PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT SUBMISSION

Please read the instructions before completing this form. For additional forms or assistance in completing this form, contact your agency's

Paperwork Clearance Officer. Send two copies of this form, the collection instrument to be reviewed, the supporting statement, and any additional documentation to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Docket Library, Room 10102, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503. 1. Agency/Subagency originating request 2. OMB control number b. [] None 3. Type of information collection (*check one*) Type of review requested (check one) Regular submission a. [b. [Emergency - Approval requested by ____ a. [] New Collection Delegated b. [] Revision of a currently approved collection c. [] Extension of a currently approved collection 5. Small entities Will this information collection have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities? [] Yes [] No d. [] Reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired e. [] Reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired 6. Requested expiration date f. [] Existing collection in use without an OMB control number a. [] Three years from approval date b. [] Other Specify: For b-f, note Item A2 of Supporting Statement instructions 7. Title 8. Agency form number(s) (if applicable) 9. Keywords 10. Abstract 11. Affected public (Mark primary with "P" and all others that apply with "x") 12. Obligation to respond (check one) a. __Individuals or households d. ___Farms
b. __Business or other for-profite. ___Federal Government] Voluntary Business or other for-profite. Federal Government

Not-for-profit institutions f. State, Local or Tribal Government Required to obtain or retain benefits 1 Mandatory 13. Annual recordkeeping and reporting burden 14. Annual reporting and recordkeeping cost burden (in thousands of a. Number of respondents b. Total annual responses a. Total annualized capital/startup costs 1. Percentage of these responses b. Total annual costs (O&M) collected electronically c. Total annualized cost requested c. Total annual hours requested d. Current OMB inventory d. Current OMB inventory e. Difference e. Difference f. Explanation of difference f. Explanation of difference 1. Program change 1. Program change 2. Adjustment 2. Adjustment 16. Frequency of recordkeeping or reporting (check all that apply) 15. Purpose of information collection (Mark primary with "P" and all others that apply with "X") a. [] Recordkeeping b. [] Third party disclosure] Reporting a. ___ Application for benefits Program planning or management 1. [] On occasion 2. [] Weekly Program evaluation f. Research 3. [] Monthly General purpose statistics g. Regulatory or compliance 4. [] Quarterly 5. [] Semi-annually 6. [] Annually 7. [] Biennially 8. [] Other (describe) 18. Agency Contact (person who can best answer questions regarding 17. Statistical methods Does this information collection employ statistical methods the content of this submission) [] Yes [] No Phone:

OMB 83-I 10/95

19. Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

On behalf of this Federal Agency, I certify that the collection of information encompassed by this request complies with 5 CFR 1320.9

NOTE: The text of 5 CFR 1320.9, and the related provisions of 5 CFR 1320.8(b)(3), appear at the end of the instructions. *The certification is to be made with reference to those regulatory provisions as set forth in the instructions.*

The following is a summary of the topics, regarding the proposed collection of information, that the certification covers:

- (a) It is necessary for the proper performance of agency functions;
- (b) It avoids unnecessary duplication;
- (c) It reduces burden on small entities;
- (d) It used plain, coherent, and unambiguous terminology that is understