fishing quota (IFQ) programs, and other exclusive allocative measures such as Territorial Use Rights Fisheries (TURFs) that grant an exclusive privilege to fish in a geographically designated fishing ground.

Catch share management provides a tool to improve the economic and ecological quality of certain fisheries. A number of U.S. fisheries are under-performing biologically and economically and require the consideration of additional tools to improve management effectiveness. While this management strategy is not new, Congress, in its 2006 amendments to the MSA, and national experts, have recognized that catch shares are an important management tool that should be available for use in any fishery. In November 2010, NOAA released its Catch Share Policy, which encourages the consideration and adoption of catch share programs. Catch share programs have been used in the United States since 1990 and now include 15 different fisheries from Alaska to Florida managed by six different Councils. Additional fisheries are in the process of considering catch share programs as part of their management plans. Both here and in other countries catch shares have shown they can effectively achieve annual catch limits, reduce the negative biological and economic impacts of the "race for fish," and when properly designed can eliminate overfishing and result in safer and more profitable fisheries while also addressing other social objectives. The base amount includes:

- Activities and capabilities that support development of catch share programs. This category includes program management at the national and regional levels, improvements in fishery-dependent data collection systems to support future catch share programs, quality control on historic catch data to support individual or group allocations, fishery data management, social and economic data collection or analysis, and adjudication of administrative appeals by program participants. This will support electronic reporting, quota accounting, and consideration of a lien registry.

- Implementation and operation of specific catch share programs, including NE Sectors, Pacific Trawl ITQ, Gulf of Mexico Grouper/Tilefish, Alaska Halibut Sportfish and development and implementation of new programs currently being worked on by the Councils. Key implementation activities include support for management and enforcement staff, establishment of share accounting databases and reporting systems, identification of

eligible participants, issuance of catch shares, and computation of annual quota for each participant. These activities need to be completed before fishermen begin fishing under the catch share program. The operational costs include program administration, at-sea and dockside monitoring, enforcement, and science evaluation. Some or all of the incremental operational costs for the catch share programs that meet the definition of a LAP program under the MSA can be recovered once the catch share program is operational. Agency cost recovery is capped at a maximum of 3 percent of the ex-vessel value of the fishery.

Expand Annual Stock Assessment (EASA):
One of NMFS's core functions is to provide accurate and timely fish and shellfish stock assessments. These are critical for detecting and preventing overfishing and are also a foundation for successful catch share programs. This activity determines changes in abundance of fishery stocks in response to fishing and forecasts future trends of stock abundance and sustainable fishery yield. These assessments provide the technical basis for fishery management decisions, such as setting ACLs to achieve optimum yield from the fishery while avoiding overfishing and ecosystem harm.

These funds support major data collection efforts that include catch and biological data collected directly from the fisheries, fishery-independent surveys conducted on chartered vessels or NOAA Fishery Survey Vessels (FSVs), and processing of biological samples to determine fish age and growth. Typically, the fishery catch monitoring is a year-round continuous activity to monitor the total fishery catch and the fishery-independent surveys are conducted annually to track changes in the abundance, distribution and biological characteristics of the fish stocks. Collectively, these activities allow NMFS to update or initiate approximately 75 fish stock assessments each year.

The program achieves efficiency through increased standardization of methods and establishment of protocols for assessments, and development of advanced technologies for improved sampling and operations. Examples include: national working groups to share development efforts among all regions; widespread adoption of consistent assessment modeling software; and well-defined review processes to shorten time lag between assessment completion and management action. The program works across a wide range of assessment activities that include: baseline monitoring for minor stocks, adequate assessments with periodic updates for typical stocks in fisheries, high precision/high update frequency for highly important stocks, and ecosystem, climate, and habitat linkages for stocks that are particularly sensitive to these factors. Ecosystem studies include EASA support for the Fisheries and the Environment projects (see Fishery Oceanography program) and for the Habitat Assessment Improvement Plan.

Economics and Social Science Research:
Funds support a broad range of socioeconomic data collection, modeling, and research activities as well as the development of decision support tools. The scope of issues undertaken by this program ranges from traditional fishery management issues including catch share programs, allocation decisions, and overfishing to emerging coastal and marine resource management issues such as coastal and marine spatial planning, ecosystem services trade-offs and valuation, and community resiliency.

NOAA requires a robust economic and socio-cultural assessment capability to meet the exacting requirements imposed on the agency by legislative mandates such as NEPA and MSA, thereby reducing litigation. In addition, the economic analyses undertaken by the program may be used to identify cost-minimizing solutions, which respects the hardship imposed on

participants from regulations and establishes credibility with stakeholders. The program enables NOAA to better respond to community needs, identify and provide market incentives that achieve management goals, and use information to achieve more sustainable marine ecosystems. Specifically, this capability enables NOAA to: a) develop indicators describing the status and trends of fishery participants, shoreside firms and fishing communities that help prevent economic and social hardship as well as detect it early on; b) assess the benefits/cost-effectiveness of fisheries' rebuilding programs and habitat restoration in an integrated ecosystem framework; c) assess the economic and social impacts of management options and current policies on fishery participants, shoreside firms and coastal communities; and d) develop means by which to identify whether a catch share program has excessive market share, is mindful of potential harmful effects on fishing communities, and ensures fair and equitable allocations of harvest privileges**.**

Salmon Management Activities:
This base funding supports research and management activities associated with salmon not listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Funding for the Mitchell Act component supports the operations and maintenance of Columbia River hatcheries through grants and contracts to the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to mitigate the loss of salmon on the Columbia and Snake Rivers.

The Pacific Salmon Treaty component funds NMFS and the states of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho to provide personnel support to the Pacific Salmon Commission's technical committees and conduct a broad range of salmon stock assessment and fishery monitoring programs to produce information required to implement Pacific Salmon Treaty provisions. These programs are carried out in fisheries and rivers located from Southeast Alaska to Oregon, including the Columbia River.

Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions:
NOAA is the sole source of funding for the eight Regional Fishery Management Councils. The Councils were established by the MSA to prepare fishery management plans for the Nation's fisheries for submission for approval to the Secretary of Commerce. The funding is divided among the eight councils and is used for their operating costs such as staff costs, rent, public meeting costs, council member salaries, and travel. It also supports the Interstate Fish Commissions and their related activities.

- The Regional Fishery Management Councils prepare fishery management plans for the Nation's fisheries for submission to the Secretary of Commerce for approval. Council members are appointed and consist of members from state governments, industry, and academia.

  International Fisheries Commissions: This project was established in 1993 to meet U.S. obligations regarding joint enhancement efforts on the Transboundary River system as specified in the U.S.-Canada Agreement Relating to the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The program involves supplementing the number of sockeye salmon available to fishermen by increasing fry production from several Transboundary Lakes through hatchery incubation in the United States. The program utilizes otolith mass marking to identify these hatchery fish as a means to monitor the program and to aid in the management of fisheries targeting the Transboundary River stocks. The Commissions are comprised of the following groups:
    - The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission was formed by the Atlantic coastal states in 1942 for the promotion and protection of coastal fishery resources. The 15

member states of the Commission are: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

- The Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission (GSMFC) is an organization of five states (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida), whose principal objectives are the conservation, development, and full utilization of the fishery resources of the Gulf of Mexico, to provide food, employment, income, and recreation to the Nation.
- The Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission's primary goal is to promote and support policies and actions to conserve, develop, and manage our fishery resources in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska.

Fisheries Statistics:
Funds are used to manage and conduct data collection, data processing, statistical analysis, information management, and statistical reporting activities for commercial and recreational fisheries. Accurate data and reliable statistics on fishing effort and catch are essential for assessing fishing impacts on fish stocks, as well as for monitoring fishing performance relative to fishery management targets. The funds support three functions: 1) statisticians, fishery biologists, economists, social scientists, and information technology specialists in the regional science centers, regional offices, and headquarters offices; 2) the collection of biological data on commercial and recreational fishery catches in all regions through well-designed survey sampling programs and the continued development of electronic reporting systems that will deliver more timely landings data for commercial and for-hire fisheries.

The third function is support for the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). The MRIP uses these funds (1) to continue development of the National Saltwater Angler Registry needed for conducting more accurate and efficient future telephone or mail surveys of recreational fishing activities and (2) to continue development, testing, and implementation of improved survey designs for the monitoring and assessment of marine recreational fishing participation, fishing effort, and catch. Upgrading NMFS's data collection efforts for monitoring recreational fisheries impacts is important for improving relations with the recreational fishing community and improving Federal fisheries management.

Fish Information Networks:
This base program supports a number of different state-Federal cooperative programs that work to coordinate data collection, data management, and information management activities that are essential for accurate monitoring of commercial and recreational fishing impacts in each region. These programs collect data and manage information on fishing participation, fishing effort, and catch. They also help to collect fishery-dependent biological data that are needed for stock assessments, as well as some economic data that are essential for use in economic impact and valuation assessments for recreational fisheries. This program includes:

- Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission is used to help fund the Atlantic Coast Cooperative Statistics Program which coordinates state and Federal fisheries statistics programs for the Atlantic coast.
- Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Information Network is used to coordinate state and Federal fisheries statistics programs for the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast of Florida.
- Alaska Fisheries Information Network supports the coordination of state and Federal commercial fisheries statistics work in Alaska.
- Pacific Fisheries Information Network is used to coordinate state and Federal commercial fisheries statistics programs for both the Pacific and Western Pacific regions.

- Recreational Fisheries Information Network supplements cooperative recreational fisheries statistics and economics programs for the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.
- National Fisheries Information System is used to coordinate cross-regional communication and planning efforts that enhance development of the regional networks while supporting improved national gathering and reporting of statistics on the status of U.S. fisheries.
- Marine Fisheries Initiative (MARFIN) operates a competitive grant program that provides financial assistance for research and development projects that optimize the use of fisheries in the Southeast region.

Survey and Monitoring Projects:
These fishery survey and monitoring activities are complementary to those conducted under the Expand Annual Stock Assessments (EASA) line. The fishery-independent survey and monitoring activities supported under this line include bluefin tuna tagging, red snapper monitoring, west coast groundfish surveys, Maine and New Hampshire inshore trawl surveys, Chesapeake Bay multi-species surveys and research, Bering Sea Pollock Research, and Gulf of Maine groundfish surveys to name a few. These targeted surveys and biological investigations improve the information available to conduct accurate stock assessments and directly contribute to the Percentage of Fish Stocks with Adequate Population Assessments and Forecasts (GPRA) performance measure.

Fisheries Oceanography:
NMFS's resource management focuses on the connectivity of managed living resources with their predators and their prey, their habitats, and the effects of environmental variation within a determined ecosystem. Humans are also considered to be part of these ecosystems. The ecosystem approach to management relies upon research and analyses that integrate biological, socioeconomic, environmental, and oceanographic data into predictive models that improve the Nation's forecasting capabilities for resource management. NMFS's use of an ecosystem approach increases the ability to make scientifically sound management decisions that are less prone to risk and more likely to succeed. Improved scientific analyses ensure that constituents receive the most accurate and complete analyses, thereby fostering a constructive public stewardship process. Fisheries Oceanography funds are distributed between two programs; the Fisheries and the Environment, and the Integrated Ecosystem Assessments.

Fisheries and the Environment (FATE) is a research program to advance the understanding of environmental impacts on living marine resources in order to improve information available to stock and ecosystem assessments. FATE projects analyze the response of living marine resources to environmental change, including the development of ecosystem indicators, construction of new forecasting models, and development of techniques to incorporate ecosystem indicators into stock or ecosystem assessments.

Integrated Ecosystem Assessments (IEA) program offers a mechanism to enhance advice to better manage the Nation's resources to achieve economic and societal objectives. Building upon research conducted under other programs, like FATE, IEAs are a dynamic, iterative, and adaptive process that includes the analysis of diverse ecosystem information to manage and conserve essential parts of an ecosystem and ecosystem processes.

American Fisheries Act: The American Fisheries Act (AFA) requires a suite of management measures that fall into four general categories: (1) regulations that limit access into the fishing and processing sectors of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) pollock fishery and that allocate pollock to such sectors; (2) regulations governing the formation and operation of fishery cooperatives in the BSAI pollock fishery; (3) regulations to protect other fisheries from spillover

effects from the AFA; and, (4) regulations governing catch measurement and monitoring in the BSAI pollock fishery.

National Standard 8:
The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires all fishery management plans (FMPs) include a fishery impact statement intended to assess, specify, and describe the likely effects of the measures on fishermen and fishing communities (§303(a)). When establishing any new regulations, the cultural and social framework relevant to the fishery and any affected fishing communities (§303(b)(6)) must be taken into account. Values obtained from analyses may also be used for assessing the costs and benefits derived from stock rebuilding programs, protected species recovery efforts and habitat restoration and recovery efforts.

Reducing Bycatch:
National Standard 9 of the MSA requires that "conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize bycatch and to the extent bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize the mortality of such bycatch." This funding supports development of new gear technologies that reduce the bycatch of unwanted species and provide observer coverage in fisheries to determine the level of bycatch of overfished stocks, marine mammals, and endangered species. Information on bycatch of these critical species enhances the agency's ability to effectively manage and monitor their recovery. Testing of new gear technologies requires an experimental fishing permit. Most experimental fishing permits require an observer on board to collect data during the test.

Product Quality and Safety:
NMFS helps ensure that the Nation's seafood industry is economically sustainable and complies with food regulations. This is done through support for the National Seafood Inspection Laboratory that provides an analysis laboratory, data management, regulatory compliance risk analysis, and information transfer expertise to support the Department of Commerce's National Seafood Inspection Program. Voluntary services, such as sanitation evaluation, product inspection and certification, auditing of food quality and safety programs, and training are also part of the program. Approximately 10 percent of the seafood industry uses NOAA services, and 20 percent of the seafood consumed in the United States is processed by facilities that are inspected by the Program. This line also supports the economic sustainability of fishermen and fishing communities through improvements in the fishing fleet and shoreside processing operations; and reductions in overcapacity in fisheries.

Schedule & Milestones:
Fisheries Management

- The Fish Stock Sustainability Index (FSSI), a performance measure for the sustainability of 230 U.S. fish stocks selected for their importance to commercial and recreational fisheries, will increase from 587 (FY 2011 actual) to 649.5 by the end of 2017.
- NMFS will address MSA mandates to implement IUU/Bycatch identification, monitoring, certification procedures, and reports to Congress, and engage in technical assistance to improve the capacity of other countries to conserve and manage living marine resources of mutual interest. (FY 2013 - FY 2017)
- NMFS will submit to Congress IUU/Bycatch Identification/ Certification Reports on a biennial basis. In the event of countries engaging in IUU or bycatch of protected living marine resources, the Program will coordinate with other government agencies to consider possible fishery-product trade prohibitions.

National Catch Share Program (FY 2013 - 2017)

- NMFS will continue to work with interested Regional Fishery Management Councils to develop and implement new catch share programs.
- NMFS will advance efforts to explore the use of technology to improve the cost effectiveness of catch share programs.

Fisheries Monitoring, Assessment and Forecasting (FY 2013 - 2017)

- NMFS will conduct fishery independent surveys to provide stock assessment scientists with the information necessary to conduct stock assessments for commercially and recreationally important species.
- NMFS will improve the frequency of updating assessments for key stocks, provide adequate assessments for more FSSI stocks, conduct a baseline monitoring report for all managed fish stocks, and add next-generation assessments for selected stocks with high sensitivity to ecosystem conditions.
- NMFS will improve the quality of marine recreational fishery catch statistics by increasing the number of NMFS subregions with: improved registry-based telephone and mail surveys of recreational anglers for the collection of fishing effort data; improved shoreside surveys of recreational fishing trips for the collection of catch data; and, improved logbook reporting programs to provide catch and effort data for for-hire fisheries.
- NMFS will conduct non-market recreational fishery valuation surveys for recreationally important fish species.

Ecosystem Science

- NMFS will begin to provide Management Strategy Evaluations to resource managers for evolving constituent defined management issues in the California Current. NMFS will continue to develop the Gulf of Mexico, Northeast Shelf, Alaska, and Pacific Islands IEA regions.
- NMFS will develop and evaluate environmental indicators for improving stock assessments and integrated ecosystem assessments. (FY 2013 – 2017)

Economics and Social Science (FY 2013-2017):

- Partnering with state agencies and fishing commissions, as appropriate, NMFS will expand its economic and social data collection programs.
- NMFS will develop quantitative methods for conducting benefit-cost analyses. Specific tasks include: (1) predicting the benefits and costs associated with specific stock rebuilding programs; (2) developing inventories of the use and non-use values of marine ecosystems; and (3) developing values associated with particular types of habitats, including the scope and value of the ecosystems services provided by a habitat.

Deliverables/Outputs:

Fisheries Management

- Support preventing and eliminating overfishing and rebuilding overfished stocks. This is essential to ensuring biological sustainability and to increasing long-term economic and social sustainability of fisheries.
- Coordinate with other NOAA programs to deliver products and services, including basic and applied science for the analysis and decision-making that support ecosystem approaches to fisheries management and enforcement to ensure compliance with regulations.
- Work within the legislative structure to implement international agreements, education and outreach

- Development of fisheries regulations and Fisheries Management Plans and amendments in order to maintain and restore productive stocks important to commercial, recreational, tribal, and subsistence fisheries.
- Provide for agency analysis and research to implement agency responsibilities to identify, consult and certify nations whose vessels engage in IUU fishing and bycatch of protected living marine resources (PLMR).
- Provide recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce, after coordination with other agencies, on possible fishery-product trade prohibitions on nations whose vessels engage in IUU and bycatch of PLMRs.
- Implement and monitor a worldwide international technical assistance program, including use of bilateral and regional workshops, invitational travel to agency facilities and technology transfer to support agency domestic conservation and management objectives.
- Ensure the continuation of economically and ecologically sustainable fishing communities in a manner consistent with the goals of the MSA and each Council's fishery management plan objectives.

National Catch Share Program
- Development of additional guidance on the design and development of catch share programs.
- Increase efficiencies in catch share program administration and infrastructure.
- The number of catch share programs may increase as the Councils approve additional catch share programs.
- Assessments of the economic and social impacts of catch share management options and current policies on fishery participants, firms, and communities.

Fisheries Monitoring, Assessment and Forecasting
- Four new fishery-independent surveys, potentially including a clam survey in the Northeast using charter vessels and, in several regions, use of advanced technologies to survey fish stocks inhabiting rough terrain that cannot be surveyed with current methods.
- More precise estimates of recreational catch through expanded use of telephone and mail surveys that are based on the National Saltwater Angler Registry and implementation of both improved shoreside surveys of shore and private boat fishing trips and improved logbook reporting of effort and catch on for-hire boat fishing trips.

Ecosystem Science
- Initial Management Strategy Evaluations (MSEs) delivered to resource managers from the California Current IEA).
- Environmental indicators and predicted impacts on managed species will be delivered to appropriate stock assessment scientists and management councils.

Economics and Social Science
- Assessments of the benefits/cost-effectiveness of fisheries rebuilding programs and habitat and protected species recovery programs
- Assessments of the economic and social impacts of management options and current policies on fishery participants, firms, and communities.
- Developed indicators describing the status and trends of fishery participants and shoreside firms and communities, which will help detect economic and social change.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Fish Stock Sustainability Index (GPRA 17a)	587	603.5	617	625.5	632.5	646.5	649.5

Description: The FSSI tracks the rebuilding and maintaining of fish stocks at sustainable levels, along with critical components of NOAA's efforts to achieve outcomes, such as managing fish harvest rates and increasing knowledge about the status of fish stocks. It is calculated by assigning a score between 0 and 4 to each of 230 stocks selected for their importance to commercial and recreational fisheries and then adding the scores together. For more information: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/statusoffisheries/SOSmain.htm.
Note: These targets reflect the proposed FY 2013 program changes.

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Percentage of Fish Stocks with Adequate Population Assessments and Forecasts (GPRA 17b)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	59.1% (136/230)	60.9% (140/230)	62.6% (144/230)

Description: This measure tracks the percentage of priority fish stocks for which adequate assessments are available to determine the scientific basis for supporting and evaluating the impact of management actions. To reach this standard, which is defined as "Level III" by the Fisheries Stock Assessment Improvement Plan (SAIP), assessments must be based on recent quantitative information sufficient to determine current stock status (abundance and mortality) relative to established reference levels and to forecast stock status under different management scenarios. This measure covers the same 230 fish stocks tracked by the FSSI.
Note: These targets reflect the proposed FY 2013 program changes.
Base targets have changed from the FY 2012 President's Budget for several reasons including ACL implementation and the prioritization of which stocks assessed.

Performance Goal:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Number of defined management needs, identified though the Integrated Ecosystem Assessment process, met by Management Strategy Evaluations (cumulative)	0	0	4	6	16	22	28

Description: This measure tracks the annual performance of Integrated Ecosystem Assessments (IEAs) by identifying the number of management needs, as defined by resource managers through the IEA process, that are met by a Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE). MSEs are a formal approach using models and forecast scenarios, based on the best available science, to evaluate the benefits and risks (trade-offs) of proposed management actions on ecosystems (including the human component) and to inform management decisions.

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Number of key catch share programs objectives met	7	14	14	16	16	16	16

Description: This measure tracks the number of key objectives met by catch share programs. The key objectives are:

Increased revenue per vessel (with catch share program)*
Increased or full utilization of target species*
Decreased bycatch*
ACL not exceeded

*Changes will be determined by comparing the performance under the catch share program with the average performance prior to implementation of the catch share program.

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Number of new catch share programs meeting all objectives	0	3	4	4	4	4	4

Description: The number of key catch share program objectives met includes the four key objectives that are expected outcomes of implementing catch share programs. By meeting these key objectives, the programs will demonstrate their success in improving the ecological and economic health of that fishery. More detailed information will be reported on a fishery-by-fishery basis when available.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Program Changes for FY 2013:

Fisheries Research and Management Programs (Base Funding: 825 FTE and $181,045,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and -$2,025,000): NOAA requests a decrease of 0 FTE and $2,025,000 for a total of 825 FTE and $179,020,000 for Fisheries Research and Management Programs.

Proposed Actions
NOAA requests a $2.0 million reduction that will be spread across all NMFS regional offices and Science Centers. With NOAA on track to have required annual catch limits in place for all 46 FMPs in time to be effective for their respective 2012 fishing year NOAA anticipates that the regulatory workload at the Regional Fishery Management Councils will be reduced. Therefore, NMFS proposes to reduce fishery regulation and monitoring funding to all NMFS Regional Offices and Science Centers. However, NMFS staff and Councils will work closely together to minimize the impact of this reduction on timeliness with which adaptive fishery management actions can be put in place and maintain effectiveness of catch monitoring efforts

With the FY 2013 request, NMFS regional offices will continue to work with the eight Regional Fishery Management Councils to manage more than 530 stocks, monitor annual catch limits (ACLs) to identify appropriate harvest levels, administer management programs through which ACLs are implemented, and collaborate on administering fishery management plans. The scientific activities that Fisheries Research and Management support enable NMFS to be effective stewards of living marine resources, using an ecosystem-based approach, for the benefit of the Nation. This in turn provides the scientific knowledge base for NMFS's Regional Offices, regional fishery management councils, interstate fishery commissions, and other agencies to facilitate informed marine resource management decisions for sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, protected resources, endangered species and habitat.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Fisheries Research and Management base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
FY 2013 – 2017:
- Continue to support critical fisheries science activities in order to deliver applied science data and information necessary for decision-making supporting ecosystem approaches to fisheries management.
- Address MSA mandates to implement IUU/Bycatch identification, monitoring, certification procedures, and reports to Congress, and engage in technical assistance to improve the capacity of other countries to conserve and manage living marine resources of mutual interest.
- Submit to Congress IUU/Bycatch Identification/ Certification Reports on a biennial basis. In the event of countries engaging in IUU or bycatch of protected living marine resources, the Program will coordinate with other government agencies to consider possible fishery-product trade prohibitions.

Deliverables:
FY 2013 – 2017:
- Fishery Management Plan amendments

- Fisheries and living marine ecosystem observation and monitoring data
- Basic and applied science data and information on the biological, ecological, economic and social aspects necessary for decision-making supporting ecosystem approaches to fisheries management

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Fish Stock Sustainability Index (FSSI) (GPRA 17a**)**	**FY 2011 Actual**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With decrease	N/A	N/A	617	627.5	635	647	650
Without decrease	587	603.5	617	628.5	637	649	652
Description: The FSSI tracks the rebuilding and maintaining of fish stocks at sustainable levels, along with critical components of NOAA's efforts to achieve outcomes, such as managing fish harvest rates and increasing knowledge about the status of fish stocks. It is calculated by assigning a score between 0 and 4 to each of 230 stocks selected for their importance to commercial and recreational fisheries and then adding the scores together. For more information: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/statusoffisheries/SOSmain.htm.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	(2,025)
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(2,025)

Fisheries Research and Management Programs: West Coast Proposal: (Base Program: 181,045,000 and 825 FTE; Fisheries Research and Management Programs -5 FTE and- $1,460,000): NOAA requests a decrease of $1,460,000 and 5 FTE for a total of $179,585,000 and 820 FTE In the Fisheries Research and Management Programs to reconfigure NMFS's Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office, and to elimination of support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon.

NOAA requests a decrease of $5,000,000 and 27 FTE in several NOAA programs as part of the President's efforts to find efficiencies and savings in a constrained fiscal environment. These efficiencies will be achieved, by reducing program activities and reconfiguring the West Coast Regional Offices, closing a science lab and eliminating support for a specific survey and assessment, as well as a research program. The various budget lines affected by this proposal are identified below and will be discussed throughout the Congressional Justification in budget order.

The proposal includes reductions in following budget lines:

Protected Resources Research and Management	-$2,591,000	page NMFS - 18
Marine Mammals	-$ 7,000	page NMFS - 25
Pacific Salmon	-$ 484,000	page NMFS - 43
Fisheries Research and Management	-$1,460,000	current page
Expand Annual Stock Assessments	-$ 8,000	page NMFS - 71
Information, Analysis, and Dissemination	-$ 450,000	page NMFS - 144
Total	-$5,000,000	

Proposed Actions

Under this part of the proposal, the Fisheries Research & Management reduction will support the reconfiguring NMFS' Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office, and the closure of the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California, eliminating the Puget Sound ecosystem survey; ending the Northwest Region's support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon.

West Coast Proposal:

A reduction of $5.0 million is requested to reduce lower value program activities and reconfigure NMFS' Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office; eliminate the Puget Sound ecosystem surveys and assessments; close the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California; and end the Northwest Region's support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon. NMFS' reconfiguration of the Northwest and Southwest Regional offices will result in the elimination of 27 staff including one Regional Administrator and one Deputy Regional Administrator. The geographic distribution of the remaining staff will be driven by programmatic needs. As part of eliminating the Puget Sound ecosystem survey, NMFS would lay up the small vessel, R/V *Harold Streeter,* and eliminate approximately four staff. Laying up this vessel would eliminate costs in operating and maintenance of this vessel. With closure of the Pacific Grove Laboratory, programmatic functions would be maintained by relocating staff to the Santa Cruz and La Jolla Laboratories. Both Santa Cruz and La Jolla are larger and more modern facilities that can accommodate the additional programs currently conducted at Pacific Grove. Approximately three staff may be eliminated instead of transferring to Santa Cruz and La Jolla. Because the Northwest Region would no longer support the Newport Seawater Research Program, staff currently working on this program would be relocated to the Manchester Laboratory in Washington State.

The reconfiguration of the West Coast regional offices will result in a leaner management structure and the elimination of other positions, while the proposed facilities changes will reduce NMFS's physical footprint and associated costs over time. These changes reflect NOAA's efforts to focus its limited resources on its highest priority mission functions and reduce costs to the greatest possible extent.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for activities associated with these reductions are described in the Fisheries Research and Management narratives.

Schedule and Milestones:
- The Puget Sound ecosystem survey and the Northwest Region's support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon will end in FY 2013.
- The reconfiguration of the Northwest and Southwest Regional Offices needs to be implemented by October 2012.
- Lay up small vessel R/V *Harold Streeter*
- The excess and disposal of the Pacific Grove Facility should begin in FY 2012, as NMFS will need to continue to pay utility costs at the vacated facility pending GSA disposal.

Deliverables:
N/A

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Director, Regional Office	TBD	SES	-0.17	170,000	-28,900
Deputy Director, Regional Office	TBD	ZP-V	-0.17	126,687	-21,537
Various titles	TBD	Various	-4.66	116,093	-540,993
Total			-5		-591,430
less Lapse		0	0		0
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			-5		-591,430
2013 Pay Adjustment 0.5%					0
TOTAL					-591,430

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	-5
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-5
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	-5
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-5

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	(591)
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	(591)
12	Civilian personnel benefits	(177)
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	(592)
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	(100)
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(1,460)

Expand Annual Stock Assessments: (Base Funding: 147 FTE and $64,333,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and +$4,320,000): NOAA requests an increase of $4,320,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $68,653,000 and 147 FTEs to increase the number of stocks with adequate assessments to help verify that overfishing is no longer occurring and safely allow optimum catch levels to be set to support the sustainability and economic viability of Fish Stock Sustainability Index (FSSI) stocks.

Proposed Actions:
The requested increase will allow for an increase in NMFS's capability to conduct assessments for more stocks. Building on advances in stock assessment prioritization begun in FY 2012, NMFS will conduct improved surveys using advanced technologies to estimate fish abundance in additional habitats. Improving fishery-independent surveys using advanced sampling technologies, including the following activities:

- Foster expertise in advanced sampling technologies, such as acoustic and optical methods which can be used to concurrently sample multiple species.
- Implement existing advanced sampling technologies aboard NOAA's new FSVs, such as the new ME70 multibeam sonar system.
- Develop and implement innovative sampling technologies to improve fisheries-independent surveys, particularly acoustic and optical remote sensing technologies.
- Develop and operationally utilize alternative sampling platforms for new fisheries-independent surveys to improve data-poor stock assessments, focusing on stocks in regions that are inaccessible to conventional sampling gear.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:
Fish stock assessments provide quantitative information on the abundance of fish stocks and the level of catch that can be sustained without harming the marine ecosystem. The role of fish stock assessments has been well-established. National Research Council studies and the Ocean Commission Report both found that a strong fishery stock assessment program is the foundation of successful management of commercial and recreational fisheries. Furthermore, the MSA, which mandated establishment by 2011 of annual catch limits (ACLs) in all fisheries to prevent overfishing, requires improved assessment capacity.

For many fish stocks, the incomplete scientific information from lack of adequate stock assessments forces fishery managers to set annual catch limits in an overly conservative manner in order to prevent overfishing, thus limiting fishing opportunity. For example, some annual catch limits may be set 25 percent below potential maximum levels of catch in order to implement the buffers necessary to account for scientific uncertainty in estimates of the sustainable level of catch. This could result in foregoing millions of dollars in short-term commercial catch and recreational fishing opportunities. Smaller buffers can be implemented by increasing NMFS capabilities to conduct adequate stock assessments, thus increasing economic opportunities for fishing communities whose livelihood depends on the scientifically sound management of fisheries. The benefits of this program accrue to the American people because stock assessments are a key factor in rebuilding overfished fish stocks and maintaining them at a productive level.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Fisheries Research and Management Programs base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
NMFS will:

- FY 2013: Conduct workshops and contract studies to evaluate advanced technologies most ready for transition to operations;
- FY 2014: Select area and target fish stocks for operational survey (for example, reef fish off South Florida); design survey;
- FY 2015: Conduct pilot survey in the selected area;
- FY 2016: Repeat the survey and initiate assessment activities;
- FY 2017: Deliver assessment status reports for stocks in the surveyed area.

Deliverables:

- Survey design using advanced technologies
- Stock survey results for key species found in the selected survey area by 2016
- Initial stock assessment reports by 2017.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Percentage of Fish Stocks with Adequate Assessments and Forecasts (GPRA 17b**)**	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	58.3% (134/230)	59.1% (136/230)	60.0% (138/230)
Without Increase	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	57.0% (131/230)	56.5% (130/230)	56.5% (130/230)	56.1% (129/230)
Description: This measure tracks the percentage of priority fish stocks for which adequate assessments are available to determine the scientific basis for supporting and evaluating the impact of management actions. To reach this standard, which is defined as "Level III" by the Fisheries Stock Assessment Improvement Plan (SAIP), assessments must be based on recent quantitative information sufficient to determine current stock status (abundance and mortality) relative to established reference levels and to forecast stock status under different management scenarios. This measure covers the same 230 fish stocks tracked by the FSSI.							

Performance Measure: Fish Stock Sustainability Index (FSSI) (GPRA 17a)	**FY 2011 Actual**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	617	628.5	638	652	655
Without Increase	587	603.5	617	628.5	637	649	652
Description: The FSSI tracks the rebuilding and maintaining of fish stocks at sustainable levels, along with critical components of NOAA's efforts to achieve outcomes, such as managing fish harvest rates and increasing knowledge about the status of fish stocks. It is calculated by assigning a score between 0 and 4 to each of 230 stocks selected for their importance to commercial and recreational fisheries and then adding the scores together. For more information: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/statusoffisheries/SOSmain.htm.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	4,320
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	4,320

Expand Annual Stock Assessments: West Coast Proposal: (Base Funding: $64,333,000 and 147 FTE; Program Change: 0 FTE and -$8,000): NOAA requests a decrease of $8,000 and 0FTE for a total of $64,325,000 and 147 FTE in the Expand Annual Stock Assessment program to reconfigure NMFS's Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office, and to close the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California.

NOAA requests a decrease of $5,000,000 and 27 FTE in several NOAA programs as part of the President's efforts to find efficiencies and savings in a constrained fiscal environment. These efficiencies will be achieved, by reducing program activities and reconfiguring the West Coast Regional Offices, closing a science lab and eliminating support for a specific survey and assessment, as well as a research program. The various budget lines affected by this proposal are identified below and will be discussed throughout the Congressional Justification in budget order.

The proposal includes reductions in following budget lines:

Protected Resources Research and Management	-$2,591,000	page NMFS - 18
Marine Mammals	-$ 7,000	page NMFS - 25
Pacific Salmon	-$ 484,000	page NMFS - 43
Fisheries Research and Management	-$1,460,000	page NMFS - 71
Expand Annual Stock Assessments	-$ 8,000	current page
Information, Analysis, and Dissemination	-$ 450,000	page NMFS - 144
Total	-$5,000,000	

Proposed Actions

The reduction in this PPA reflects the administrative savings that result from closing the Pacific Grown Laboratory. A limited amount of Expand Annual Stock Assessment funding has supported Pacific Grove lab operations for scientists developing methods and approaches for explicitly incorporating marine environmental data in fisheries assessments and ecosystem models. This work will continue to be done at other laboratories, and this reduction will not adversely impact GPRA measures; Fish Stock Sustainability Index (GPRA 17a); Percentage of Fish Stocks with Adequate Population Assessments and Forecasts (GPRA 17b).

West Coast Proposal:

A reduction of $5.0 million is requested to reduce lower value program activities and reconfigure NMFS' Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office; eliminate the Puget Sound ecosystem surveys and assessments; close the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California; and end the Northwest Region's support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon. NMFS' reconfiguration of the Northwest and Southwest Regional offices will result in the elimination of 27 staff including one Regional Administrator and one Deputy Regional Administrator. The geographic distribution of the remaining staff will be driven by programmatic needs. As part of eliminating the Puget Sound ecosystem survey, NMFS would lay up the small vessel, R/V *Harold Streeter,* and eliminate approximately four staff. Laying up this vessel would eliminate costs in operating and maintenance of this vessel. With closure of the Pacific Grove Laboratory, programmatic functions would be maintained by relocating staff to the Santa Cruz and La Jolla Laboratories. Both Santa Cruz and La Jolla are larger and more modern facilities that can accommodate the additional programs currently conducted at Pacific Grove. Approximately three staff may be eliminated instead of transferring to Santa Cruz and La Jolla. Because the Northwest Region would no longer support the Newport Seawater Research Program, staff currently working on this program would be relocated to the Manchester Laboratory in Washington State.

The reconfiguration of the West Coast regional offices will result in a leaner management structure and the elimination of other positions, while the proposed facilities changes will reduce NMFS's physical footprint and associated costs over time. These changes reflect NOAA's efforts to focus its limited resources on its highest priority mission functions and reduce costs to the greatest possible extent.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for activities associated with these reductions are described in the Fisheries Research and Management base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
- The excess and disposal of the Pacific Grove Facility should begin in FY 2012, as NMFS will need to continue to pay utility costs at the vacated facility pending GSA disposal.

Deliverables:
N/A

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	(8)
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(8)

Salmon Management Activities (Base Funding: 13 FTE and $33,437,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and -$6,519,000): NOAA requests a decrease $6,519,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $26,918,000 and 13 FTE to Salmon Management Activities.

Proposed Actions
The funding reduction for salmon management activities is comprised of two parts; the Mitchell Act and a one-time increase for hatchery reforms.

NOAA is requesting a decrease of $637,000 to reduce the level of contracts with the States and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the Mitchell Act components within the Salmon Management Activities PPA. At the requested level, NMFS will continue to meet its obligations under the Mitchell Act through continuing to support the operations and maintenance of Columbia River hatcheries. The hatcheries mitigate the loss of fish production due to hydroelectric dams. NMFS will also conduct a broad range of salmon stock assessment and fishery monitoring programs in the Snake and Columbia Rivers. These projects fund activities associated with salmon not listed under ESA.

NOAA is also requesting a decrease of $5,882,000 to terminate support provided in FY 2012 to implement hatchery reforms based on recommendations by the Hatchery Scientific Review Group. NMFS received $10.0 million in FY 2010 and $5.9 million in FY 2012 for a total of $15.9 million for hatchery reform projects. NMFS and does not anticipate additional need to continue funding in FY 2013 for these projects.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits
Projects funded under the Salmon Management Activities line are conducted for the conservation, development, and enhancement of salmon. This base funding supports research and management activities associated with salmon not listed under ESA and is composed of three main activities: the Mitchell Act–Columbia River hatcheries, Pacific Salmon Treaty, and Chinook salmon research and management. The Mitchell Act component supports the operations and maintenance of Columbia River hatcheries to mitigate the loss of fish production due to hydropower dams.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Fisheries Research and Management base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
FY 2013-2017:
- Support the operations and maintenance of Columbia River hatcheries to mitigate the loss of fish production due to hydro power dams.
- Conduct a broad range of salmon stock assessment and fishery monitoring programs in the Snake and Columbia Rivers.

Deliverables:
FY 2013-2017:
- Maintain an adequate smolt production as required under the Mitchell Act.
- Conduct a broad range of salmon stock assessment and fishery monitoring programs in the Snake and Columbia Rivers.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Number of salmon smolt produced by Mitchell Act hatcheries (in millions)	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Decrease	N/A	N/A	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.8
Without Decrease	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Description: This performance measure projects the number of salmon smolt produced by the Columbia River hatcheries. Hatcheries currently produce approximately 70 million.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	(637)
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	(5,882)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(6,519)

Regional Councils and Commissions (Base Funding: 6 FTE and $32,488,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and -$5,139,000): NOAA requests a decrease of 0 FTE and $5,139,000 for a total of $27,349,000 and 6 FTE to Regional Councils and Commissions.

Proposed Actions

With Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) in place for all Fishery Management Plans (FMPs), NOAA proposes to reduce funding for to the Regional Fishery Management Councils (Councils) and Atlantic States Fishery Management Commission. Fewer resources are required to update adaptive measures or pass new management measures. At the requested funding level, NMFS will apply a prorated reduction of 14 percent to the (Councils and Atlantic States Fishery Management Commission. Since NMFS is the sole source of funding for the Councils, this may result in slowing passage of new fisheries management measures and may delay the implementation of adaptive measures that ensure the prevention and end of overfishing. This Council reduction will be applied using the formula approved by the Councils to appropriately divide their funding. NMFS will also reduce funding for the Atlantic Cooperative Coastal Act by 14 percent.

Base Resource Assessment:

The base resources for this activity are described in the Fisheries Research and Management base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:

- Continue to revise Fishery Management Plans and amendments to address ACLs, AMs, bycatch EFH and deep-sea corals (8/yr in 2013-2017)
- Work with the Councils to revise fishery management plans using an updated or specific Optimal Yield (9/yr in 2013-2017)
- Complete socioeconomic analyses for fishery management actions (9/yr in 2013-2017)
- Work with Councils to develop regional implementation plans for deep-sea corals (8/yr in 2013 – 2017);

Deliverables:

- Draft fisheries amendments to Fishery Management Plans
- Collect and analyze socioeconomic data on the impacts of fishery management actions

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Fish Stock Sustainability Index (FSSI) (GPRA 17a)	**FY 2011 Actual**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With decrease	N/A	N/A	617	626.5	632	644	647
Without decrease	587	603.5	617	628.5	637	649	652
Description: The FSSI tracks the rebuilding and maintaining of fish stocks at sustainable levels, along with critical components of NOAA's efforts to achieve outcomes, such as managing fish harvest rates and increasing knowledge about the status of fish stocks. It is calculated by assigning a score between 0 and 4 to each of 230 stocks selected for their importance to commercial and recreational fisheries and then adding the scores together. For more information: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/statusoffisheries/SOSmain.htm.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	(5,139)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(5,139)

Survey and Monitoring Projects: (Base Funding: 128 FTE and $22,014,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and +$2,322,000): NOAA requests an increase of $2,322,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $24,336,000 and 128 FTEs to provide funding for fishery independent survey and monitoring activities.

Proposed Actions:
The requested increase will enable NOAA to maintain the integrity of scientific data collections for fishery stock assessments that support the scientific basis for managing regional fisheries to prevent overfishing and to achieve optimum yield. Specifically, funding will support:

Red Snapper Monitoring – Funding will be used for at-sea data collections for Gulf of Mexico reef fish stock assessments. Stock assessments rely on bottom trawl, bottom longline, reef fish video, and plankton surveys - all of which collect information on red snapper to support fishery management. These are long-term activities that provide over 30 years of historical time series data. Recent expansion of the bottom longline and vertical line surveys were implemented to increase data on red snapper age composition not typically sampled by other survey methods. Funds also support reef fish ecology, including analysis of spatio-temporal distribution and patterns of essential fish habitat affiliation. This applied research informs annual survey design and data collection protocols to improve and advance the quality and utility of fishery-independent data, with direct implications for stock assessment and ecosystem-based management of southeast U.S. marine fisheries in state and federal waters.

Bycatch in regional shrimp trawl fisheries is a major mortality factor on juvenile red snapper. This line supports bycatch reduction device innovation in several fisheries, including Gulf shrimp trawl and skimmer trawls, and annual monitoring of current Bycatch Reduction Device regulations and their efficacy. Quantification of bycatch and release mortality rates are developed through observer data collection programs to improve accuracy of stock assessments.

Alaska Groundfish Monitoring – The requested increase will provide funding for survey and assessment activities at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center. These funds will support snow crab and Tanner crab stock assessments, rockfish stock assessment in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, and echo-integration trawl surveys of walleye Pollock in the Bering Sea, and Shelikof Strait, Shumagin Islands and out to the shelf break of the Gulf of Alaska shelf.

West Coast Groundfish – The requested program change will provide funding for at-sea data collections that provide the only biomass estimates for all West Coast groundfish stock assessments. Efforts to assess the status of groundfish stocks in population models incorporating data from the fishery, fishery-independent surveys and life-history studies are complicated by long-term shifts in the ocean climate. The funding will allow NMFS to expand coast-wide surveys of groundfish populations and ocean conditions.

The remaining funds will be used for other critical agency science activities such as Gulf of Maine Groundfish Survey and New England Stock Depletion, which provides information and analyses used in the development of stock status reports to advance the recovery of New England groundfish stocks. Funds will also be used for Bluefin Tuna Tagging, which provides biological sampling, elemental and genetic analyses, and the development and use of population models to elucidate Atlantic bluefin tuna stock structure, mixing, connectivity, movement and distribution. The resulting work will lead to improved estimates of abundance and significantly strengthen stock assessments. Finally, funds will be used for Atlantic Herring

and Mackerel, which provides information on assessing the status of the herring and mackerel resources.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:
The field surveys, fishery monitoring, and research supported by this line provides the foundation for fish stock assessments needed to manage the Nation's valuable marine resources. Survey & Monitoring activities are used in conjunction with activities performed under Expand Annual Stock Assessments to produce improvements to the overall program. Data from these sources are used in stock assessments that provide the Regional Fishery Management Councils and NOAA with the scientific information needed to implement ACLs that prevent overfishing, rebuild overfished stocks, and obtain optimum yield from the fisheries. Optimum yield is the amount of fish harvest that will provide the greatest overall benefit to the national economy, particularly with respect to food production and recreational opportunities, and taking into account the protection of marine ecosystems. The surveys collect standardized observations of fish abundance over the range of the stock according to a rigorous statistical design. These data provide a direct measure of changes in stock abundance. Fishery monitoring provides direct measures of fish catch and bycatch, which are needed to estimate fishing mortality. Research provides data on fish age, growth, movement, and reproduction, and also provides direct evidence of ecosystem changes.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Fisheries Research and Management Programs base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
FY 2013-FY 2017:

- Conduct surveys of red snapper and reef fish stocks in southeast U.S. continental shelf waters and bottom trawl surveys in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Conduct eastern Bering Sea trawl surveys to estimate king crab and tanner crab abundance.
- Conduct biannual surveys of walleye Pollock, other groundfish and crabs in the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska shelf.
- Conduct biannual surveys of Pacific hake off the U.S. west coast.
- Spring deployment of observers on commercial longline vessels-of-opportunity for bluefin tuna tagging.
- Conduct Spring surveys of Atlantic herring and mackerel to monitor species biomass.

Deliverables:
FY 2013-FY 2017:

- Update and provide annual stock assessments for:
    - Gulf of Mexico Red Snapper and Reef Fish stocks
    - West Coast Pacific hake and groundfish stocks
    - Eastern Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska Pollock stocks
    - Eastern Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska groundfish stocks
    - Eastern Bering Sea snow and tanner crab stocks
    - Southeast Alaska rockfish stocks
    - Northeast Multispecies FMP and Gulf of Maine Fish stocks
    - Atlantic herring and Atlantic mackerel stocks

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Percentage of Fish Stocks with Adequate Assessments and Forecasts (GPRA 17b)	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	57.4% (132/230)	57.0% (131/230)	57.4% (132/230)	58.2% (134/230)	58.7% (135/230)
Without Increase	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	57.0% (131/230)	56.5% (130/230)	56.5% (130/230)	56.1% (129/230)

Description: This measure tracks the percentage of priority fish stocks for which adequate assessments are available to determine the scientific basis for supporting and evaluating the impact of management actions. To reach this standard, which is defined as "Level III" by the Fisheries Stock Assessment Improvement Plan (SAIP), assessments must be based on recent quantitative information sufficient to determine current stock status (abundance and mortality) relative to established reference levels and to forecast stock status under different management scenarios. This measure covers the same 230 fish stocks tracked by the FSSI.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	2,322
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	2,322

Fisheries Oceanography: Integrated Ecosystem Assessments (Base Funding: 4 FTE and $1,158,000; Program Change: +0 FTE and +$4,989,000): NOAA requests an increase of 0 FTE and $4,989,000 for a total of 4 FTE and $6,147,000 to support the creation of Integrated Ecosystem Assessments (IEA).

Proposed Actions

The funds being requested in FY 2013 will allow NOAA to make the California Current IEA fully operational, including the delivery of management strategy evaluations (MSEs), and continue to develop and expand the IEA framework in the Gulf of Mexico and Northeast Shelf Regional Ecosystems. The additional funds will also allow NOAA to accelerate the IEA development recently initiated in the Alaska and Pacific Islands Regional Ecosystems, providing the analytical basis for ecosystem-based decision support in all five of these regions.

Funding will also be used to ensure continued access to existing biological, oceanographic, and socioeconomic data required by the ecosystem models to simulate and forecast conditions, and ultimately evaluate the efficacy of management options. The data management systems and ecosystem modeling frameworks will enable analysis of the indicators, and will be used to inform policy regarding potential management actions, monitor changes resulting from actions taken, and develop the ability to evaluate and forecast outcomes that might result from various management options on a regional to local level.

NOAA will partner with and provide at least $1 million in extramural funding to existing and emerging NOAA partnerships, such as Cooperative Institutes, State and Federal agencies, and academic institutions, to leverage expertise needed for specific IEA objectives in each region.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

IEAs will provide a more comprehensive science-based decision-making framework for NOAA's management of coastal and marine ecosystem resources. IEAs bring scientific and technological rigor to resource management decisions by incorporating diverse sources of data into ecosystem models, including socioeconomic data, that evaluate trade-offs between ecosystem and societal goals. The management strategy evaluations provided by as part of an IEA will allow managers to make better management decisions by allowing them to weigh those trade-offs, resulting from possible management actions. Trade-offs might include, for example, those between ecological elements, such as predator species, prey species, habitat; environmental conditions such as temperature, salinity, and currents; sectoral uses, such as fishing, aquaculture, offshore alternative energy development, and recreation; other ecosystem goods and services sectors; and or socio-economics, thus allowing managers to make more informed management decisions and further the implementation of ecosystem-based management (EBM).

In addition to bringing increased scientific and technological rigor to management decisions, IEAs promote job retention and economic growth by supporting sustainable resource use within and across various sectors such as fisheries, energy, coastal development and tourism. For example, understanding the interactions between a proposed offshore wind energy farm, commercial and or recreational fisheries areas, shipping corridors, and marine mammal migration routes is key to maximizing economic growth and job creation and preservation in each sector while considering ecosystem health. This provides greater consistency and dependability in job sectors reliant on marine ecosystems. At a local- to regional-scale, IEAs will require support for data management and ecosystem modeling, thus spurring creation of jobs.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Fisheries Research and Management base narrative. This PPA includes $1,000,000 for the FATE program, as described in the base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:

IEA Milestones	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Adaptation and expansion of data management/ services framework (ongoing)	CCE PI GOM	CCE PI GOM	CCE PI GOM	CCE PI GOM	CCE PI GOM
Adaptation and expansion of ecosystem models (can include climate and/ or socio-economic) (ongoing)	CCE NE GOM PI	CCE NE GOM PI	CCE NE GOM PI	CCE NE GOM PI	CCE NE GOM PI
Scoping with managers/ stakeholders to identify priority management needs; outreach to inform and educate both managers/ stakeholders and general public about the utility/ benefit of IEAs (ongoing)	CCE NE GOM PI AK	CCE NE GOM PI AK	CCE NE GOM PI AK	CCE NE GOM PI AK	CCE NE GOM PI AK
Identification and/ or evaluation of ecosystem indicators (can include socio-economic) (ongoing)	CCE GOM NE PI AK	CCE GOM NE PI AK	CCE GOM NE PI AK	CCE GOM NE PI AK	CCE GOM NE PI AK
Complete building of initial IEA	CCE		GOM NE		
IEA updated with new information (ongoing after initial IEA)		CCE	CCE	CCE GOM NE	CCE GOM NE
Delivery of Management Strategy Evaluations (MSE) (ongoing after initial IEA)	CCE	CCE	CCE GOM NE	CCE GOM NE	CCE GOM NE

California Current (CCE), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Northeast Shelf (NE), Pacific Islands (PI), Alaska (AK)

Deliverables:
Funds in FY 2013 will provide the following for:
California Current

- Region-wide stakeholder scoping sessions
- Analyze indicators for status and trends; continue indicator identification (including socio-economic)
- Continued enhancement and development of ecosystem models
- Economic input-output models and climate models linked to ecosystem models
- Risk Assessment using indicators
- Evaluation of management strategies against indicators
- IEA outreach products
- Identification of data and modeling gaps

Gulf of Mexico:

- Initial stakeholder scoping processes
- Ecosystem indicator evaluation and development
- Data management and services framework development
- Continue building ecosystem modeling capabilities and capacity
- Identification of data and modeling gaps

Northeast Shelf:

- Region-wide stakeholder scoping sessions
- Continue ecosystem indicator evaluation for development of reference points
- Develop a risk analysis framework
- Enhance existing ecosystem modeling capability
- Continued development of climate modules for ecosystem models
- Conduct preliminary management strategy evaluations
- Identification of data and modeling gaps

Pacific Islands and Alaska:

- Develop initial scoping processes and identify initial priority management issues
- Ecosystem (including socio-economic) indicator development and evaluation
- Data management and services framework development
- Enhance ecosystem model development

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Goal: Number of defined management needs, identified though the Integrated Ecosystem Assessment process, met by Management Strategy Evaluations (cumulative)	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	**N/A**	N/A	4	6	16	22	28
Without Increase	0	0	4	6	8	10	12
Description: This measure tracks the annual performance of Integrated Ecosystem Assessments (IEAs) by identifying the number of management needs, as defined by resource managers through the IEA process, that are met by a Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE). MSEs are a formal approach using models and forecast scenarios, based on the best available science, to evaluate the benefits and risks (trade-offs) of proposed management actions on ecosystems (including the human component) and to inform management decisions.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11	Full-time permanent	0
11	Other than full-time permanent	0
12	Other personnel compensation	0
12	Special personnel services payments	0
12	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	56
22	Transportation of things	0
23	Rental payments to GSA	0
23	Rental Payments to others	0
23	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	14
25	Advisory and assistance services	0
25	Other services	2,910
25	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
26	Research and development contracts	1,000
26	Medical care	0
26	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
26	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	1,009
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	4,989

American Fisheries Act (Base Funding: 35 FTE and $3,958,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and +$1,662,000): NOAA requests an increase of $1,662,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $5,620,000 and 35 FTE to implement the American Fisheries Act.

Proposed Actions

American Fisheries Act (AFA) is a long standing budget line directed at the statutory requirements in Alaska fisheries management and science. These funds provide core support for research and management in Alaska Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish fishery. NMFS will increase the agency's ability to provide real-time in-season management of the largest volume fishery in US waters. NOAA will also increase its ability to maintain and monitor complex IT systems essential for the management of this fishery, to make modifications to the fishery regime, or to monitor and update necessary recordkeeping which supports backbone monitoring and enforcement.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

The American Fisheries Act (AFA) requires a suite of management measures that fall into four general categories: (1) regulations that limit access into the fishing and processing sectors of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) pollock fishery and that allocate pollock to such sectors; (2) regulations governing the formation and operation of fishery cooperatives in the BSAI pollock fishery; (3) regulations to protect other fisheries from spillover effects from the AFA; and, (4) regulations governing catch measurement and monitoring in the BSAI pollock fishery. Reduced bycatch, higher rates of catch utilization, increased economic returns, and improved safety are among the direct benefits of AFA.

Base Resource Assessment:

The base resources for this activity are described in the Fisheries Research and Management base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:

- Update the Interagency Electronic Reporting System (IERS) web-based reporting system that enables landings and production data to be reported by shoreside processors, to accommodate catch share (e.g., Limited Access Privilege Program) fisheries such as pollock, Gulf of Alaska rockfish, Bering Sea crab, Bering Sea flatfish and halibut/sablefish fisheries.
- Update the catch accounting methods used to monitor and manage target and non-target species catch in the Alaska groundfish (including Bering Sea pollock) and halibut fisheries.
- Conduct Eastern Bering Sea Crab and Groundfish Bottom Trawl survey annually to estimate the distribution and abundance of Alaska groundfish resources in the Eastern Bering Sea.
- Conduct Eastern Bering Sea Upper Continental Slope Trawl survey biennially to estimate the distribution and abundance of Alaska groundfish resources in the Eastern Bering Sea.
- Comprehensive bottom trawl survey of the Chukchi Sea to monitor effects of loss of sea ice.

Deliverables:

- Accurate information needed to assure accurate harvests of pollock, Gulf of Alaska rockfish, Bering Sea crab, Bering Sea flatfish and halibut/sablefish fisheries, consistent with allocations of total allowable catch under various catch share programs
- Data collected on the Eastern Bering Sea Crab and Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey is used in NMFS annual stock assessment and evaluation reports and used by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to set catch quotas.

- Data collected on the Eastern Bering Sea Upper Continental Slope Trawl Survey is used in NMFS stock assessment and evaluation reports and used by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to set catch quotas.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:
N/A

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	1,662
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	1,662

Product Quality and Safety: (Base Funding: 52 FTE and $6,299,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and +$290,000): NOAA requests a increase of $290,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $6,589,000 and 52 FTE to provide support for seafood product quality and safety. The increase will help ensure that the Nation's seafood industry is economically sustainable and complies with food regulations. NMFS will more easily be able to address Infectious Salmon Anemia Virus (ISAV) and consumption advisories related to mercury in seafood. Overall funding will support laboratory analysis, data management, regulatory compliance risk analysis, and information transfer expertise to support the Department of Commerce's National Seafood Inspection Program, the Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

NOAA has a secondary, complimentary role to the FDA regarding seafood safety focused on providing technical, regulatory, trade, and inspection services to support commerce and trade in seafood on behalf of the United States. These funds also support forensic analyses in support of enforcement investigations of economic fraud involving seafood and also provide analyses of contaminants to assess seafood safety for areas affected by episodic contamination events.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	290
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	290

The following exhibit shows the summary object class detail for Fisheries Research and Management program changes less than $100,000. Please contact the NOAA budget office if details for any of these changes are required.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	271
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	271

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES
SUBACTIVITY: ENFORCEMENT & OBSERVERS / TRAINING

ENFORCEMENT

NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) is a federal law enforcement agency charged with enforcing NOAA's natural resource protection laws and improving compliance with federal regulations to conserve and protect our nation's living marine resources and their natural habitat. OLE's jurisdiction spans more than three million square miles of ocean, more than 85,000 miles of U.S. Coastline, the country's thirteen National Marine Sanctuaries and its two Marine National Monuments. OLE is responsible for carrying out more than 35 federal statutes and international agreements related to living marine resources with primary mandates contained in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, National Marine Sanctuaries Act, and the Lacey Act. OLE provides direct support for enforcement activities in the NMFS Regional Offices, NMFS headquarters' Office of Sustainable Fisheries, and Office of Protected Resources, and the National Ocean Service's (NOS) Office of National Marine Sanctuaries. NOAA's Office of Law enforcement further leverages the strength of collaboration through the operation of joint enforcement agreements with 27 coastal states and territories, and partnerships with other federal agencies such as the U.S. Coast Guard. OLE enforcement cases that document violations are referred to NOAA's Office of General Council, Department of Justice, or the United States Attorney's Office for review and potential prosecution under their jurisdiction.

NOAA's mandate to end overfishing could not be realized without OLE's efforts to ensure that the millions of people who enjoy these resources for recreation or rely on them for their livelihood understand and comply with the regulations necessary to ensure sustainable resources for future generations. OLE supports two objectives: (1) enforce laws and regulations that govern: commercial fisheries, international and interstate commerce in marine resources, human interactions with marine mammals and threatened and endangered species; and (2) protect resources within designated sanctuaries, marine monuments, and protected areas. To address these mission requirements OLE implements four primary methods: (1) traditional enforcement such as investigations and patrols, (2) partnerships with state and federal agencies, (3) technological tools such as Vessel Monitoring Systems, and (3) outreach and education strategies designed to enhance voluntary compliance. OLE's goal is to increase compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

<u>Enforcement and Surveillance:</u>

The purpose of most enforcement programs is to ensure effective compliance with the law such that the intent of the laws is met. In NOAA's case, this means ensuring compliance with a number of laws designed to protect such natural resources as fisheries, ocean ecosystems, sanctuaries, threatened and endangered species and marine mammals, through enforcement tools designed to encourage people to meet their legal obligations under these laws. NOAA's special agents and enforcement officers around the country work to deter, detect, investigate and document any violations of federal laws and regulations to protect and conserve the marine environment and its resources. NOAA's approach to fisheries enforcement will continue to emphasize compliance assistance and increases in monitoring and inspections to assist regulated parties in understanding and complying with fishery regulations. The capabilities associated with deterring violations and investigating egregious violations will be maintained as critical elements in NOAA's enforcement approach, but will be part of an integrated approach supporting increased understanding and voluntary compliance by regulated parties. Most commercial and recreational fishers comply with conservation measures and NOAA's Office of

Law Enforcement role is to ensure that those who follow the rules reap the benefits of fair competition and an even playing field.

Cooperative Agreements with States:
The Cooperative Enforcement Program leverages the resources of 27 coastal state and U.S. territorial marine conservation law enforcement agencies in direct support of the federal enforcement mission. Through the execution of joint enforcement agreements, these partners are primarily involved in federal enforcement efforts nearshore, at-sea, and land-based monitoring and inspection activities. Since 2001, OLE has capitalized on this approach as a way to address some of the challenges associated with the geographic jurisdiction, breadth of laws and regulations within NOAA's stewardship responsibilities, amount of regulated commercial activity (fishing and both domestic and international trade), and amount of recreational use of the marine environment. This cooperative program affords OLE the opportunity to concentrate on the investigation and resolution of more serious violations by integrating monitoring and inspection activities for federal requirements with the work of state/territorial enforcement partners and the U.S. Coast Guard. In 2011 these partnerships directly provided 157,687 hours of manpower increasing the amount of hours dedicated to federal marine conservation activities by more than five times what NOAA could have accomplished alone.

Vessel Monitoring System:
The Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) is a satellite- based technology program for remote monitoring of fishing vessels at sea. The Program supports a growing number of regulations requiring vessels to report in the VMS, and it allows NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement to monitor compliance and track violators over vast expanses of water. The VMS data is proven to be valuable evidence for prosecutions. VMS data is vital to NMFS's scientific community and to fisheries managers. This satellite-based communications system remotely reports vessel positions and provides an infrastructure for the communication of positional, fisheries declaration, and Days-at-Sea data. Efficiencies realized by this electronic monitoring method and the data it produces are monumental and have been a significant advance in NOAA's at-sea monitoring efforts. The VMS data cost effectively helps enforce protected areas, fishing quotas, actual landings, and several federal natural resource, environmental, and species conservation laws. Prior to VMS implementation the only methods used to police protected areas were surface and air patrols. These methods are costly and do not provide the round-the-clock coverage provided by VMS at lower cost.

Implementation of the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act:
The High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act sets forth U.S. policy to enforce the United Nations' worldwide moratorium on large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation. Renegade large-scale high seas drift net fishing indiscriminately kills massive amounts of fish and other marine life such as whales and turtles by means of enormous nets suspended for miles in open water. The practice is universally condemned as it is a significant threat to ocean ecosystems and to the food and economic security of nations that rely on fishery resources. The Act provides for denial of port privileges and import sanctions against nations whose vessels and/or nationals are determined to be conducting illegal driftnet activities, and who do not take corrective action. The implementation of the Act requires a high level of coordination across multiple agencies including NOAA, the U.S. Coast Guard and the Department of State as well as international partners to continue to combat these illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities and to achieve the sustainable management of all living marine resources. OLE provides investigation and enforcement efforts required to prosecute and deter these IUU fisheries actions.

OBSERVERS/TRAINING

The goal of the Observer Programs is to provide accurate and timely information and analyses on the biological, ecological, economic, and social aspects of the Nation's fisheries resources. The scientific data collected by observer programs are critical input for population assessments of threatened and endangered species such as sea turtles, seabirds, and marine mammals, and for effective management of the nation's fish stocks. Observer programs also support sustainable and resilient fisheries, species, and habitats, and help protect and restore biodiversity within healthy and productive ecosystems. Without observer programs there would be insufficient data and information to monitor and adapt to changes in the ocean's environment and living marine resources. Fisheries observer programs are a proven, unbiased, and valuable source of information on the Nation's fisheries, and are considered the most reliable and cost-effective means currently available to collect fishery-dependent data.

Since 1972, NMFS has deployed fishery observers to collect catch and bycatch data from U.S. commercial fishing and processing vessels. Observers monitor fishing activities on all U.S. coasts and collect data for a range of conservation and management issues. Observers are fishery biologists deployed at sea onboard commercial fishing vessels to collect data and information on fishery catch and bycatch. This includes information on fishing practices, vessel and gear characteristics, fishing locations and times, environmental conditions on the fishing grounds, compliance with fishing regulations, and socio-economic data. Observers also collect biological samples and may assist in fish tagging and tag recovery, or in special data collections for stock assessment programs.

Observer programs are implemented in each of NMFS's six regions. Improvements in data collection, observer training, and the integration of observer data with other research are coordinated by the Office of Science and Technology in NMFS headquarters. Collectively, the regional programs and the headquarters office comprise the National Observer Program, which supports implementation of observer programs nationwide. Approximately 45 fisheries are monitored by observer programs each year, and the data they collect are often the best means to gather information on catch, bycatch, and discards. Resources are allocated to each of the regions according to the number of fisheries and sea days that are observed annually. The authority to place observers on commercial fishing and processing vessels operating in particular fisheries is provided by the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA), the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), and the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

NMFS's FY 2013 observer program priorities include monitoring fisheries in each of the regions to meet statutory and regulatory requirements under the MSA, MMPA and ESA for observer coverage in U.S. commercial fisheries, while also addressing critical science and management needs for catch and discard estimates as well as stock assessments. A secondary priority is to expand observer coverage into fisheries with bycatch concerns, as identified in the National Bycatch Report published in September 2011, and in fisheries with little or no observer coverage.

During FY 2011, NOAA implemented observer programs in each region with over 1,000 observers and over 73,000 sea days observed in 47 fisheries nationwide. NOAA increased observer coverage in the Northeast and Northwest regions to collect data used to monitor new catch and bycatch limits established under new catch share management measures in the multispecies groundfish fishery and the Northwest trawl rationalization program. Specific regional accomplishments during FY 2011 include:

- The Southeast Fisheries Observer Program observed over 3,502 sea days in FY 2011 in the pelagic longline, reef fish, shrimp trawl, coastal teleost gillnet, and shark fisheries. The Southeast pelagic longline observer program implemented enhanced observer coverage in the Gulf of Mexico from March through June 2011 to monitor landings and discards of bluefin tuna during the bluefin tuna spawning season. This is the only known spawning area for western Atlantic bluefin tuna, a species of concern due to its overfished status. Concerns over bluefin tuna bycatch mortality and a critical need to collect biological samples led to enhanced observer coverage which continues in FY 2012. The program also provided observer coverage in the Gulf menhaden fishery for the first time.

- The Northeast Fisheries Observer Program observed 14,879 sea days through six monitoring programs in FY 2011. The New England Fishery Management Council's Multispecies FMP (Amendment 16) was implemented on May 1, 2010, and included mandatory observer coverage requirements for 19 sectors, and Northeast observers and at-sea monitors provide this increased coverage to monitor catch and discards in addition to collecting data on gear performance and characteristics and monitoring experimental fisheries.

- The North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program observed a total of 38,305 sea days across the groundfish fisheries in Alaska in 2011. The data provided by the observers enabled the tracking of over 1,500 separate management quotas for Alaska groundfish. Currently, the North Pacific Observer Program has 100 percent coverage for vessels over 125 feet in length, which includes the Alaska pollock fishery (the largest U.S. fishery by volume), and 30 percent coverage on vessels 60 to 124 feet in length. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council has approved a plan to restructure the observer program to include new observer coverage in the halibut fishery in 2013.

- The West Coast Groundfish Observer Program observed a total of 9,305 sea days in eight fisheries in 2011, a significant increase resulting from 100 percent observer coverage in the trawl rationalization program. Observers recorded haul information, determined the official total catch, sampled hauls for species composition, collected length and age structure data, completed projects related to salmon, and recorded marine mammal and seabird sighting and interaction data. These data are being used for fish stock and protected species population assessments.

- The Southwest Observer Program provided 276 days of observer coverage in the California swordfish drift gillnet fishery and the California-based swordfish pelagic longline fishery to document the incidental take of marine mammals, sea turtles, seabirds, and target and non-target fish species, and to collect selected biological specimens. The program also collected socio-economic data from vessel owners/operators. The data are being used to develop new bycatch reduction methodologies with the goal of reducing overall bycatch and bycatch mortality of these species.

- In FY 2011 the Hawaii Fisheries Observer Program implemented 100 percent observer coverage in the shallow-set longline fishery and 20 percent coverage in the deep-set longline fishery. The program also observed 2,150 sea days in the American Samoa longline fishery. Overall the program observed 7,719 sea days in FY 2011. Observers collected data on incidental sea turtle takes and fishing effort, documented interactions

of all protected species, and recorded species of fish kept and discarded. They also processed selected specimens for life history information. The data will be used to conduct an ESA Section 7 consultation for the American Samoa longline fishery with the goal of reducing overall sea turtle interaction.

- The National Observer Program published the first edition of the National Bycatch Report on September 22, 2011. The report provides the first-ever national compilation by NMFS of bycatch estimates for U.S. commercial fisheries. It will serve as a comprehensive baseline for evaluating improvements to and informing strategic investments by NMFS in conservation engineering, fisheries monitoring programs, and management actions. NMFS plans to provide yearly web-based updates of bycatch estimates and progress made to implement report recommendations, with a larger baseline National Bycatch Report produced at 5-year intervals. http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/by_catch/bycatch_nationalreport.htm

Schedule & Milestones:

Enforcement
OLE measures outputs in terms of incidents (documentation of possible violations) initiated, man-hours of monitoring and inspection work, and man-hours of outreach to the regulated public. The goal of increasing compliance with management regimes is difficult to measure; a satisfactory outcome measure has not been identified. OLE work performance has fluctuated based primarily on staffing levels with a general increasing trend in outputs.

During FY 2013 OLE plans to:
- Continue the transition to catch share management and appropriate enforcement strategies including the shifting of existing resources to compliance assistance and monitoring activities designed to foster voluntary compliance and deter violations.
- Refresh and maintain equipment that supports law enforcement functions.

Observers/Training
FY 2013 – 2017:
- Provide coverage in approximately 47 fisheries nationwide, with a goal of expanding observer coverage in existing fisheries and implementing new observer programs in fisheries with bycatch concerns.
- Maintain the number of fisheries with adequate or near adequate observer coverage at 29, the number of sea days observed annually at 72,500, and the percentage of fish stocks with adequate population assessments and forecasts. As described in further detail below, the number of fisheries with adequate or near adequate observer coverage, as well as the target observer coverage may vary depending on fishing effort and program priorities.
- Provide updated bycatch estimates for the National Bycatch Report.

FY 2013
- The Southeast Fisheries Observer Program will continue to provide 2 percent observer coverage in the Southeast and Gulf of Mexico shrimp otter trawl fisheries (including rock shrimp); eight percent in the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean pelagic longline fishery, with increased coverage in the Gulf of Mexico during bluefin tuna spawning season; 100 percent in the Southeast shark research fishery; and approximately two percent in the Gulf of Mexico reef fish fishery. Observer coverage will continue to be

provided in the Gulf menhaden fishery. The data from observer programs will be used to monitor the catch of target and non-target species and bycatch of protected species, and will provide biological and other data used in stock assessments.

- The Northeast Fisheries Observer Program will continue to provide 38 percent observer coverage in the New England groundfish sectors, 30 percent in the groundfish common pool fisheries; 20 percent in the herring fishery; three percent in the mid-Atlantic coastal gillnet fishery; three percent in the Northeast and mid-Atlantic small mesh trawl fisheries; and three to five percent in the mid-Atlantic Illex squid trawl fishery, Atlantic sea scallop dredge fishery, and Northeast and Mid-Atlantic large mesh trawl fisheries. Data from the Northeast Fisheries Observer Program will be used to monitor marine fisheries to identify fisheries that interact with protected species and, if necessary, help develop ways to reduce incidental takes, understand the effects of fishing on stocks, and better estimate the potential biological and economic benefits of changes in methods of managing the fishery, such as minimum legal sizes and trip quotas for individual species.

- The North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program (NPGOP) will continue to provide 100 percent observer coverage on vessels greater than 125 feet in length and 30 percent observer coverage on vessels 60 to 124 feet in length. In October 2010 the North Pacific Fishery Management Council approved restructuring of the observer program which is proposed to take effect in January 2013. The restructured program will levy a fee of 1.25 percent of ex-vessel landings for all vessels with less than 100 percent observer coverage (i.e., vessels <125 feet in length) and implement 30 percent observer coverage in the halibut fishery for the first time. The NPGOP will be responsible for training, briefing, debriefing, and overseeing observers who collect catch data onboard fishing vessels and at onshore processing plants and for quality control and quality assurance of the data provided by these observers. Data are used for estimation of catch and bycatch, bycatch mortality, and quota monitoring.

- The West Coast groundfish trawl catch share program which began in 2011 will continue in 2013. Under the trawl rationalization program, observer coverage provided by the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) increased from 20 to100 percent on all vessels participating in the rationalized fishery. Vessels that previously had 100 percent observer coverage, such as catcher-processors, will continue to be observed at 100 percent with two observers per vessel. The WCGOP will continue to provide 1 to 10 percent observer coverage in state-managed fisheries (e.g., halibut trawl, nearshore shrimp, and pink shrimp). The WCGOP will monitor and record catch data, including species composition of retained and discarded catch, and collect critical biological data such as fish length, sex, and weight to provide accurate accounts of total catch, bycatch, and discards associated with different fisheries and fish stocks.

- The Southwest Observer Program will continue to provide 20 percent observer coverage in the California drift gillnet fishery and 100 percent in the California pelagic longline fishery. The observer program is also planning to expand observer coverage into the coastal pelagic species purse seine fishery for sardine off Oregon and Washington. The data collected by the observer program will be used to document the incidental take of marine mammals, sea turtles, seabirds, and target and non-target fish species. Data will be used in stock assessments and for management of the fisheries.

- The Hawaii Fisheries Observer Program will continue to provide 20 percent observer coverage in the pelagic longline deep-set fishery and 100 percent coverage in the shallow-set fishery for swordfish, and a target of approximately 12 percent coverage in the American Samoa pelagic longline fishery. Data from the Hawaii Observer Program will be used to document interactions of all protected species, provide tallies by species of the fish that are kept and discarded, and provide selected specimens for life history information.

- The National Observer Program will complete an update to the National Bycatch Report that was first published in September, 2011. The next update is planned for 2013, and will include 2010 data. The next comprehensive report is tentatively planned for 2016.

Deliverables/Outputs:
Enforcement
FY 2013

- Equipment re-fresh for computers, safety equipment, uniforms, and general law enforcement equipment.
- Increased compliance assistance through enhanced outreach to the regulated community.

FY 2014 – 2017

- Increased compliance assistance through enhanced outreach to the regulated community.
- Increased monitoring and inspections activity while maintaining investigative capability.
- Replacement of essential law enforcement equipment as required.

Observers/Training
FY 2013

- Data necessary for management of the Nation's fisheries, including information necessary to support management of marine mammals and other protected species.
- Information on catch, bycatch, discards, and biological data necessary for in-season monitoring and stock assessments.
- Information to increase compliance with specific regulations.
- Establishment of contracts needed to hire observers through companies providing independent observers.
- Information needed to support other specified science and management programs.
- Biological information needed for age and growth studies and genetic analyses of threatened or endangered sea turtle populations.
- Information on fishing effort, fishing gear, and specific fishing techniques that minimize bycatch.

FY 2014 – 2017

- Programs will continue to provide observer coverage and the same products and deliverables described above.
- Performance measures developed in the FY 2011 National Bycatch Report will be used to monitor bycatch trends and changes in the quality of bycatch data collection and estimation over time.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:
Enforcement

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Increase the Stock Sustainability Index (GPRA 17a)	587	603.5	617	625.5	632.5	646.5	649.5
Description: The FSSI tracks the rebuilding and maintaining of fish stocks at sustainable levels, along with critical components of NOAA's efforts to achieve outcomes, such as managing fish harvest rates and increasing knowledge about the status of fish stocks. It is calculated by assigning a score between 0 and 4 to each of 230 stocks selected for their importance to commercial and recreational fisheries and then adding the scores together. For more information: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/statusoffisheries/SOSmain.htm.							
Note: These targets reflect the proposed FY 2013 program changes.							

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Investigations	4,423	2,700	2,520	2,520	2,250	2,250	2,250
Description: Total number of investigations conducted.							

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Man hours of monitoring and inspections	18,456	7,200	6,300	6,300	5,850	5,850	5,850
Description: Total number of hours spent on inspections and monitoring.							

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Man hours of Outreach	11,336	10,800	9,900	9,900	9,000	9,000	9,000
Description: Total number of hours spent on outreach.							

Observers/Training

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Percentage of Fish Stocks with Adequate Population Assessments and Forecasts (GPRA 17b)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	59.1% (136/230)	60.9% (140/230)	62.6% (144/230)

Description: This measure tracks the percentage of priority fish stocks for which adequate assessments are available to determine the scientific basis for supporting and evaluating the impact of management actions. To reach this standard, which is defined as "Level III" by the Fisheries Stock Assessment Improvement Plan (SAIP), assessments must be based on recent quantitative information sufficient to determine current stock status (abundance and mortality) relative to established reference levels and to forecast stock status under different management scenarios. This measure covers the same 230 fish stocks tracked by the FSSI.
Note: These targets reflect the proposed FY 2013 program changes.

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Fisheries with adequate observer coverage	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Description: Total number of fisheries that are observed with adequate observer coverage as defined in the Fishery Management Plan.							

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Number of Sea Days Observed	70,000	71,000	72,500	72,500	72,500	72,500	72,500
Description: These values represent the total number of sea days observed. Some sea days are industry-funded; however, they still rely on federal funding to occur, and should thus be included in performance tracking, as is the case in the NMFS Annual Operating Plan.							

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

Enforcement: (Base Funding: 248 FTE and $66,532,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and +$591,000): NOAA requests a increase of $591,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $67,123,000 and 248 FTE to support the compliance assistance program.

Proposed Actions:
The requested increase will provide funding to expand the compliance assistance program. Specialists will work directly with regulated fishermen, businesses, and industry organizations to increase knowledge of and compliance with regulations. Under the compliance assistance program the Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), working though compliance liaisons, will foster better cooperation with the fishing industry.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:
Enforcement's responsibility to monitor compliance with the laws and regulations under which NOAA manages the Nation's fisheries is critical to ensuring that the scientifically-based harvest levels are not exceeded. A strong enforcement program is essential to protecting the investments of the U.S. seafood industry. The Nation's fisheries supported 1.5 million full and part-time jobs and contributed $79 billion to GDP, $183 billion in sales in 2010. Further, the jobs supported by the commercial fishing industry increased from 2009 to 2010, by 16 percent from 1 million to 1.2 million.[1] . Beginning in January 2010, the DOC Office of the Inspector General issued a series of reports detailing recommended changes in NOAA's management of enforcement and civil prosecutorial services, including management of the Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. NOAA adopted a series of Corrective Action Plans that have resulted in expanding enforcement outreach and formalizing a Compliance Assistance function within enforcement to improve outreach to regulated businesses and communities.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Enforcement and Observers base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
- Expand the compliance program being developed in FY 2011 and 2012 and enhance monitoring of regulated activity designed to foster voluntary compliance and deter violations.

Deliverables:
- Expand the pilot compliance program to increase compliance assistance through enhanced outreach to the regulated community.

[1] Fisheries Economics of the United States, 2010 (*forthcoming, not yet published*)

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Enforcement and Observers/Training

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	591
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	591

Observers and Training: (Base Funding: 137 FTE and $40,258,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and +$2,908,000): NOAA requests an increase of $2,908,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $43,166,000 and 137 FTEs for Observers and Training to provide accurate and timely information and analyses on the biological, ecological, economic, and social aspects of the Nation's fisheries resources.

Proposed Actions:
Observer programs will continue to provide coverage in approximately 47 fisheries nationwide, with a goal of expanding observer coverage in existing fisheries and implementing new observer programs in fisheries with bycatch concerns. Observer programs will maintain the number of fisheries with adequate or near adequate observer coverage at 29, and increase the number of sea days observed annually to 72,500. The number of fisheries with adequate or near adequate observer coverage, as well as the target observer coverage, may vary depending on fishing effort and program priorities. The National Observer Program will also provide updated bycatch estimates for the National Bycatch Report.

This increase, and a reallocation of $1.3 million of the $5.3 million total from the Hawaii Longline Observer Program, will be directed toward supporting observing and monitoring for fisheries currently under catch share management. In addition, the increase will also support observing and monitoring costs for programs expected to transition to catch share management in FY 2013.

NOAA is reallocating $1.3 million provided in FY 2012 that supplemented data collection to achieve statistically valid protected species interactions and bycatch estimates for the American Samoa Long Line fishery. NMFS will continue to identify and, where practicable, implement alternative approaches for collection of fishery-dependent data such as electronic monitoring systems and/or industry-funded observer programs to meet current data collection requirements for stock assessments, quota monitoring, and bycatch estimation.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Other Activities Supporting Fisheries Programs base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
FY 2013 – 2017:

- Implement observer programs in 47 fisheries, 29 with adequate observer coverage, across six regions to meet statutory and regulatory requirements under the MSA, MMPA, and ESA for observer coverage in U.S. commercial fisheries, while also addressing critical science and management needs for catch and discard estimates as well as stock assessments.
- Observe approximately 72,500 sea days annually to meet these requirements.
- Provide adequate observer coverage for new and existing programs under catch share management.

Deliverables:
FY 2013:

- Update the National Bycatch Report

FY 2013 – FY 2017:

- Provide observer coverage totaling 72,500 sea days observed annually in 47 fisheries across six regions;

- Data necessary for management of the Nation's fisheries, including information necessary to support management of protected species such as sea turtles, marine mammals, and sea birds;
- Information on catch, bycatch, and biological data necessary for in-season monitoring and stock assessments;
- Information to increase compliance with specific regulations;
- Biological information needed for age and growth studies and genetic analyses of threatened or endangered sea turtle populations.
- Information on fishing effort, fishing gear, and specific fishing techniques that minimize bycatch.
- Data for incidental mortality and serious injury of sea turtles, marine mammals, and sea birds, to certify that takes of endangered species do not exceed the authorized incidental take limits.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Fisheries with adequate observer coverage Conducted Annually	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	29	29	29	29	29
Without Increase	29	28	28	28	28	28	28
Description: Total number of fisheries that are observed with adequate observer coverage as defined in the Fishery Management Plan.							

Performance Measure: Number of Sea Days Observed Conducted Annually	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	72,500	72,500	72,500	72,500	72,500
Without Increase	70,000	71,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Description: These values represent the total number of sea days observed. Some sea days are industry-funded; however, they still rely on federal funding to occur, and should thus be included in performance tracking, as is the case in the NMFS Annual Operating Plan.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Enforcement & Observers

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	2,908
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	2,908

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES
SUBACTIVITY: HABITAT CONSERVATION & RESTORATION

The Habitat Conservation and Restoration Program has a critical and challenging conservation mission to protect and restore habitats for a broad range of societal benefits. This includes conserving habitat for living marine resources such as commercial and recreational fisheries and protected species, increasing the resiliency of coastal communities, providing for the public's use and enjoyment, and supporting the biodiversity on which marine and coastal ecosystems depend. Healthy habitats provide more than two million jobs and over $250 billion in economic activity annually (Fisheries Economics of the United States, 2009). Estuaries provide habitat for more than 68 percent of America's commercial fish catch by value and for 80 percent of the recreational fish catch by weight.

The Program serves an integral role in the conservation and management of fisheries, protected species, and corals. NOAA's Fisheries Management; Coral Reef Conservation; and Protected Species rely on the Program's habitat conservation expertise for the best available science, avoiding adverse impacts to habitat, determining and implementing appropriate conservation techniques for addressing threats to habitat, and monitoring conservation success. NOAA partners with government agencies, the public, academia, non-governmental organizations, industry, and Tribes to manage and implement conservation. Activities of the Habitat Conservation and Restoration Program directly support multiple priorities of the National Ocean Policy.

NMFS is taking a new approach for its habitat management, protection, and restoration activities through the NOAA Habitat Blueprint (www.habitat.noaa.gov/blueprint). NOAA expects it to be fully implemented in 2013. The Blueprint is designed to increase the effectiveness of NOAA's efforts to improve habitat conditions for fisheries, coastal and marine life, and coastal communities. The Blueprint provides a forward-looking framework for NOAA to think and act strategically across programs and with partner organizations to address the growing challenge of habitat loss and degradation. Under the Blueprint, NOAA will implement regional habitat initiatives, establish geographic priorities to focus habitat science and conservation, implement a systematic and strategic approach to habitat science, and strengthen policy and legislation to more effectively protect and restore habitat. The Blueprint will elevate the agency's focus on habitat conservation and foster and leverage partnerships to achieve the greatest possible benefits for fisheries, protected resources, at-risk habitats, and coastal communities.

HABITAT CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

Habitat management and protection activities are the first step and most cost-effective means for ensuring the long-term survival and health of fishery resources. Habitat management and protection is integral to ensuring healthy regional ecosystems and the host of societal benefits derived from healthy and productive marine, coastal, and riverine habitats. As marine fish depend on habitat for survival and reproduction, it is important to protect and restore the habitats that sustain and enhance commercial and recreational fisheries. Sustainable habitat management integrates sound science and management and technical expertise to assist private organizations and other federal agency actions in the following areas:

- Designating and consulting with federal agencies on the impacts of proposed actions on essential fish habitat (EFH) related to federally managed species – The program, in consultation with the Fishery Management Councils, describes and identifies EFH and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern, and evaluates the effects of proposed federal projects on EFH. This work ensures that proposed actions posing threats to marine, coastal, and

riverine essential fish habitats are undertaken in a manner that prevents, minimizes, or compensates for adverse effects.

NOAA protects more than 15,000 acres each year through more than 3,000 EFH consultations that provide recommendations and other measures for construction projects, applications for dredging and filling wetlands, licenses for hydroelectric power plant operation, waste discharge permits, renewable energy proposals, and other federal funding and permit activities. NOAA targets its consultations to consider projects at various scales at both the local and watershed levels. Many of the consultations are technically complicated and controversial in nature and thus require a high level of analysis and coordination. The Program looks for opportunities to collaborate with industry sectors and regulatory agencies to establish best management practices for major activities or to expand use of programmatic consultations on recurring threats to NOAA's trust resources.

- Ensuring passage for migratory fish past hydroelectric dams that block valuable river miles – Under the authority of Federal Power Act and the Energy Policy Act of 2005, NOAA recommends measures to address the impacts of hydroelectric dams on migratory fish (such as salmon) and their habitats. This mandate is closely linked to NOAA's protected species and fishery management programs.

- Habitat conservation within federal, state, and local agencies – NOAA works with other agencies, especially on regional partnerships, such as those being established under the National Fish Habitat Action Plan (NOAA is a leader in the effort), to increase the effectiveness of state, federal, and local habitat conservation efforts. These efforts enhance habitat sustainability and support the goals of no net habitat loss, increased fish production, and resilient coastal communities.

- Implementing a deep sea coral research and technology program – The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) directs NOAA to implement a Deep Sea Coral Research and Technology Program. The MSA also provided discretionary authority to designate zones to protect deep sea corals identified by the program from physical damage from fishing gear. Since initial funding in FY 2009, NOAA continues to implement a program to identify and map locations of deep sea coral as well as analyze and provide scientific information needed to protect deep sea coral habitats. NOAA implements this work in coordination with other federal agencies and research institutions. Three major outcomes from our work include discovering new deep sea coral habitats, providing relevant information to Council management efforts, and supporting NOAA's coastal and marine spatial planning work.

The NOAA Restoration Center, as directed by the MSA, implements and supports restoration of priority coastal, marine, and riverine habitats essential for the reproduction, growth, and sustainability of commercial and recreational fisheries and protected species. NOAA provides a full range of restoration expertise and services (e.g., planning and consultation for project design, engineering, environmental compliance and permitting; oversight during implementation and construction; and monitoring and evaluation of project success), and financial support for habitat restoration projects nationwide, capitalizing on the investments offered by partnering organizations to meet MSA requirements.

Habitat restoration benefits local economies through improved habitat conditions that support recreational and commercial uses of coastal resources. In addition, habitat restoration projects support a range of job types in local communities including construction workers and project

managers working directly onsite, as well as other businesses and professionals who design, engineer, provide materials, and monitor the success of these projects.

NOAA also provides the base infrastructure to manage Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Trustee (NRDA) responsibilities for over 300 active cases (e.g., Deepwater Horizon oil spill) as required by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund Act). The scientific and policy expertise housed in this Program is critical to NOAA's ability to respond to oil spills and hazardous waste releases, and restore habitats after these events. The base infrastructure of the Restoration Center allows NOAA to provide restoration services across other NOAA programs including the Coral Reef Conservation Program, National Marine Sanctuaries Program, Office of Response and Restoration, and the Protected Species Program and oversee activities for:

- Community-based restoration for sustainable fisheries and threatened and endangered species– Support fishery rebuilding efforts and recovery of listed species by reversing the loss of coastal wetlands that provide spawning and rearing habitat, improving hydrological function of coastal wetlands, and restoring the ecological functions of our rivers. Provide the planning, engineering and design expertise, and financial support not found in local communities for habitat restoration projects. This highly successful national effort partners with industry, nonprofit organizations, and state and local governments and regularly leverages non-Federal funding to Federal funds by factors of five-to-one. NOAA supports national and regional partners that catalyze additional partnerships, community collaboration, partnership building, and interagency cooperation. Community-based restoration provides opportunities for hands-on citizen involvement in local and regional ecosystem restoration initiatives, resulting in long-term stewardship of the Nation's coastal and marine resources.

- Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP) – NOAA coordinates and conducts restoration planning and implementation, and monitors the success of implemented restoration projects for coastal and marine resources threatened or injured by oil spills (e.g., Deepwater Horizon), waste sites, or ship groundings. Through the program, injuries to habitat are repaired when possible and any lost natural resources are replaced through restoration projects that focus on revitalizing and improving coastal and marine habitats such as wetlands, coral reefs, and submerged aquatic vegetation. Although DARRP restoration projects are supported with funding recovered from polluters, the restoration expertise and leadership required for project planning, implementation, and monitoring is provided with Habitat Management and Restoration resources.

- Marine Debris Program and Estuary Restoration Programs – The Marine Debris Program (MDP), mandated by the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act of 2006, has a lead role in addressing marine debris affecting the ocean and coastal environment, and navigation safety in the United States. The MDP conducts removal, prevention, and research activities leveraging partnerships to address marine debris issues. The MDP is a leader on marine debris issues in the Federal community and chairs the Federal Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee. The Estuary Restoration Program was created in response to the Estuary Restoration Act of 2000 (ERA) to make restoring estuaries a national priority. The Estuary Restoration Program maintains a national inventory of restoration projects, supports the work of the ERA

Council, and provides assistance for restoration project monitoring. These two Programs are being transferred from NOS to NMFS for consolidation in FY 2013.

Through FY 2012, Habitat Conservation and Restoration activities were funded primarily from two program lines: Sustainable Habitat Management and Fisheries Habitat Restoration. Beginning in FY 2013, NOAA proposes to consolidate the funding for habitat conservation and restoration activities in one budget line: Habitat Management and Restoration. This consolidation will increase management flexibility to address habitat issues.

Schedules & Milestones:
FY 2013 – 2017:

- Conduct over 3,000 required project consultations each year to protect EFH.
- Work with 10 coastal and marine Fish Habitat Partnerships to develop and implement strategic plans.
- Conduct deep sea coral research activities in conjunction with habitat characterization cruises.
- Participate in re-licensing and license implementation for an estimated 125 hydroelectric projects.
- Develop initial management options for protecting deep coral in partnership with Fishery Management Councils and National Marine Sanctuaries.
- Develop and implement communication protocols for efforts within NOAA and with stakeholders on renewable ocean energy.
- Develop and select strategic national restoration partnerships (FY2013, 2016).
- Develop and implement restoration plans for addressing NRDA, OPA, and CERCLA injuries to NOAA trust resources.
- Develop and implement priority restoration projects critical for NOAA trust resources.
- Evaluate restoration projects to better quantify the socio-economic and ecological benefits.
- Address marine debris impacts by researching debris sources and behavior, and implementing removal projects.

Deliverables/Outputs:
FY 2013 – 2017:

- Management-driven research products to better understand how deep sea corals function as habitat for fish and invertebrates.
- Accurate deep sea coral habitat distribution maps that allow managers to better protect these biologically rich ecosystems.
- Improved assessments of potential fisheries impacts to deep sea coral habitats.
- Increased presence of target migratory fish species.
- Technical guidance and assistance provided to NOAA partners, federal action agencies, and resource decision-makers to achieve protection and restoration of NOAA trust resources.
- Restoration Plans reviewed and approved through NRDA public process
- Restoration requirements met as defined by specific NRDA settlements.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Number of Habitat Acres Restored (Annually) (GPRA 17f)	79,381	80,007	82,000	74,500	63,125	53,125	48,125
Habitat Acres	5,102	4,000	4,000	1,500	125	125	125
ARRA Acres	10,318	2,007	0	0	0	0	0
PCSRF acres	63,961	74,000	78,000	73,000	63,000	53,000	48,000

Description: NOAA restores habitat areas lost or degraded as a result of development and other human activities, as well as specific pollution incidents and sources. Activities are geared toward NOAA trust resources found across the marine environment, including the Great Lakes region, and supportive of anadromous fish species. The intent of this measure is to summarize or project the geographic area over which ecosystem function has been or will be improved as the direct result of habitat restoration efforts. This measure does not include restoration conducted through Natural Resource Damage Assessments or the Species Recovery Grants.
Note: Targets include proposed FY 2013 program changes.

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Stream miles made accessible (Annually)	737	889	890	740	640	550	500
Habitat stream miles	179	175	140	30	30	30	30
ARRA stream miles	184	4	0	0	0	0	0
PCSRF stream miles	374	710	750	710	610	520	470

Description: This performance measure counts stream miles made accessible as a result of Habitat Program activities. Stream miles made accessible in this context will include barrier removal and fish passage projects that support recovery of listed species.
Note: Targets include proposed FY 2013 program changes.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

Habitat Management and Restoration (Base Funding: 153 FTE and $42,145,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and -$10,058,000): NOAA requests a decrease of $10,058,000 and 0 FTE for a reduction in community-based restoration, for a total of $32,087,000 and 153 FTEs in order to continue support for mandated restoration activities conducted through the NOAA Restoration Center related to Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA), Oil Pollution Act (OPA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and other priority habitat restoration activities.

Proposed Actions:
NOAA will focus on restoration projects that enhance stewardship and advance NOAA's priorities for sustainable fisheries, recovering protected resources, and supporting coastal economies. While NOAA will significantly reduce financial support for partnerships and grants provided through the Community-based Restoration Program, NOAA will continue to provide technical expertise and leadership to states, tribes, and local communities implementing fishery and coastal habitat restoration projects, within the guiding principles of NOAA's Habitat Blueprint. This expertise will also be provided to other programs and federal agencies such as NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation and Protected Species Programs, the EPA, and the Army Corp of Engineers. Technical expertise such as engineering and design, implementation support, and monitoring provided to external and internal partners allow NOAA to maximize the benefits for resources and habitats, including coral reefs, wetlands, and oysters, for which DOC/NOAA has trustee responsibility.

NOAA will maintain its core operations and restoration team that allows for quick response and restoration after acute disasters such as oil spills, and hazardous waste releases. Through the Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP), NOAA helps to compensate the public for lost trust resources through the NRDA process. NOAA established the DARRP to meets its responsibilities as a public trustee as established in the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund). Under these statutes, NOAA is responsible for addressing injury to natural resources, and acts on behalf of the public to protect and restore coastal and marine resources and their services. Natural resources include fish, plants, birds, other wildlife and their habitats, soil, and both surface and groundwater.

Through the NRDA process, NOAA responds and assesses injury to trust resources. The NOAA Restoration Center, the restoration arm of the DARRP, implements restoration plans that compensate the public for damages associated with an incident. The Restoration Center directs the planning, implementation, and monitoring of case-specific projects to restore NOAA trust resources, for example currently working on over 300 projects. NOAA has worked with teams of state, tribal, and Federal trustees to generate more than $300 million since 1990 for restoration projects. This money has been used to improve wetlands, restore bird and other wildlife populations, create reefs for fish and lobster habitats, create and improve fishing access sites, and restore salmon streams.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Habitat Conservation and Restoration base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
FY 2013 – FY 2017:

- Develop and implement priority restoration projects critical for NOAA trust resources
- Develop and select strategic national restoration partnerships (FY2013, and FY2016).
- Develop and implement restoration plans for addressing NRDA, OPA, and CERCLA injuries to NOAA trust resources.
- Evaluate restoration projects to better quantify the socio-economic and ecological benefits.

Deliverables:

- Restoration Plans reviewed and approved through NRDA public process.
- Restoration requirements met as defined by specific NRDA settlements.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Number of Habitat Acres Restored (Annually) (GPRA 17f)		FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Total Acres	with Habitat decrease	79,381	80,007	82,000	74,500	68,125	63,125	63,125
	without Habitat decrease	79,381	80,007	82,000	77,000	72,000	67,000	67,000
Habitat Acres	with Habitat decrease	5,102	4,000	4,000	1,500	125	125	125
	without Habitat decrease	5,102	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
ARRA Acres		10,318	2,007	0	0	0	0	0
PCSRF acres		63,961	74,000	78,000	73,000	63,000	53,000	48,000

Description: NOAA restores habitat areas lost or degraded as a result of development and other human activities, as well as specific pollution incidents and sources. Activities are geared toward NOAA trust resources found across the marine environment, including the Great Lakes region, and supportive of anadromous fish species. The intent of this measure is to summarize or project the geographic area over which ecosystem function has been or will be improved as the direct result of habitat restoration efforts. This measure does not include restoration conducted through Natural Resource Damage Assessments or the Species Recovery Grants.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Habitat Conservation and Restoration

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	(2,559)
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	(7,499)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(10,058)

Habitat Management and Restoration: Marine Debris and Estuary Restoration Programs (Base Funding: 4 FTE and $5,116,000 Program Change: 0 FTE and -$1,216,000): NOAA requests a decrease of $1,216,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $3,900,000 for Marine Debris and Estuary Restoration Programs.

Proposed Actions:
In the FY 2012 appropriation, Congress provided additional funds to track and mitigate the immense debris field generated by the Japanese earthquake and tsunami that struck in March 2011. It is anticipated that the debris will impact the United States in FY 2012. The FY 2013 President's Budget reduces funding for Marine Debris, and does not request these additional funds. Transferring Marine Debris and Estuary Restoration into Habitat Management and Restoration will allow NMFS to find administrative efficiencies while building upon the knowledge gained and continuing to carry out Marine Debris and Estuary Restoration activities.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Habitat Conservation and Restoration base narrative.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Habitat Management and Conservation

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	(1,216)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(1,216)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES
SUBACTIVITY: OTHER ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING FISHERIES

Other Activities Supporting Fisheries includes items that cross multiple NMFS programs. Activities funded include aquaculture, Antarctic research, climate impacts research, computer hardware and software, cooperative research, information analysis and dissemination, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), regional studies, and facilities maintenance.

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH

The Antarctic Ecosystem Research Division (AERD) conducts ecosystem-based research to provide scientific advice in support of U.S. policy interests related to resource management by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). This ecosystem research program, known as the U.S. Antarctic Marine Living Resources (AMLR) Program, is mandated by the U.S. AMLR Convention Act of 1984 and is NOAA's only dedicated, long-term ecological presence in the Antarctic, with observations extending over the past 25 years. The U.S. AMLR Convention Act requires that the Department of Commerce conduct the program of directed scientific research" required to "achieve the United States goal of effective implementation of the objectives of the Convention [on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources]". NOAA is the only bureau within the Department of Commerce with the capabilities to fulfill this mandate.

The objective of the U.S. AMLR Program is to understand the relative impacts of fishing, climate change, and other human caused impacts on the Antarctic marine ecosystem. The program includes research to monitor the reproductive successes (or failures) and foraging patterns of krill-dependent predators such as penguins and seals and to study how the production of these predators are, in turn, impacted by predation from higher-level predators such as leopard seals. These aspects of the research program are annually conducted from two field camps located in the vicinity of important krill fishing areas. Remaining components of the Program's regular field research effort such as, research to characterize oceanographic conditions, estimate the biomasses of Antarctic krill and finfish (species that have been or presently are the targets of commercial fisheries), and map the distributions of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems, are currently being restructured to fit within new budget constraints.

Research to synthesize all field data occurs at the laboratory and includes efforts to build and implement ecosystem and stock-assessment models to advise harvest strategies for Antarctic fisheries. Outputs from the U.S. AMLR Program include biomass estimates for commercially important species, peer-reviewed articles and other reports that increase knowledge about the Antarctic marine ecosystem and the impacts of fishing and climate change on that ecosystem, scientific advice to the U.S. delegation to CCAMLR, and representation of the U.S. to the CCAMLR Scientific Committee and its working groups.

AQUACULTURE

The NMFS Office of Aquaculture is guided by the objectives in the 2011 Department of Commerce and NOAA Aquaculture Policies. These policies establish a framework to allow sustainable domestic aquaculture to contribute to the U.S. seafood supply, support job creation in coastal communities, enhance important commercial and recreational fisheries, and help to restore species and habitat. The United States is a major consumer of aquaculture products, yet we are a minor producer. The U.S. imports 84 percent of its seafood, of which half is from foreign produced aquaculture. NOAA is working to address this issue by focusing on the regulatory, technical and scientific barriers to domestic marine aquaculture production. These efforts include implementing the National Shellfish Initiative, developing private-public

partnerships for the Technology Transfer Initiative, and rulemaking to implement the Gulf of Mexico Aquaculture Fishery Management Plan. In the current fiscal environment, the Office of Aquaculture is working to develop external partnerships with the private sector and research institutions to leverage private or university resources in order to implement the DOC and NOAA Aquaculture Policies.

Base funds at NMFS support:

- Operations at the NOAA Office of Aquaculture to lead and coordinate national regulatory, research, and outreach activities for marine aquaculture.
- Regional aquaculture coordinators that are currently in place in the northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest, and Pacific Islands.
- Aquaculture science research and development activities at NOAA laboratories, including work to assess and minimize environmental impacts of shellfish and finfish aquaculture; environmental modeling, hatchery research, and disease and genetics management.

Climate Regimes & Ecosystem Productivity

The Climate Regimes & Ecosystem Productivity Program (CREP) provides federal, state, tribal and private-sector decision-makers with information on how climate variability and change is impacting U.S. marine ecosystems and the communities and economies that depend on them. This information is critical to fulfilling NOAA's core management responsibilities for marine-related fisheries, protected species and habitats in a rapidly changing world. To provide information and projections of climate-related impacts on valuable fisheries and other marine resources, CREP works with many partners to collect data on climate, ocean and living marine resource conditions through a highly efficient, leveraged network of in situ and remote observing systems. Information from the observing systems is then used to:

- Improve fishery recruitment predictions and stock assessments used in fishery management decisions;
- Track climate-related impacts on fisheries and other living marine resources; and
- Anticipate and reduce the impacts of climate-related changes on living marine resources (fisheries, protected species, habitats) and the communities that depend on them.

CREP provides information, assessments and projections of climate-related impacts on living marine resources of the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska (North Pacific Climate Regimes and Ecosystem Productivity project (NPCREP)). This area is home to some of our nation's richest commercial fishing grounds – almost 50 percent of the U.S. landings, by weight, occur in Alaska. The walleye pollock fishery alone is worth more than $1 billion annually. The area is also home to many protected species and native communities that depend on this productive marine ecosystem. These resources and the communities that depend on them are particularly vulnerable to climate-related impacts given the scale and scope of climate changes in this region.

The NPCREP research and observing system has provided information on climate-related impacts in the eastern Bering Sea and western Gulf of Alaska since 2004. During this time, the project has delivered observations, biophysical indicators and models to track and project changes in the marine ecosystem with changes in climate conditions. This information has been used to increase the accuracy of predictions of fish stocks in future climate conditions, and allowed the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council to take proactive steps to help sustain valuable fish stocks during changing climate conditions that threatened these valuable

resources. In FY 2013, NPCREP will continue to provide the information and projections needed by fisheries and other decision-makers on the impacts of climate variability and change in the valuable and vulnerable Bering Sea marine ecosystem.

Computer Hardware and Software
The Computer Hardware and Software line item is the sole appropriated resource available to operate and maintain the NMFS Wide Area Network (WAN) and the NMFS IT security program. The WAN is the primary conduit for all mission-critical data and enterprise applications used in support of the stewardship of commercial and recreational fishing, protection of species and their habitats, and NMFS law enforcement efforts. It provides crucial security components including firewall hardware, secured router hardware, security monitoring software, and intrusion detection system software—all critical for preventing and monitoring security risks and vulnerabilities to the NMFS network.

Cooperative Research
Cooperative research enables commercial and recreational fishermen to become involved in collecting fundamental fisheries information to support the development and evaluation of management options. Through cooperative research, industry and other stakeholders can partner with NMFS and university scientists in all phases of the research program—planning the survey and statistical design, conducting research, analyzing data, and communicating results.

Current cooperative research activities complement existing NMFS monitoring programs nationwide by providing access to platforms (recreational and commercial fishing vessels) widely distributed over a variety of habitats simultaneously, including areas not accessible to NOAA vessels. The information collected through cooperative research programs assists scientists and managers by supplementing the data currently collected through federal research programs. This information improves the information base for single species, multi-species, and ecosystem assessment models and ultimately improves the evaluation of stock status and the management of fishery resources.

Cooperative research covers a wide range of study areas, including fishery-dependent data, species life history, conservation engineering, species abundance and distribution, habitat, and socio-economic impacts. The agency's program selects high-level cooperative research projects nationwide through competitive grant and contract procurements, as well as cooperative agreements. These projects are selected in consultation with the Councils, Commissions, and stakeholders and in accordance with research areas established in Section 318 of the reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA).

Information Analysis and Dissemination
The Information Analysis and Dissemination line allows NMFS to maintain efficient data processing, integration, data analyses and timely information dissemination. The tools and mechanisms produced using this line support effective decision-making and promote public awareness and education. Furthermore, this line is used to improve the scientific data and information management and infrastructure to analyze, produce, and disseminate population assessments and other biological, ecological, and oceanographic data and analyses.

The MSA mandates requirements for data collection, analyses, and dissemination. NMFS has specific roles and responsibilities under MSA that require staff expertise in model development for population dynamics and economic trends, statistical data analyses for stock assessments, database development and data warehousing, and computer programming. Additionally, this line enables NMFS to maintain data management systems and policies critical to supporting the

Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS), Data Management and Communications (DMAC), and NOAA Data Management Committee (DMC), Fisheries Information Systems (FIS) requirements for data collection, processing, dissemination, archiving, and sharing.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
This funding supports NMFS's NEPA coordinators and a staff of NEPA experts who conduct environmental impact studies. NEPA requires federal agencies to consider the interactions of natural and human environments by using "a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences ... in planning and decision-making" (NEPA §102(2)(a)). NEPA instructs federal agencies to address the aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health effects of regulations that may be direct, indirect, or cumulative. Consideration of the social impacts associated with fishery management measures is a growing concern for managers, as fisheries experience variable participation and are affected by declines in stocks. Base funding supports NMFS guidelines for social impact assessments that specify the following elements to be utilized in the development of Fishery Management Plans (FMP) and FMP amendments:

- Information on distributional impacts, non-quantifiable considerations such as expectations and perceptions of the alternative actions, and the potential impacts of the alternatives on both small economic entities and broader communities.
- Descriptions of the ethnic character, family structure, and community organization of affected communities.
- Descriptions of the demographic characteristics of the fisheries.
- Descriptions of important organizations and businesses associated with the fisheries.
- Identification of possible mitigating measures to reduce negative impacts of management actions on communities.

NMFS Facilities Operations and Maintenance
The NMFS Facilities Operations and Maintenance line supports lease costs for the Kodiak, Alaska; and some of the operations and maintenance costs for the Lena Point laboratory in Juneau, Alaska.

- The Kodiak Fisheries Research Center (KFRC) in Alaska is the primary facility for the Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Resource and Conservation Engineering Shellfish Assessment Program. The KFRC facility also provides offices and research support for other NMFS program activities, including: Groundfish Assessment Program, North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program, National Marine Mammal Laboratory, and Alaska Regional Office Sustainable Fisheries Division.
- The Lena Point laboratory in Juneau consists of 66,000 square feet of office and laboratory space and houses the Auke Bay Laboratories.

Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment & Prediction Program
The Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment, and Prediction (MARMAP) Program is a cooperative fisheries project of NMFS and the South Carolina Marine Resources Research Institute (MRRI). For 30 years, the MRRI has conducted fisheries-independent research on groundfish, reef fish, ichthyoplankton, and coastal pelagic fishes within the region between Cape Lookout, North Carolina, and Cape Canaveral, Florida. The overall mission of the program has been to determine distribution, relative abundance, and critical habitat of economically and ecologically important fishes of the South Atlantic Bight (SAB) and to relate these features to environmental factors and exploitation activities. Research toward fulfilling these goals has included trawl surveys (from 6-350 m depth), ichthyoplankton surveys, location and mapping of reef habitat, sampling of reefs throughout the SAB, life history and population

studies of priority species, tagging studies of commercially important species, and special studies directed at specific management problems in the region. Survey work has also provided a monitoring program that has allowed the standardized sampling of fish populations over time, and development of a historical base for future comparisons of long-term trends.

Regional Studies

SEAMAP

The base funding for SEAMAP supports the collection of fishery-independent data through state, federal, and university partnerships. Partnership arrangements are set up through cooperative agreements with the states from North Carolina through Texas, as well as the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. SEAMAP is composed of three components: the South Atlantic (North Carolina to Florida), the Gulf of Mexico (Florida to Texas) and the Caribbean (U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico). SEAMAP coordinates state and federal surveys for the collection, management, and dissemination of fishery-independent data on marine resources. The data support the sustainable use of commercially and recreationally valuable fish stocks in the southeastern United States.

State, federal, and university partners in the SEAMAP program conduct a variety of fishery-independent research surveys, including groundfish trawl surveys, plankton and larval fish surveys, shark and snapper longline surveys, and reef fish video surveys. These surveys provide a wide range of information to support regional stock assessment and management activities, including biological information on distribution, abundance, growth, mortality, and recruitment. In addition, all surveys collect environmental and habitat information that provides a broad-based ecosystem approach to survey methodology. These data are essential to support current species-specific and habitat fishery management plans, while supporting marine spatial planning and ecosystem-based management approaches.

The data provided by SEAMAP supports management activities in four Regional Fishery Management Councils: Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean. SEAMAP data provide the basis for the majority of stock assessments conducted for managed species in these regions and are critical to current requirements to set Annual Catch Limits (ACL) for managed stocks. Data management activities include electronic data collection on all research surveys, centralization of SEAMAP data to improve accessibility, and coordination with the National Data Center to link SEAMAP data to additional environmental data such as satellite and buoy data. These activities will ensure that SEAMAP data are easily accessible to fishery managers, scientists, and the general public.

The majority of funding is provided to the SEAMAP partners through NOAA cooperative agreements. The Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Mississippi Laboratories receive funds to support data management activities for all components of the SEAMAP program. The remaining funds are proportionally allocated to the regional SEAMAP components and then to the individual states. Coordination of SEAMAP activities is conducted through meetings of the SEAMAP components to ensure consistency in data collection and use.

Chesapeake Bay Studies

The base funding for Regional Studies supports the NOAA Chesapeake Bay Office (NCBO). NCBO is a focal point for executing NOAA's role in the Chesapeake Bay Program and to meet the requirements of Executive Order 13508 (EO) to protect and restore the Chesapeake Bay. In FY 2012, NCBO conducted activities to meet priority requirements in line with base funding in support of the EO related to fish and wildlife, water quality, strengthening science, and citizen stewardship. In FY 2013, NCBO will refocus its activities on mapping and assessment as it

relates to habitat protection and restoration, and fisheries science and research support of federally managed fisheries. As part of this refocus on core missions, NCBO will reduce peripheral activities related to citizen stewardship by terminating its modest funding for educational grants, while maintaining science communication and outreach functions through the Environmental Science Training Center at Oxford. In addition, the Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoy (CBIBS) system and associated staff will be either be eliminated or reprogrammed to another part of NOAA.

Schedule and Milestones:
NMFS will continue to conduct monitoring, assessments, and forecasts to provide resource managers with the best available science on living marine and coastal resources, their habitats, and socio-economic conditions.

Aquaculture

- FY 2013 – Continue implementing the NOAA Aquaculture Policy and DOC Aquaculture Policy.
- FY 2013 – Publish regulations for marine aquaculture in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico.
- FY 2013 – Based on outcomes of NOAA Aquaculture Regulatory Working Group, continue to develop internal and interagency strategies to streamline NOAA aquaculture permit reviews and better provide science to permit reviewers and industry.
- FY 2013-2014 – Implement, as per the National Ocean Policy, a joint federal agency effort to make federal aquaculture permit reviews more efficient.
- FY 2013 –2014 – Report on progress of the Washington State Shellfish Initiative.
- FY 2013–2017 – Update and report on NOAA Science Center research on environmentally sound aquaculture practices (e.g., genetics and disease management; citing studies and reports).
- FY 2013–2017 – Continue research on the environmental impacts of shellfish aquaculture, and support restoration and commercial shellfish initiatives that provide locally produced food and jobs, help improve water quality, and restore coastal habitat.
- FY2013–2014 – Monitor progress on research and technology transfer projects or grants.

Cooperative Research

FY 2013–2017

- Issue call for cooperative research proposals for competitive grants program.
- Conduct Spring and Fall ME-NH inshore trawl survey;
- Conduct pilot surveys to address critical data gaps in scup, black sea bass, Gulf of Maine cod, and Southern New England yellowtail flounder;
- Pilot census coverage on Northeast small fisheries (e.g., tilefish, red crab) using study fleets;
- Release annual Marine Resource Education Program (MREP) course curriculum for stakeholder participation;
- Issue Northeast Cooperative Research Program (NCRP) annual request for competitive research proposals focused on conservation engineering, bycatch reduction, and the establishment of multi-institution regional networks that pursue collaborative efforts to assist the industry in reducing bycatch of critical stocks with low ACLs, and to assist in the management transition to sector based management;
- Issue Annual Federal Funding Opportunity based on annual research priorities via Grants.gov for Southeast CRP competitive grants;
- Conduct Fall Western Gulf of Alaska Cooperative Acoustic Survey;

- Conduct fishery independent survey for bottomfish in waters around Oahu and Maui;
- Conduct acoustic-video survey of West Coast rockfish.

Climate Regimes and Ecosystem Productivity

FY 2013–2017

- Maintain the NPCREP climate and ecosystem observing network and distribute data to decision-makers and stakeholders.
- Conduct long-term observations of climate-related impacts on Bering Sea ecosystem using variety of observation networks and platforms for use in integrated ecosystem assessments.
- Increase information on climate-related impacts on early life history stages of key Bering Sea fisheries.
- Deliver Bering Sea Ecosystem Forecasts to help living marine resource managers incorporate climate-related impacts into management decisions.

Information Analyses and Dissemination

FY 2013–2017

- Improve population dynamics/assessment/management model development to include socio-economic, ecosystem, and environmental considerations.
- Improve statistical data analyses for stock assessments.
- Improve and expand database development and integration and data standards.
- Improve data dissemination and sharing of integrated (climatology, socio-economic, ecosystem, and fishery-dependent and -independent) data and analyses, both internally and externally.
- Develop cost-effective uses of cutting-edge technologies to facilitate data analyses and dissemination.
- Incorporate ecosystem data, including habitat and climate forcing events, into stock assessments.
- Improve data documentation and information sharing.
- Improve data standards and system interoperability.

Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment, and Prediction (MARMAP)

FY 2013–2017

- Provide fishery-independent assessments of reef fish abundance and life history survey of shelf and upper slope waters from Cape Lookout to Cape Canaveral.

NMFS Facilities Maintenance

FY 2013 –2017

- Maintain space to relieve critical overcrowding.
- Make necessary repairs to ensure safety.

Regional Studies

SEAMAP

FY 2013–2017

- Update SEAMAP management plan to expand coordination activities and improve standardization of collected data.
- Conduct summer and fall SEAMAP groundfish surveys in state and federal waters, conduct spring and fall SEAMAP plankton surveys in state and federal waters, conduct SEAMAP inshore and offshore longline surveys, and conduct spring and summer reef fish surveys in offshore waters.

- Provide fishery, habitat, biological, and environmental data to Regional Fishery Management Councils for incorporation into regional species stock assessments and for development of effective fisheries and habitat management strategies.
- Continue coordination with the National Data Center for linkage of SEAMAP data to data collected via satellites, buoys, and other mechanisms to provide integrated information to support marine spatial planning and ecosystem-based management activities.

Chesapeake Bay
FY 2013
- Develop Federal Funding Opportunity calling for proposals aimed at quantifying the relationship between habitat and fisheries health
- Participate in the Chesapeake Bay Program activities to establish interagency research and assessment priorities consistent with NOAA's mission
- Identify two target tributaries suitable for oyster restoration in partnership with Maryland, Virginia, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Conduct side scan survey of proposed tributaries
- Continue identification of reef restoration sites in targeted tributaries through multi-beam surveys
- Monitor success of FY 2012 restoration efforts
- Link habitat assessment and characterization efforts to Chesapeake Bay fisheries and living resources
- Develop the annual blue crab advisory report
- Engage in science communications and training activities through the Environmental Science Training Center at Oxford, Maryland

FY 2013 – FY 2017:
- Administer multi-species grants
- Continue to survey additional tributaries for oyster restoration and evaluate the progress made during the previous year's effort
- Develop annual blue crab advisory reports
- Continue science communication and training activities

Deliverables/Outputs:
Antarctic Ecosystem Research
FY 2013 – 2017:
- Provide advice on ecosystem-based management of fisheries that impact krill, fin fishes, krill-dependent predators, and other components of the Antarctic ecosystem.

Aquaculture
FY 2013:
- Publish regulations for marine aquaculture in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico.
- Based on outcomes of NOAA Aquaculture Regulatory Working Group, develop internal and interagency strategies to streamline federal aquaculture permit reviews and better provide best available science to permit reviewers and industry.
- Publish additional fact sheets to inform the public on marine aquaculture topics.

FY 2013 – 2014:
- Report on progress of key research and technology transfer projects, including restoration and commercial shellfish aquaculture initiatives.

FY 2013 – 2017:

- Update and report on environmentally sound aquaculture practices (e.g., genetics and disease management; citing studies and reports).

Climate Regimes and Ecosystem Productivity

FY 2013 – 2017:

- Ensure NPCREP climate and ecosystem observation network is operational and delivering high-quality data and products to living marine resource managers and stakeholders of the Bering Sea Ecosystem.
- Deliver Eastern Bering Sea Ecosystem Synthesis reports to the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council that includes assessment of current and future climate-related impacts on fisheries.
- Develop and update climate and ecosystem indices for presentation to the Scientific and Statistical Committee of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.
- Monitor commercially important fish and shellfish in the Bering Sea.

Cooperative Research

FY 2013 – 2017:

- All funded projects are required to produce final reports of their results, and all of associated data will be archived with the respective Science Center.

Information Analyses and Dissemination

FY 2013 – 2017:

- Support IOOS (Integrated Ocean Observing System); NOAA EDM (Enterprise Data Management); NMFS FIS (Fisheries Information Systems); GeoSpatial One Stop; data.gov requirements for data collection, processing, dissemination, archiving, and data sharing.
- Use advances in modern technology to improve information analysis, sharing, dissemination and storage capabilities within NOAA Fisheries including headquarters, science centers, regional offices, and Fisheries Information Networks (FINs).
- Develop central data repository and improve data accessibility through data management programs such as FIS.
- Continue NMFS-wide data management program documentation through InPort.
- Continue building NMFS scientific information management infrastructure to support NMFS scientific enterprise.

Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment, and Prediction (MARMAP)

- 2014 and 2016: Conduct reef fish assessment from Cape Lookout, North Carolina, to Fort Pierce, Florida.

NMFS Facilities Maintenance

FY 2013 – 2017:

- Close Sandy Hook, NJ lab and relocate staff and programs to other NOAA facilities
- Maintain the effectiveness and efficiency of staff at all locations.
- Maintain safety standards and reduce risks to employees.
- Maintain operational and functional efficiency.

Regional Studies

SEAMAP

- FY 2016: Update SEAMAP management plan to improve coordination and standardization of SEAMAP surveys.

- FY 2013: Develop central data repository and improve data accessibility through coordination with the National Data Center.
- FY 2013- 2016: Provide ecosystem data to support ecosystem modeling and management activities.
- FY 2013 – 2016: Conduct all SEAMAP surveys in inshore and offshore waters and provide data to Regional Fishery Management Councils.

Chesapeake Bay

- Each year NCBO will develop maps and habitat assessments in furtherance of oyster restoration.
- NCBO will collate sponsored research results and report out on the implications of the work.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Percentage of Fish Stocks with Adequate Population Assessments and Forecasts (GPRA 17b)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	57.4% (132/230)	59.1% (136/230)	60.9% (140/230)	62.6% (144/230)
Description: This measure tracks the percentage of priority fish stocks for which adequate assessments are available to determine the scientific basis for supporting and evaluating the impact of management actions. To reach this standard, which is defined as "Level III" by the Fisheries Stock Assessment Improvement Plan (SAIP), assessments must be based on recent quantitative information sufficient to determine current stock status (abundance and mortality) relative to established reference levels and to forecast stock status under different management scenarios. This measure covers the same 230 fish stocks tracked by the FSSI. **Note**: The targets include proposed FY 2013 program changes.							

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Conduct pre and post restoration monitoring in 20 tributaries out of 35 to 40 candidate tributaries by 2025 (cumulative) *(Chesapeake Bay*	0	0	1	3	5	7	9
Description: This performance measure projects the cumulative number of tributaries monitored before and after restoration has occurred.							

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
The number of SEAMAP surveys conducted annually *(SEAMAP)*	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Description: This performance measure projects the number of surveys conducted annually within the Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program (SEAMAP).							

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Number of web-based tools or applications developed to support NMFS Science programs (*Information Analysis & Dissemination).*	21	19	21	21	21	21	21
Description: This performance measure projects the number of data analysis tools and web sites produced to support NMFS science data management mission each year.							

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Scientific and Technical publications produced by the NMFS Scientific Publications Office *(Information Analysis & Dissemination)*	18	16	19	19	19	19	19
Description: This performance measure projects the number of scientific and technical publications produced by the NMFS Scientific Publications Office (SPO).							

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Number of Cooperative Research Projects Conducted Annually *(Cooperative Research)*	55	50	54	54	54	54	54
Description: This performance measure projects the number of cooperative research projects conducted annually. These cooperative research projects do not include projects funded from the National Catch Share Program in FY 2011 and FY 2012.							

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Number of Antarctic Fish Assessments *(Antarctic Research))*	17	16	26	26	26	26	26
Description: This measure tracks the 26 stocks of Antarctic krill, finfishes, and crabs to quantify the functional relationships between krill, finfishes, their environment and their predators.							

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

Antarctic Research: (Base Funding: 9 FTE and $1,680,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and +$1,085,000): NOAA requests an increase of $1,085,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $2,765,000 and 9 FTEs to support NOAA's ability to meet mandates established in the U.S. Antarctic Marine Living Resources (AMLR) Conservation Act and significantly improve NOAA's ability to make scientific recommendations regarding the management and conservation of Antarctic fisheries by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR).

Proposed Actions:
The requested increase will allow NOAA to collect data needed to meet the mandates of the U.S. AMLR Convention Act and support ecosystem based management of krill and finfish fisheries in the Southern Ocean. Funds will support research cruises and acoustic surveys of Antarctic krill to estimate the biomass of this critical species. Krill is the largest fishery in Antarctica and the main source of food for most of the Southern Ocean's fishes, birds, and mammals. The increase will also be used to ensure that the research cruises are appropriately staffed with contractors who help to collect data on all aspects of the Antarctic marine ecosystem.

Additional funds will be used to acquire additional days at sea and provide logistics support for two field camps, thereby allowing NOAA researchers to conduct comprehensive surveys of Antarctic krill, fishes, and krill-dependent predators. This work will result in stock assessments for 26 targeted stocks of Antarctic krill, fishes, and crabs. Given the growing demand of krill for human consumption (in the form of Omega-3 oil) and the expanding commercial interest in the krill fishery, managing this resource will have greater relevance in the next decade than in previous years.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:
Under the authority of the U.S. Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-623), NOAA must conduct a program of "directed scientific research" to provide the scientific basis for fisheries management in the Southern Ocean and "achieve the United States goal of effective implementation of the objectives of the Convention [on Antarctic Marine Living Resources]". NOAA's AMLR Program is the United States' only long-term, ecosystem-based program designed specifically to address fisheries management and conservation issues in the Southern Ocean. The USA is the world's leading consumer of Antarctic marine living resources. For example, domestic imports of Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish (Chilean seabass) during 2010 were estimated to have a wholesale value of $190 million, and, during the second quarter of 2011, estimated sales of Omega-3 krill oil totaled more than $160 million.

NOAA's AMLR Program is designed to support an ecosystem approach to management and includes work to estimate the abundances of targeted (e.g., krill and finfishes), dependent (e.g., penguins), and associated (e.g., seals) species; monitor the impacts that U.S. and international fishing activities have on these species; collect scientific observations of fishing operations; and monitor environmental conditions (e.g., sea temperatures, salinities, nutrient concentrations, and other oceanographic parameters) to account for climate variation. NOAA's AMLR Program routinely provides scientific data, analyses, and expertise to the CCAMLR that are not provided by any other Member of the Commission, and CCAMLR sets fishery catch limits that are based on these products and services.

Base Resource Assessment:

The base resources for this activity are described in the Other Activities Supporting Fisheries Program.

Schedule and Milestones:
FY 2013-2017:

- Complete research surveys to estimate the biomasses of Antarctic krill and fishes and provide or contribute to stock assessments for 26 targeted stocks.
- Continue annual studies and assessments of krill-dependent predators (e.g., penguins and seals) at remote field camps.
- Contract small businesses to provide personnel for field work conducted at sea and at the field camps.

Deliverables:
FY 2013-2017:

- Complete or contribute to stock assessments for 26 targeted stocks of krill, fishes, and crabs managed by the CCAMLR.
- Complete land-based research on and assessments of key krill predators in the Antarctic Peninsula region.
- Provide annual updates to the NOAA's only long-term data set designed both to address fisheries management and conservation issues in the Southern Ocean and to understand the ecological impacts of climate change.
- Provide opportunities for other government agencies (both domestic and international) and academic partners to conduct climate-change research (e.g., on ocean acidification) at sea.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Number of Antarctic Fish Assessments	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	26	26	26	26	26
Without Increase	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
Description: This measure tracks the 26 stocks of Antarctic krill, finfishes, and crabs in order to quantify the functional relationships between krill, finfishes, their environment and their predators. The number refers to the total number of fish stock assessments that AMLR scientists will complete independently (10) and those which AMLR scientists will make substantive contributions (16).							

Performance Measure: Number of Days at Sea for Antarctic Research	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	45	45	45	45	45
Without Increase	70	30	30	30	30	30	30
Description: This measure tracks the number of sea days for NOAA researchers to conduct comprehensive field surveys for 26 stocks of Antarctic krill, fishes, and crabs. The numbers refer to the total number of sea days in which AMLR scientists are in the field and able to collect data designed specifically to address the management issues of the Southern ocean. The 30 base sea days is subject to change pending final FY 2012 Spend Plan allocations.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	578
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	507
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	1,085

Cooperative Research: (Base Funding: 17 FTE and $11,132,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and +$868,000): NOAA requests an increase of $868,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $12,000,000 and 17 FTEs to leverage cooperative partnerships and maximize agency investments in science and management nationwide.

Proposed Actions:
NOAA requests additional resources to implement the science priorities identified in the 2010-2014 Northeast Cooperative Research Strategic Plan. These additional funds will afford NMFS the opportunity for new cooperative research projects to complement long term NOAA-NMFS monitoring programs in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic by partnering and leveraging the capacity of a widely distributed network of commercial fishermen to collect unique biological and physical observations that would be unavailable through NOAA-NMFS resources (i.e., Industry-Based Surveys (IBS)). A key example of IBS and where partial funding support for this increase would go is the ME-NH inshore trawl survey which provides critical data for stock assessments on Atlantic herring, haddock, American lobster, and monkfish.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefit:
There is an increasing need for the agency's current fisheries science system to adequately support the requirements of catch limit and catch shares management policies, particularly in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions which combined represent over 30 percent of total U.S. commercial landings. This increase will go to addressing a top science priority identified in the 2010-2014 Northeast Cooperative Research Strategic Plan ─specifically the development and implementation of innovative monitoring tools and pilot programs to address critical data gaps through Industry-Based Surveys (IBS). IBS provide additional abundance measures to supplement existing monitoring programs, primarily by increasing the spatial and temporal resolution of local area surveys. Industry-based surveys also include detailed biological sampling of the catch and supplemental environmental observations (e.g., temperature, salinity, etc.), and produce greater industry exposure to scientific survey methods. Some survey projects provide platforms for special experiments (e.g., tagging, gear development). It is important to note that the emphasis on IBS as well as the prioritized cooperative research strategy overall was a collaborative product between NOAA Fisheries, the Councils, and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission with broad stakeholder input. (http://www.gmri.org/community/seastate/CR_NE_StratDir2010-14Final.pdf)

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Other Activities Supporting Fisheries Programs base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
FY 2013-2017:

- Conduct Spring and Fall ME-NH inshore trawl survey;
- Conduct pilot surveys to address critical data gaps in scup, black sea bass, Gulf of Maine cod, and Southern New England yellowtail flounder.
- Pilot census coverage on Northeast small fisheries (e.g., tilefish, red crab) using study fleets;
- Release annual Marine Resource Education Program (MREP) course curriculum for stakeholder participation;
- Issue Northeast Cooperative Research Program (NCRP) annual request for competitive research proposals focused on conservation engineering, bycatch reduction, and the establishment of multi-institution regional networks that pursue collaborative efforts to

assist the industry in reducing bycatch of critical stocks with low ACLs, and to assist in the management transition to sector based management;

Deliverables:
FY 2013-2017:

- Produce individual project final reports of the results and archive all associated data with the NOAA Fisheries Science Centers.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Number of Cooperative Research Projects Conducted Annually	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	54	54	54	54	54
Without Increase	55	50	50	50	50	50	50
Description: This performance measure estimates the number of cooperative research projects conducted annually. These cooperative research projects do not include projects funded from the National Catch Share Program.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	868
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	868

Information Analysis and Dissemination: (Base Funding: 63 FTE and $15,608,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and +$2,801,000): NOAA requests an increase of $2,801,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $18,409,000 and 63 FTEs to increase support to scientific information management systems and information dissemination activities.

Proposed Actions:
NOAA requests additional resources to augment the number of critical contracts, supplies and equipment purchases to support the development and expansion of NMFS data systems that jointly analyze a wide range of fishery data sets, as well as improve the ability to enhance the quality, utility and availability of fisheries decision-support tools. This enhancement will accelerate improvements in the quality and timeliness of data delivered to Living Marine Resources (LMR) managers and the information users. In addition, NMFS will analyze new and existing data sets and model fisheries oceanography interactions. This will help to improve, streamline and better integrate data and information the Agency has already collected and continues to collect. Priorities will be given to (1) building efficient data management tools to support management decision making, (2) developing a comprehensive data analysis, dissemination and reporting capabilities such as Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS), (3) improving accessibility of data from activities such as environmental surveys and observations through the development of enterprise level data management tools and the link to a centralized data documentation repository, (4) improving data reporting and visualization capabilities, (5) increasing the amount of scientific information made available to the public, resource managers and research partners, and (6) continuing high quality and timely publications of scientific research paper, article, and journals for an informed public.

Overall, the resulting improvements will expedite NMFS's capacity to analyze, produce and disseminate population assessments, forecasts, and other biological, ecological and oceanographic data and analyses, which are critical for sustainable management of LMRs and the implementation of ecosystem-based management of all NOAA managed resources.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:
The Magnuson Stevens Act (MSA), the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Data Quality Act, Paper Reduction Act and the Data Documentation Procedural Directive (DDPD) all include requirements and directives for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. NMFS has specific roles and responsibilities under these mandates that require staff expertise in model development for population dynamics and economic trends, statistical data analyses for stock assessments, database development and data warehousing, and computer programming. Additionally, this line enables NMFS to maintain Data Management systems and policies that are critically needed to support IOOS (Integrated Ocean Observing System); the Open Government Directive issued by President Obama in 2009; NOAA's EDMC (Environmental Data Management Committee); and FIS (Fisheries Information Systems) requirements for data collection, processing, dissemination, archiving, and data sharing. New investments will improve the scientific data and information management process as well as the infrastructure needed to enable NMFS to improve information technology, information sharing and storage capabilities within six Fisheries Science Centers and the Office of Science and Technology. The requested increase will improve NMFS's capabilities to technologically support its mission-critical initiatives, such as stock and oceanographic assessments and forecasts to inform ocean resource management, including economically important fisheries. NMFS will work to maximize data usage and laboratory efficiencies across the NMFS Fisheries Science Centers. This capability will allow NMFS to manage and process information and develop data management capabilities and products to increase data accuracy and information granularity, as well as the resolution of scientific

information management products for fisheries management to make decisions that creates maximum values and minimize ecosystem and socio economic impacts to the marine natural resources; and alternately, promote long-term sustainability, including economic prosperity, a healthy community, and social well-being.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Other Activities Supporting Fisheries base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
FY 2013-2017:

- Improve population dynamics/assessment/management model development to include socio-economic, ecosystem, and environmental considerations.
- Improve statistical data analyses for stock assessments.
- Incrementally improve and expand database development, integration and data warehousing.
- Improve data dissemination and sharing of integrated (climatology, socio-economic, ecosystem and fishery dependent and independent) data and analyses both internally and externally.
- Develop cost effective uses of cutting edge technologies to facilitate data analyses and dissemination.
- Incorporate ecosystem data, including habitat and climate forcing events, into stock assessments.
- Improve data documentation and information sharing.
- Improve data standards and system interoperability.

Deliverables:
FY 2013-2017:

- Support IOOS (Integrated Ocean Observing System); DMAC (Data Management and Communications); FIS (Fisheries Information Systems) and NOAA DMC (Data Management Committee) requirements for data collection, processing, dissemination, archiving, and data sharing.
- Use advances in modern technology to improve information analysis, sharing, dissemination and storage capabilities within NMFS including headquarters, science centers, regional offices, and with Fisheries Information Networks (FINs).
- Develop central data repository and improve data accessibility through data management programs such as FIS.
- Continue NMFS wide data management program documentation through InPort.
- Continue building NMFS scientific information management infrastructure to support NMFS scientific enterprise.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

Performance Measure: Number of web-based tools or applications developed to support NEST/EOP programs	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	21	21	21	21	21
Without Increase	21	19	19	19	19	19	19
Description: This performance measure projects the number of data analysis tools and web sites produced to support NMFS science data management mission each year.							

Performance Measure: Scientific and Technical publications produced by the NMFS Scientific Publications Office	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Increase	N/A	N/A	19	19	19	19	19
Without Increase	18	16	16	16	16	16	16
Description: This performance measure projects the number of scientific and technical publications produced by the NMFS Scientific Publications Office (SPO).							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	585
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	162
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	1,479
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	552
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	23
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	2,801

Information Analysis and Dissemination: West Coast Proposal: (Program Change: -27 FTE and -$5,000,000; Information Analysis and Dissemination -3 FTE and -$450,000):
NOAA requests a decrease of $450,000 and 3 FTE for a total of $15,158,000 and 60 FTE in the Information Analysis and Dissemination PPA to reconfigure NMFS's Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office, and to close the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California.

NOAA requests a decrease of $5,000,000 and 27 FTE in several NOAA programs as part of the President's efforts to find efficiencies and savings in a constrained fiscal environment. These efficiencies will be achieved, by reducing program activities and reconfiguring the West Coast Regional Offices, closing a science lab and eliminating support for a specific survey and assessment, as well as a research program. The various budget lines affected by this proposal are identified below and will be discussed throughout the Congressional Justification in budget order.

The proposal includes reductions in following budget lines:

Protected Resources Research and Management	-$2,591,000	page NMFS - 18
Marine Mammals	-$ 7,000	page NMFS - 25
Pacific Salmon	-$ 484,000	page NMFS - 43
Fisheries Research and Management	-$1,460,000	page NMFS - 64
Expand Annual Stock Assessments	-$ 8,000	page NMFS - 71
Information, Analysis, and Dissemination	-$ 450,000	current page
Total	-$5,000,000	

Proposed Actions
Under this part of the proposal NMFS will close the Pacific Grove Laboratory and eliminate three FTE from the Information Analysis and Dissemination PPA. The work supported at the lab to assess, understand and predict the effects of climate and environmental variability that are important to fish populations, protected species, and marine ecosystems will be maintained in the Santa Cruz and La Jolla Laboratories; labs that are larger and more modern facilities that can accommodate the additional programs currently conducted at Pacific Grove.

West Coast Proposal:
A reduction of $5.0 million is requested to reduce lower value program activities and reconfigure NMFS' Southwest and Northwest Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office; eliminate the Puget Sound ecosystem surveys and assessments; close the Pacific Grove Laboratory in California; and end the Northwest Region's support for the Newport Seawater Research program at the Newport Laboratory in Oregon. NMFS' reconfiguration of the Northwest and Southwest Regional offices will result in the elimination of 27 staff including one Regional Administrator and one Deputy Regional Administrator. The geographic distribution of the remaining staff will be driven by programmatic needs. As part of eliminating the Puget Sound ecosystem survey, NMFS would lay up the small vessel, R/V *Harold Streeter,* and eliminate approximately four staff. Laying up this vessel would eliminate costs in operating and maintenance of this vessel. With closure of the Pacific Grove Laboratory, programmatic functions would be maintained by relocating staff to the Santa Cruz and La Jolla Laboratories. Both Santa Cruz and La Jolla are larger and more modern facilities that can accommodate the additional programs currently conducted at Pacific Grove. Approximately three staff may be eliminated instead of transferring to Santa Cruz and La Jolla. Because the Northwest Region would no longer support the Newport Seawater Research Program, staff currently working on this program would be relocated to the Manchester Laboratory in Washington State.

The reconfiguration of the West Coast regional offices will result in a leaner management structure and the elimination of other positions, while the proposed facilities changes will reduce NMFS's physical footprint and associated costs over time. These changes reflect NOAA's efforts to focus its limited resources on its highest priority mission functions and reduce costs to the greatest possible extent.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for activities associated with these reductions are described in the Other Activities Supporting Fisheries base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
- The excess and disposal of the Pacific Grove Facility should begin in FY 2012, as NMFS will need to continue to pay utility costs at the vacated facility pending GSA disposal.

Deliverables:
N/A

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Director, Regional Office	TBD	SES	0	170,000	0
Deputy Director, Regional Office	TBD	ZP-V	0	126,687	0
Various titles	TBD	Various	-3	116,093	-348,279
Total			-3		-348,279
less Lapse		0	0		0
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			-3		-348,279
2013 Pay Adjustment 0.5%					0
TOTAL					-348,279

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	-3
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-3
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	-3
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	-3

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	(348)
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	(348)
12	Civilian personnel benefits	(102)
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(450)

Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment & Prediction Program (MARMAP): (Base Funding: 0 FTE and $502,000; Program Change: 0 FTE and +$340,000): NOAA requests a increase of $340,000 and 0 FTE for a total of $842,000 and 0 FTE to provide additional grant funding for cooperative fisheries activities with the South Carolina Marine Resources Research Institute (MRRI) and NMFS. Increase in research activities, such as surveys, reef habitat mapping, and tagging studies will be performed. These important projects are conducted to determine the distribution, relative abundance, and critical habitat of economically and ecologically important fishes of the South Atlantic Bight (SAB). This data provides critical input for the assessments of stock status conducted by NOAA Fisheries, and greatly assists federal stock assessment scientists and decision makers in the management of snapper/grouper complex of the SAB.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	340
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	340

Closure and Relocation of the Northeast Fisheries Science Center James J. Howard Laboratory at Sandy Hook, New Jersey: Sandy Hook Laboratory: NOAA proposes the closure of the NMFS James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory in Sandy Hook, New Jersey. While this will not provide savings in FY 2013, it will mean reduced costs in the future. At a cost of $36.30 per square foot, Sandy Hook represents one of NMFS' most expensive leases. With the 20-year lease expiring in December of 2013, this action is timely in order to secure savings for the future.

Proposed Actions:
NOAA proposes to relocate Sandy Hook research programs from the currently leased facility in New Jersey to other facilities in the Northeast Region. This move will be planned to allow as much as possible of the ecosystem-based multidisciplinary research to continue with the least possible disruption. Accordingly, the relocation will take place in the beginning of FY 2013. The following programs will be relocated:

Habitat Program: Core positions supporting the Habitat Program will relocate to the Oxford Lab in Oxford, Maryland. These positions conduct collaborative field research on commercial vessels; to conduct shellfish research, contaminants effects research, and provide consultations to support Fishery Management Councils and the NOAA Habitat programs. NOAA plans to relocate 11 FTEs, two contractors and one post-doctoral position.

Ocean Acidification Program: The Ocean Acidification Program will relocate to the Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) lab in Milford, Connecticut, as facilities capabilities already exist. The Milford lab also conducts ocean acidification research, therefore this will allow for program coordination. NOAA plans to relocate nine FTEs, one post-doctoral position, and three contractors.

Ecosystem Research in Support of Stock Assessment: The associated positions and work will relocate to the Oxford lab. These core positions will continue to conduct primarily field research on small vessels, which can be staged from Oxford, and focus on the development of ecosystems models. NOAA plans to relocate three FTEs and one post doctoral position.

Library Collection: A portion of the large Sandy Hook Lab library collection will be transferred to the Oxford Lab library. An interested institution of fisheries or related science will be sought to assume stewardship of the remaining volumes, or these volumes will be distributed between interested libraries throughout NOAA. NOAA plans to relocate one FTE.

In addition to the moves detailed above, the R/V NAUVOO (a 49-foot research vessel) will be relocated to Oxford. NOAA plans to relocate nine leadership and support FTEs to Oxford, and four FTE will be accommodated in other NOAA facilities.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:
The staff working on the activities at Sandy Hook provides multiple services to local, regional, national, and international clients. For example, scientists work with community groups on shellfish restoration, with the New England and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Councils on the designation of Essential Fish Habitat, with other federal agencies on the threats to cold-water coral ecosystems and with North American and European partners on the effects of climate change on marine ecosystems. Research is conducted through field monitoring and surveys from Maine to Cape Hatteras, NC, as well as through field and laboratory experiments and analyses of environmental samples.

The Northeast Fisheries Science Center has developed a research agenda for 2012-2016 which supports an integrated ecosystem approach, and prioritizes activities which clearly support NOAA's science portfolio underpinning the Next Generation Strategic Plan (NGSP). Most science, service and stewardship activities at the Sandy Hook Lab are integral to the ecosystem approach in the NEFSC. However, some activities may not be critical in the longer term and much of this activity can be conducted at other NOAA facilities, without using leased space and incurring the associated lease costs. The current lease and other facilities costs are $3 million. Since the lease at the Sandy Hook Laboratory expires in December 2013, terminating this lease will save lease costs in the future.

Our strategy to consolidate operations as a result of the closure of the Sandy Hook Lab is to:

- review and strategically prioritize current operations to ensure that they continue to support high-priority objectives of NMFS's mission;
- review and strategically prioritize current operations to ensure that they continue to support objectives in the NOAA NGSP, particularly the long term Healthy Oceans Vision and the Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Vision;
- realign operations to minimize costs while maintaining critical services; and
- terminate non-critical operations.

The Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory is owned by the State of New Jersey; NOAA Fisheries leases approximately 80 percent of the lab. The lab supports about 50 NOAA staff and contractors and an additional 20 or more summer interns and volunteers. Most personnel are part of the NEFSC, Ecosystems Processes Division. Staff from Rutgers University, New Jersey Marine Academy of Science and Technology, and the New Jersey State Treasury Department also occupies the Lab.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Other Activities Supporting Fisheries base narrative.

Schedules and Milestones:
The relocation is planned first quarter of FY 2013. Programs and positions will be relocated to facilities in Milford, CT and Oxford, MD.

<u>Habitat Program:</u>

- Continue offshore surveys.
- Shellfish contaminant research will be interrupted while equipment is moved and calibrated, and new lab space is configured, which will be approximately twelve months.
- Consultation work, including consultation work with the Councils, will be provided as requested.

<u>Ocean Acidification Program:</u>

- All planned experimental research will be interrupted for about twelve months while acceptable environmental conditions are established in the new location, and fish breeding and egg collection can occur.
- Nearshore surveys will be interrupted while vessels are relocated from Sandy Hook to Oxford.
- Time series collections terminated. A new time series monitoring will be established in the Chesapeake Bay area.

Program on Ecosystem Research in Support of Stock Assessment:

- Coastal ecosystem surveys will be interrupted for about six months.

Climate Program

- All offshore surveys will be conducted as planned
- Analytical work and climate modeling will continue as planned
- Climate effects research on managed and forage species in the laboratory will be delayed until equipment can be moved and appropriate working conditions can be established in relocated lab space, which should take about twelve months.

Deliverables:

- Relocation of Sandy Hook research programs from the currently leased facility in New Jersey to other facilities in the Northeast Region

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:
N/A

Regional Studies: Chesapeake Bay Studies and Restoration: (Base Funding: 16 FTE and $5,191,000; Program Change: -7 FTE and -$1,730,000): NOAA requests a decrease of $1,730,000 and -7 FTE for Chesapeake Bay Studies, for a total of $3,461,000 and 9 FTEs for Chesapeake Bay Studies and Restoration.

Proposed Actions:
NOAA proposes to reduce the following activities in the NOAA Chesapeake Bay Office (NCBO):

- Administrative costs will be reduced by approximately $200,000 through consolidating office space, reducing travel, vehicles, supplies, and equipment.
- Funding for environmental education grants will be eliminated, resulting in a savings of $300,000.
- The Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoy System's (CBIBS) buoys will be removed from the water and stored or otherwise repurposed by another part of NOAA, or an agency or organization if possible, resulting in savings of $300,000.
- Seven FTEs and two contractors will be eliminated from the program, resulting in savings of approximately $1 million.

These reductions will allow the NCBO to more exclusively align with the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) mission of stewardship through science-based conservation and management and the promotion of healthy ecosystems, by focusing its resources on mapping and assessment as it relates to habitat protection and restoration, and fisheries science and research support of federally managed fisheries. While there are no federally managed fisheries in the Chesapeake Bay, NCBO will continue to maintain an active local staff presence to engage with the Chesapeake Bay Program and on the ground partners. NCBO will fulfill its statutory mandate through appropriate leadership roles in the Chesapeake Bay Program, particularly through multi-species fisheries research, habitat characterization and assessment, community engagement and outreach, and coordination of NOAA activities under Executive Order 13508.

In addition, NCBO will work closely with NMFS's Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC), Northeast Regional Office (NER), Office of Science and Technology, and Office of Sustainable Fisheries, to strengthen the coordination of NCBO's habitat assessment and fisheries science programs with other NMFS programs and activities along the eastern seaboard.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Other Activities Supporting Fisheries base narrative.

Schedule and Milestones:
FY 2013:

- Develop Federal Funding Opportunity calling for proposals aimed at quantifying the relationship between habitat and fisheries health.
- Participate in the Chesapeake Bay Program activities to establish interagency research and assessment priorities consistent with NOAA's mission.
- Identify two target tributaries suitable for oyster restoration in partnership with Maryland, Virginia, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Conduct side scan survey of proposed tributaries.

- Continue identification of reef restoration sites in targeted tributaries through multi-beam surveys.
- Monitor success of FY 2012 restoration efforts.
- Link habitat assessment and characterization efforts to Chesapeake Bay fisheries and living resources.
- Develop the annual blue crab advisory report.
- Engage in science communications and training activities through the Environmental Science Training Center at Oxford, Maryland.

FY 2013 – FY 2017:

- Administer multi-species grants.
- Continue to survey additional tributaries for oyster restoration and evaluate the progress made during the previous year's effort.
- Develop annual blue crab advisory reports.
- Continue science communication and training activities.

Deliverables:

- Each year NCBO will develop maps and habitat assessments in furtherance of oyster restoration.
- NCBO will collate sponsored research results and report out on the implications of the work.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

Performance Measure: Number of students reached through environmental literacy efforts in Chesapeake Bay	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Decrease	N/A	N/A	3,250	0	0	0	0
Without Decrease	0	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
Description: This performance measure projects the number of ecosystem-fisheries students reached through environmental literacy programs each year. Note: There is a one year lag between funding and performance results.							

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Fish Biologist	Annapolis, MD	ZA-4	1	-89,033	**-89,033**
Fish Biologist	Annapolis, MD	ZA-4	1	-89,033	**-89,033**
Outreach Specialist	Norfolk, VA	ZA-4	1	-89,033	**-89,033**
Ecologist	Oxford, MD	ZP-4	1	-89,033	**-89,033**
IT Specialist	Annapolis, MD	ZP-3	1	-62,647	**-62,647**
Physical Science Technician	Annapolis, MD	ZT-5	1	-89,033	**-89,033**
Oceanographer	Annapolis, MD	ZP-4	1	-89,033	**-89,033**
Total			7		-596,845
less Lapse		25%	N/A		0
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			7		-596,845
2013 Pay Adjustment (0.5%)					
TOTAL					-596,845

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	7
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	7

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	(597)
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	(597)
12	Civilian personnel benefits	(180)
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	(23)
22	Transportation of things	(20)
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	(110)
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	(14)
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	(186)
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	(200)
31	Equipment	(100)
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	(300)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(1,730)

The following exhibit shows the summary object class detail for Other Activities Supporting Fisheries program changes less than $100,000. Please contact the NOAA budget office if details for any of these changes are required.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

	Object Class	2013 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	61
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	61

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: PACIFIC COAST SALMON RECOVERY

Land-use, harvest, and hatchery practices, as well as changing ocean conditions, have increased the vulnerability of Pacific salmonid populations, contributing to their decline and the listing of many populations as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Over the course of their life cycle, salmonids require suitable habitat in main stem rivers, tributaries, coastal estuaries, wetlands, and the Pacific Ocean. A number of environmental challenges affect the survival of salmonids, including variability in ocean conditions, destruction of nearshore and freshwater habitats, and other natural and human-caused ecosystem changes.

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) was established by Congress in FY 2000 to protect, restore, and conserve Pacific salmonids and their habitats, and to address the impacts of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement between the United States and Canada. The Congressionally authorized activities that were funded under the PCSRF program included: (1) conserving salmon and steelhead populations that are listed as threatened or endangered, or identified by a State as at-risk or to be so-listed; (2) maintaining populations necessary for exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights or native subsistence fishing; and (3) conserving Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat. NMFS provides competitive funding to states and Tribes of the Pacific Coast region (Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Alaska) to foster development of Federal-state-tribal-local partnerships to implement projects that restore and protect salmonid populations and their habitats. Through these partnerships, Federal and state-matching funds are supplemented by significant private and local contributions at the project level.

Key accomplishments for PCSRF-funded activities from 2000-2011 include:

- Restoration, protection, and accessibility of more than 879,000 acres of habitat;
- Nearly 5,400 miles of stream opened; and
- More than 238 million fish marked, which has supported efforts to gather data for improved stock identification, more accurate fish abundance estimates, and more effective management of selective fisheries on hatchery fish.

Habitat restoration activities funded by PCSRF are an important component of overall salmonid recovery efforts in the Pacific Coast. Restoration projects provided increased quality and quantity of spawning and rearing habitat from stream headwaters to coastal estuaries. Upstream restoration activities provided erosion control, enhanced instream flow and stream bed conditions, and provided the habitat necessary for successful spawning and egg survival. Estuary and wetland restoration projects closer to the coast protected and improved feeding and rearing habitat used by juvenile fish as they transition from freshwater to the open ocean. PCSRF restoration projects have also removed over 2,203 barriers to fish passage along small creeks and streams, restoring access to high-quality habitat. Additionally, PCSRF habitat projects also provided a number of benefits to the human community, including enhanced water quality, recreation opportunities, flood control, and coastline protection.

Since 2000, the PCSRF has funded over 10,200 projects across the Pacific coast that contribute to preventing extinction and improving the status of ESA-listed species and their habitats, as well as supporting and protecting healthy populations. Projects range from single-site culvert replacement to hundreds of acres of habitat acquisition and restoration. As projects are completed, grantees at the state and local levels are required to collect and report data for the performance metrics defined. The PCSRF program works closely with the Protected

Species Research and Management program to identify salmonid critical needs and long-term recovery objectives.

Schedule & Milestones:
FY 2013 – 2017:

- Issue *Federal Register* notice soliciting proposals for Pacific salmon recovery from states and tribes from the Pacific Coast region.
- Review Pacific salmon recovery proposals.
- Award Pacific salmon recovery grants to states and tribes from the Pacific region to implement habitat restoration and recovery projects focused on improving the status of salmonid population and their habitats.
- Annually review, evaluate, and assess the effectiveness of funded projects and programs to improve species recovery.
- Track progress, measure performance, and ensure accountability in the use of PCSRF funds.

Deliverables/Outputs:
FY 2013 – 2017:

- Enhance availability and quality of salmonid habitat.
- Improve management practices.
- Address major habitat limiting factors.
- Improve the status of ESA-listed salmonids.
- Maintain healthy salmon populations.
- Recover salmonid populations to self-sustaining levels in fully functioning ecosystems.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Number of Habitat Acres Restored (Annually) (GPRA 17f)	79,381	80,007	82,000	74,500	63,125	53,125	48,125
Habitat Acres	5,102	4,000	4,000	1,500	125	125	125
ARRA Acres	10,318	2,007	0	0	0	0	0
PCSRF acres	63,961	74,000	78,000	73,000	63,000	53,000	48,000

Description: NOAA restores habitat areas lost or degraded as a result of development and other human activities, as well as specific pollution incidents and sources. Activities are geared toward NOAA trust resources found across the marine environment, including the Great Lakes region, and supportive of anadromous fish species. The intent of this measure is to summarize or project the geographic area over which ecosystem function has been or will be improved as the direct result of habitat restoration efforts. These measures have at least a two-year lag time from the year of appropriation of funds to when projects are accomplished.
Note: Targets included proposed FY 2013 program changes.

Performance Measure:	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Stream miles made accessible (Annually)	737	889	890	740	640	550	500
Habitat stream miles	179	175	140	30	30	30	30
ARRA stream miles	184	4	0	0	0	0	0
PCSRF stream miles	374	710	750	710	610	520	470
Note: Targets included proposed FY 2013 program changes.							

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund: Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (Base Funding: $65,000,000 and 0 FTE; Program Change: -$15,000,000 and 0 FTE: NOAA requests a decrease of $15,000,000 and 0 FTE for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund for a total of $50,000,000 and 0 FTE.

Proposed Actions:
The FY 2013 President's Request level provides needed funding to continue engaging partners to protect, restore, and conserve Pacific salmonids and their habitats, and to address the impacts of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement between the United States and Canada. Since 2000, NOAA's investment in cooperative salmon recovery efforts has restored more than 879,000 acres of habitat and opened access to over 5,300 miles of salmon and steelhead streams. Grant funding will be competitively awarded to states and tribes of the Pacific Coast region to conserve salmon and steelhead populations that are listed as threatened or endangered, or identified by a State as at-risk or to be so-listed; maintaining populations necessary for exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights or native subsistence fishing; and conserve Pacific salmon and steelhead habitat. The President's Request will continue to support projects across the Pacific coast that contribute to preventing extinction and improving the status of ESA-listed species and their habitats, as well as supporting and protecting healthy populations.

Base Resource Assessment:
The base resources for this activity are described in the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund base narrative.

Schedules and Milestones:
FY 2013 – 2017:
- Issue *Federal Register* notice soliciting proposals for Pacific salmon recovery from states and tribes from the Pacific Coast region.
- Review Pacific salmon recovery proposals.
- Award Pacific salmon recovery grants to states and tribes from the Pacific region to implement habitat restoration and recovery projects focused on improving the status of salmonid population and their habitats.
- Annually review, evaluate, and assess the effectiveness of funded projects and programs to improve species recovery.
- Track progress, measure performance, and ensure accountability in the use of PCSRF funds.

Deliverables:
FY 2013 – 2017:
- Enhance availability and quality of salmonid habitat.
- Improve management practices.
- Address major habitat limiting factors.
- Improve the status of ESA-listed salmonids.
- Maintain healthy salmon populations

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

Performance Measure: Number of Habitat Acres Created, Protected or Restored (Only PCSRF)	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Decrease	N/A	74,000	78,000	73,000	63,000	53,000	48,000
Without Decrease	63,961	74,000	78,000	73,000	68,000	63,000	63,000
Description: The measure above tracks the number of habitat acres protected through PCSRF only.							

Performance Measure: Number of Stream Miles Made Accessible (Only PCSRF)	**FY 2011 Actuals**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**	**FY 2015 Target**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**
With Decrease	N/A	710	750	710	610	520	470
Without Decrease	374	710	750	710	660	610	610
Description: The measure above tracks the number of stream miles made accessible through PCSRF only.							

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund

	Object Class	2013 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0
12	Civilian personnel benefits	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental Payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2	Other services	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	0
31	Equipment	0
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	(15,000)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	(15,000)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Appropriation	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available		0	65,000	65,000	65,000
less: Prior year obligations	0	0	0	0	0
less: Terminations	0	0	0	0	0
plus: 2013 Adjustments to Base	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Base	0	0	65,000	65,000	65,000
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	50,000	50,000	50,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel Amount		FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel Amount		FY 2013 Base Program Personnel Amount		FY 2013 Estimate Personnel Amount		Increase/ Decrease Personnel Amount	
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Account	Pos/BA	0	79,760	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	50,000	0	(15,000)
	FTE/OBL	1	79,760	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	50,000	0	(15,000)
Total: Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Account	Pos/BA	0	79,760	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	50,000	0	(15,000)
	FTE/OBL	1	79,760	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	50,000	0	(15,000)

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2013 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Discretionary Obligation	0	79,760	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	50,000	0	(15,000)
Total Obligations	0	79,760	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	50,000	0	(15,000)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, adj. EOY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	0	79,760	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	50,000	0	(15,000)
Financing from Transfers and Other:										
Appropriations permanently reduced	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to ORF	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Appropriation	0	80,000	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	50,000	0	(15,000)

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Object Class	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Currently Available	FY 2013 Base	FY 2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	143	0	0	0	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	143	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	39	0	0	0	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0	0
22	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	0	0	0	0	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	375	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials	1	0	0	0	0
31	Equipment	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	79,202	65,000	65,000	50,000	(15,000)
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	79,760	65,000	65,000	50,000	(15,000)
	Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	0	0	0	0	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated Balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	79,760	65,000	65,000	50,000	(15,000)
	Personnel Data					
	Full-Time equivalent Employment:					
	Full-time permanent	1	0	0	0	0
	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	0	0
	Authorized Positions:					
	Full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

For FY 2013, NMFS requests a total of $350,000 for the Fishermen’s Contingency Fund.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:
The Fishermen's Contingency Fund is authorized under Section 402 of Title IV of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978. NOAA compensates U.S. commercial fishermen for damage or loss of fishing gear, vessels, and resulting economic loss caused by obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production in any area of the Outer Continental Shelf. The funds used to provide this compensation are derived from fees collected on an annual basis by the Secretary of the Interior from the holders of leases, exploration permits, easements, or rights-of-way in areas of the Outer Continental Shelf.

This activity is funded totally through user fees. Disbursements can be made only to the extent authorized in appropriation acts.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION:
For carrying out the provisions of Title IV of Public Law 95-372, not to exceed $350,000, to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to that Act, to remain available until expended.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for this account

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Fishermen's Contingency Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available	0	1	350	350
plus: Obligations from prior year balances	0	0	0	0
plus: Other Adjustments-to-Base	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Base	0	1	350	350
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	1	350	350

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel	Amount	FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel	Amount	FY 2013 Base Program Personnel	Amount	FY 2013 Estimate Personnel	Amount	Increase/ Decrease Personnel	Amount
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	Pos/BA	0	0	1	360	1	350	1	350	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	0	1	350	1	350	1	350	0	0
Total: Fishermen's Contingency Fund	Pos/BA	0	0	1	350	1	350	1	350	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	0	1	350	1	350	1	350	0	0

Exhibit 5

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Fishermen's Contingency Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2013 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Discretionary Obligation	0	0	1	360	1	350	1	350	0	0
Total Obligations	0	0	1	360	1	350	1	350	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	(10)	0	(10)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, EOY	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	0	0	1	350	1	350	1	350	0	0
Financing from Transfers and Other:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Appropriation	0	0	1	350	1	350	1	350	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Fishermen's Contingency Fund
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2011 Actuals	2012 Currently Available	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
	Object Class					
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	360	350	350	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	0	360	350	350	0
	Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	(10)	(10)	0	0	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	10	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	0	350	350	350	0

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

For FY 2013, NMFS requests a total of $0 for the Foreign Fishing Observer Fund.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:
The Foreign Fishing Observer Fund is financed through fees collected from owners and operators of foreign fishing vessels fishing within the U.S. EEZ (such fishing requires a permit issued under the Magnuson-Stevens Act). This includes longline vessels fishing in the Atlantic billfish and shark fishery and other foreign vessels fishing in the EEZ. The fund is used by NOAA to pay salaries, administrative costs, data editing and entry costs, and other costs incurred in placing observers aboard foreign fishing vessels. The observer program is conducted primarily through contracts with the private sector. NOAA/NMFS places these observers aboard foreign fishing vessels to monitor compliance with U.S. fishery laws and to collect fishery management data. Amounts available in the fund can be disbursed only to the extent and in amounts provided in appropriation acts. In FY 1985 Congress approved the establishment of a supplemental observer program. The program provided that foreign vessels without federally funded observers are required to obtain the services of private contractors certified by the Secretary of Commerce.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:
No program change is requested for this account.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available	0	0	(350)	0
less: Obligations from prior year balances	0	0	350	0
Technical adjustment to base	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Base	0	0	0	0
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel Amount		FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel Amount		FY 2013 Base Program Personnel Amount		FY 2013 Estimate Personnel Amount		Increase/ Decrease Personnel Amount	
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund	Pos/BA	0	0	0	(350)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: Foreign Fishing Observer Fund	Pos/BA	0	0	0	(350)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2013 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Discretionary Obligation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Obligations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	(522)	0	(522)	0	(172)	0	(172)	0	0
Unobligated balance, EOY	0	522	0	172	0	172	0	172	0	0
Total Budget Authority	0	0	0	(350)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing from Transfers and Other:										
Unobligated balance, rescission	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Object Class	2011 Actuals	2012 Currently Available	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	0	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0	0
22	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	0	0	0	0	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	0	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0	0
31	Equipment	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
	Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	(522)	(522)	0	0	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	522	172	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, rescission	0	350	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For FY 2013, NMFS requests a total of $0 for the Fisheries Finance Program Account.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:
The Fisheries Finance Program (FFP) is a national loan program that makes long-term fixed-rate financing available to U.S. citizens who otherwise qualify for financing or refinancing of the construction, reconstruction, reconditioning, and, in some cases, the purchasing of fishing vessels, shoreside processing, aquaculture, mariculture facilities, and the purchase of individual fishing quota (IFQ). The purpose of these loans is to provide stability to at least one aspect of an otherwise volatile industry. The FFP also provides fishery-wide financing to ease the transition to sustainable fisheries through its fishing capacity reduction programs and provides financial assistance in the form of loans to fishermen who fish from small vessels and entry-level fishermen to promote stability and reduce consolidation in already rationalized fisheries. Additionally, FFP can provide loans for fisheries investments of Native American Community Development Quota (CDQ) groups.

The FFP operates under the authority of Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (46 USC 53701); Section 303(a) of the Sustainable Fisheries Act amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Act; and, from time to time FFP-specific legislation. FFP lending practices are guided by Title XI, general rules implementing Title XI (found at 50 CFR part 253, subpart B), NOAA's sustainable fisheries policy, and the practical considerations of a program that has continually not required an appropriation of loan loss subsidy under the Federal Credit Reform Act, as discussed below. The overriding guideline for all FFP financings is that they cannot contribute or be construed to contribute to an increase in existing fishing capacity.

All FFP authority is subject to the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA) (2 U.S.C. 661) which requires the estimated loan losses (FCRA cost) be appropriated in cash at the time Congress authorizes annual credit ceilings. Some types of FFP loans require no FCRA subsidy appropriations because these types of loans have historically not required additional loan subsidy. However, specific loan ceilings for each type of loan authority must be included in appropriation language or other bill language regardless of the need for cash appropriations.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION:
Subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2013, obligations of direct loans may not exceed $24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and not to exceed $59,000,000 for traditional direct loans as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for direct loans for any new fishing vessel that will increase the harvesting capacity in any United States fishery.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for this account.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Fisheries Finance Program Account
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available	0	0	5,771	6,091
less: 2013 Adjustments to Base	0	0	(5,771)	(6,091)
less: Negative Subsidy Receipts Adjustment	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Base	0	0	0	0
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel	FY 2011 Actuals Amount	FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel	FY 2012 Currently Available Amount	FY 2013 Base Program Personnel	FY 2013 Base Program Amount	FY 2013 Estimate Personnel	FY 2013 Estimate Amount	Increase/ Decrease Personnel	Increase/ Decrease Amount
Fisheries Finance Program Account	Pos/BA	0	9,910	0	5,771	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	9,910	0	6,091	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: Fisheries Finance Program Account	Pos/BA	0	9,910	0	5,771	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	9,910	0	6,091	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exhibit 5

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Fisheries Finance Program Account
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2013 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Cost Loan Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit Reestimates	0	9,910	0	6,091	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Obligations	0	9,910	0	6,091	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	(3,013)	0	(3,019)	0	(2,699)	0	(2,699)	0	0
Unobligated balance, EOY	0	3,019	0	2,699	0	2,699	0	2,699	0	0
Total Budget Authority	0	9,916	0	5,771	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing from Transfers and Other:										
Less: Permanent Indefinite Authority (Mandatory)	0	0	0	(5,771)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Appropriation	0	9,916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Fisheries Finance Program Account
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Object Class	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Currently Available	FY 2013 Base	FY 2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	0	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0	0
22	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	0	0	0	0	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	0	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0	0
31	Equipment	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	9,910	6,091	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Fisheries Finance Program Account
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	9,910	6,091	0	0	0
	Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	(3,013)	(3,019)	(2,699)	(2,699)	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	3,019	2,699	2,699	2,699	0
	Unoblig Balance, Transfer to ORF	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	9,916	5,771	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: PROMOTE AND DEVELOP FISHERIES PRODUCTS

For FY 2013, NMFS requests a total of $5,000,000 for the Saltonstall-Kennedy Grant Program. NMFS estimates that a total of $124,064,000 will be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Promote and Develop Account and that $119,064,000 will be transferred from the Promote and Develop account to the Operations, Research and Facilities account.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:
The American Fisheries Promotion Act (AFPA) of 1980 amended the Saltonstall-Kennedy (S-K) Act to authorize a grants program for fisheries research and development projects to be carried out with S-K funds. S-K funds are derived from a transfer from the Department of Agriculture to NOAA from duties on imported fisheries products. An amount equal to 30 percent of these duties is made available to NOAA and, subject to appropriation, is available to carry out the purposes of the AFPA. The S-K grants program has provided substantial assistance to address impediments to the management, development, and utilization of the Nation's living marine resources. Each year a *Federal Register* notice is published announcing the program. The annual notice outlines priority areas, such as research on reduction/elimination of bycatch and aquaculture. The remainder of the S-K funds transferred is used to offset the appropriation requirements of the Operations, Research, and Facilities account.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for this account.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Promote and Develop Fisheries Products
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available	0	0	0	0
less: Obligations from prior year balances	0	0	0	0
plus: 2013 Adjustments to Base	0	0	5,000	5,000
FY 2013 Base	0	0	5,000	5,000
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	5,000	5,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel Amount		FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel Amount		FY 2013 Base Program Personnel Amount		FY 2013 Estimate Personnel Amount		Increase/ Decrease Personnel Amount	
Promote and Develop Fisheries Products	Pos/BA	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Total: Promote and Develop Fisheries Products	Pos/BA	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Promote and Develop Fisheries Products
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2013 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Discretionary Obligation	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Total Obligations	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	(312)	0	(78)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	0	(319)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
transfer of unobligated balances	0	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, adj. EOY	0	78	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Financing from Transfers and Other:										
Transfer from USDA	0	(90,240)	0	(109,098)	0	(124,064)	0	(124,064)	0	0
Transfer to ORF	0	90,240	0	109,098	0	119,064	0	119,064	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Promote and Develop Fisheries Products
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Object Class	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Currently Available	FY 2013 Base	FY 2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	0	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0	0
22	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	0	0	0	0	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	0	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0	0
31	Equipment	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	5,000	5,000	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Promote and Develop Fisheries Products
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	0	0	5,000	5,000	0
	Less prior year recoveries	(319)	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	(312)	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, transferred	553	0	0	0	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	78	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	0	0	5,000	5,000	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: FEDERAL SHIP FINANCING FUND

For FY 2013, NMFS estimates a total of $0 for the Federal Ship Financing Fund Account.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:
The Federal Ship Financing Fund is the liquidating account necessary for the collection of premiums and fees of the loan guarantee portfolio that existed prior to FY 1992. Administrative expenses for management of the loan guarantee portfolio were charged to the Federal Ship Financing Fund prior to the enactment of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. Currently administrative expenses are charged to the Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) account.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for this account.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Federal Ship Financing Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available	0	0	0	0
plus: 2013 Adjustments to Base	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Base	0	0	0	0
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel Amount		FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel Amount		FY 2013 Base Program Personnel Amount		FY 2013 Estimate Personnel Amount		Increase/ Decrease Personnel Amount	
Federal Ship Financing Fund	Pos/BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: Federal Ship Financing Fund	Pos/BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Federal Ship Financing Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2013 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Discretionary Obligation	0	0	0	204	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting collections, mandatory	0	0	0	(204)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Obligations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
EOY Transfer to Treasury	0	(204)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, adj. EOY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	0	(204)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Federal Ship Financing
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Object Class	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Currently Available	FY 2013 Base	FY 2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
	Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	0	0	0	0	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	0	0	0	0	0
	Mandatory Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0
	Less Offsetting Collections	(204)	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	(204)	0	0	0	0

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT & RESTORATION FUND

For FY 2013, NMFS estimates obligating $194,000 in the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:
The Environmental Improvement & Restoration Fund (EIRF) was created by the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998 for the purpose of carrying out marine research activities in the North Pacific. These funds will provide grants to Federal, State, private or foreign organizations or individuals to conduct research activities on or relating to the fisheries or marine ecosystems in the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for this account.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available	0	0	290	290
less: obligations from prior year balances	0	0	0	0
plus: 2013 Adjustments to Base	0	0	(96)	(96)
FY 2013 Base	0	0	194	194
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	194	194

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel Amount		FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel Amount		FY 2013 Base Program Personnel Amount		FY 2013 Estimate Personnel Amount		Increase/ Decrease Personnel Amount	
Environmental Improvement & Restoration Fund	Pos/BA	0	9,896	0	290	0	194	0	194	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	9,870	0	290	0	194	0	194	0	0
Total: Environmental Improvement & Restoration Fund	Pos/BA	0	9,896	0	290	0	194	0	194	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	9,870	0	290	0	194	0	194	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2013 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Mandatory Obligation	0	9,870	0	10,205	0	194	0	194	0	0
Total Obligations	0	9,870	0	290	0	194	0	194	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries	0	(19)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	(9,870)	0	(9,915)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, EOY	0	9,915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	0	9,896	0	290	0	194	0	194	0	0
Financing from Transfers and Other:										
Net Mandatory Appropriation	0	9,896	0	290	0	194	0	194	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Object Class	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Currently Available	FY 2013 Base	FY 2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	0	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0	0
22	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	0	0	0	0	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	0	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0	0
31	Equipment	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	9,870	10,205	194	194	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	9,870	10,205	194	194	0
	Less prior year recoveries	(19)	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	(9,870)	(9,915)	0	0	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	9,915	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	9,896	290	194	194	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: LIMITED ACCESS SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

For FY 2013, NMFS estimates obligating $10,934,000 in the Limited Access System Administration account.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:
Under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act Section 304(d)(2)(A), NMFS must collect a fee to recover the incremental costs of management, data collection, and enforcement of Limited Privilege (LAP) programs. Funds collected under this authority are deposited into the "Limited Access System Administrative Fund" (LASAF). Fees shall not exceed three percent of the ex-vessel value of fish harvested under any such program, and shall be collected at either the time of the landing, filing of a landing report, or sale of such fish during a fishing season or in the last quarter of the calendar year in which the fish is harvested. The LASAF shall be available, without appropriation or fiscal year limitation, only for the purposes of administrating the central registry system; and administering and implementing the Magnuson-Stevens Act in the fishery in which the fees were collected. Sums in the fund that are not currently needed for these purposes shall be kept on deposit or invested in obligations of, or guaranteed by the U.S. Also, in establishing a LAP program, a Regional Council can consider, and may provide, if appropriate, an auction system or other program to collect royalties for the initial or any subsequent distribution of allocations. If an auction system is developed, revenues from these royalties are deposited in the Limited Access System Administration Fund.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for this account.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Exhibit 5

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Limited Access System Administration Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available	0	0	9,675	9,675
less: Obligations from Prior Year Balances	0	0	1,259	1,259
FY 2013 Base	0	0	10,934	10,934
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	10,934	10,934

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel	FY 2011 Actuals Amount	FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel	FY 2012 Currently Available Amount	FY 2013 Base Program Personnel	FY 2013 Base Program Amount	FY 2013 Estimate Personnel	FY 2013 Estimate Amount	Increase/ Decrease Personnel	Increase/ Decrease Amount
Limited Access System Administration Fund	Pos/BA	0	12,113	0	9,675	0	10,934	0	10,934	0	0
	FTE/OBL	40	10,181	0	9,675	0	10,934	0	10,934	0	0
Total: Limited Access System Administration Fund	Pos/BA	0	12,113	0	9,675	0	10,934	0	10,934	0	0
	FTE/OBL	40	10,181	0	9,675	0	10,934	0	10,934	0	0

.

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Limited Access System Administration Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2012 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Discretionary Obligation	40	10,181	0	9,675	0	10,934	0	10,934	0	0
Total Obligations	**40**	**10,181**	**0**	**9,675**	**0**	**10,934**	**0**	**10,934**	**0**	**0**
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries	0	(10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	(11,871)	0	(13,813)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, EOY	0	13,813	0	13,813	0		0		0	0
Total Budget Authority	**40**	**12,113**	**0**	**9,675**	**0**	**10,934**	**0**	**10,934**	**0**	**0**
Financing from Transfers and Other:										
Net Appropriation	**40**	12,113	0	9,675	0	10,934	0	10,934	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Limited Access System Administration Fund
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Object Class	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Currently Available	FY 2013 Base	FY 2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	3,009	0	0	0	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	22	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	453	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	3,484	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,562	0	0	0	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	144	0	0	0	0
22	Transportation of things	4	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	235	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	28	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	136	0	0	0	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	1,819	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs from Govt accounts	0	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials	256	0	0	0	0
31	Equipment	34	0	0	0	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	2,479	9,675	10,934	10,934	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Limited Access System Administration Fund
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	10,181	9.675	10,934	10,934	0
	Less prior year recoveries	(10)	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	(11,871)	(13,813)	0	0	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	13,813	13,813	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	12,113	10,363	10,934	10,934	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: MARINE MAMMAL UNUSUAL MORTALITY EVENT FUND

For FY 2013, NMFS estimates obligating $0 in the Marine Mammal Unusual Event Fund.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:
An unusual mortality event (UME) is defined under the Marine Mammal Protection Act as "a stranding that is unexpected; involves a significant die-off of any marine mammal population; and demands immediate response." In recent years, increased efforts to examine carcasses and live stranded animals have improved the knowledge of mortality rates and causes, allowing a better understanding of population threats and stressors and the ability to determine when a situation is "unusual." Understanding and investigating marine mammal UMEs is important because they can serve as indicators of ocean health, giving insight into larger environmental issues which may also have implications for human health and welfare.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act Section 405 (16 USC 1421d) establishes the Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund and describes its purposes and how donations can be made to the Fund. The fund: “shall be available only for use by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior:

- to compensate persons for special costs incurred in acting in accordance with the contingency plan issued under section 1421c(b) of this title or under the direction of an Onsite Coordinator for an unusual mortality event;
- for reimbursing any stranding network participant for costs incurred in preparing and transporting tissues collected with respect to an unusual mortality event for the Tissue Bank; and
- for care and maintenance of marine mammal seized under section 1374(c)(2)(D) of this title”

According to the MMPA, deposits can be made into Fund by the following:

- “amounts appropriated to the Fund;
- other amounts appropriated to the Secretary for use with respect to unusual mortality events; and
- amounts received by the United States in the form of gifts, devises, and bequests under subsection (d) of this section”

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for this account.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available	0	0	0	200
less: Obligations from prior year balances	0	0	0	(200)
FY 2013 Base	0	0	0	0
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel	FY 2011 Actuals Amount	FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel	FY 2012 Currently Available Amount	FY 2013 Base Program Personnel	FY 2013 Base Program Amount	FY 2013 Estimate Personnel	FY 2013 Estimate Amount	Increase/ Decrease Personnel	Increase/ Decrease Amount
Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund	Pos/BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	184	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund	Pos/BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	184	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2013 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Discretionary Obligation	0	184	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Obligations	0	184	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	(407)	0	(223)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, EOY	0	223	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing from Transfers and Other:										
Net Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Object Class	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Currently Available	FY 2013 Base	FY 2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	0	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0	0
22	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	0	200	0	0	0
	Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	(407)	(223)	0	0	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	223	23	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	(184)	0	0	0	0

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: WESTERN PACIFIC SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FUND

For FY 2013, NMFS estimates obligating $1,000,000 in the Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:
Section 204(e) of the 2006 amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act authorizes the establishment of the Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund. The purpose of this Fund is to allow foreign fishing within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the Western Pacific though a Pacific Insular Area Fishery Agreement. Before entering into such an Agreement, the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council must develop a Marine Conservation Plan that provides details on uses for any funds collected by the Secretary of Commerce. Marine Conservation Plans must also be developed by the Governors of the Territories of Guam and American Samoa and of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and approved by the Secretary or designee.

The Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund serves as a repository for any permit payments received by the Secretary for foreign fishing within the U.S. EEZ around Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Palmyra Atoll, and Jarvis, Howland, Baker and Wake Islands, sometimes known as the Pacific remote island areas (PRIA). Also, in the case of violations by foreign vessels occurring in these areas, amounts received by the Secretary attributable to fines and penalties shall be deposited into the Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund. Additionally, any funds or contributions received in support of conservation and management objectives under a Marine Conservation Plan for any Pacific Insular Area other than American Samoa, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands shall be deposited in the Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for this account.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Exhibit 5

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Western Pacific Sustainability Fisheries Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available	0	0	1,000	2,030
less: 2012 Obligations from prior year balances	0	0	0	(1,030)
FY 2013 Base	0	0	1,000	1,000
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	1,000	1,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel	FY 2011 Actuals Amount	FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel	FY 2012 Currently Available Amount	FY 2013 Base Program Personnel	FY 2013 Base Program Amount	FY 2013 Estimate Personnel	FY 2013 Estimate Amount	Increase/ Decrease Personnel	Increase/ Decrease Amount
Western Pacific Sustainability Fisheries Fund	Pos/BA	0	1,030	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	1,001	0	2,030	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Total: Western Pacific Sustainability Fisheries Fund	Pos/BA	0	1,030	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	1,001	0	2,030	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0

Exhibit 5

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Western Pacific Sustainability Fisheries Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2013 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Mandatory Obligation	0	1,001	0	2,030	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Total Obligations	0	1,001	0	2,001	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	(1,001)	0	(1,030)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, EOY	0	1,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	0	1,030	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Financing from Transfers and Other:										
Net Appropriation	0	1,030	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Western Pacific Sustainability Fisheries Fund
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Object Class	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Currently Available	FY 2013 Base	FY 2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	0	0
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0	0
22	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	1,001	2,030	1,000	1,000	0
99	Total Obligations	1,001	2,030	1,000	1,000	0
	Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	(1,001)	(1,030)	0	0	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	1,030		0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	1,030	1,000	1,000	1,000	0

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: FISHERIES ASSET FORFEITURE FUND

For FY 2013, NMFS estimates it will collect $5,000,000 in fines, penalties, and forfeitures proceeds. NOAA will obligate this amount to support the activities described below.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:
Section 311(e)(1) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to pay certain enforcement-related expenses from fines, penalties and forfeiture proceeds received for violations of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, National Marine Sanctuaries Act, or any other marine resource law enforced by the Secretary. Pursuant to this authority, the NOAA has established a Civil Monetary Penalty/Asset Forfeiture Fund (AFF). Certain fines, penalties and forfeiture proceeds received by NOAA are deposited into this Fund, and subsequently used to pay for certain enforcement-related expenses. When Congress established the AFF it was deemed appropriate to use these proceeds to offset in part the costs of administering the Enforcement program. Expenses funded through this source include: costs directly related to the storage, maintenance, and care of seized fish, vessels, or other property during a civil or criminal proceeding; expenditures relate directly to specific investigations and enforcement proceedings such as travel for interviewing witnesses; enforcement unique information technology infrastructure; annual interagency agreement and contract costs for the administrative adjudication process, including Administrative Law Judges hired by the Coast Guard.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:
No program change is requested for this account.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Exhibit 5

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
FY 2012 Currently Available	0	0	8,000	8,000
less: 2012 Obligations from prior year balances	0	0	0	0
plus: 2013 Adjustments to base	0	0	(3,000)	(3,000)
FY 2012 Base	0	0	5,000	5,000
plus: 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	5,000	5,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity		FY 2011 Actuals Personnel	FY 2011 Actuals Amount	FY 2012 Currently Available Personnel	FY 2012 Currently Available Amount	FY 2013 Base Program Personnel	FY 2013 Base Program Amount	FY 2013 Estimate Personnel	FY 2013 Estimate Amount	Increase/ Decrease Personnel	Increase/ Decrease Amount
Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund	Pos/BA	0	0	0	8,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	0	0	8,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Total: Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund	Pos/BA	0	0	0	8,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
	FTE/OBL	0	0	0	8,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals		FY 2012 Currently Available		FY 2013 Base Program		FY 2013 Estimate		Increase/ Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Mandatory Obligation	0	0	0	8,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Total Obligations	0	0	0	8,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Unobligated balance, adj. SOY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, EOY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	0	0	0	8,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0
Financing from Transfers and Other:				(3,000)		(5,000)		(5,000)		
Net Appropriation	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Currently Available	FY 2013 Base	FY 2013 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease)
	Object Class					
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0	0
22	Transportation of things	0	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0
24	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	0	8,000	5,000	5,000	0
26	Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0	0
31	Equipment	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
99	Total Obligations	0	8,000	5,000	5,000	0
	Non-Federal Sources	0	0	0	0	0
	Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, SOY	0	0	0	0	0
	Plus unobligated balance, EOY	0	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, transferred	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	0	8,000	5,000	5,000	0

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK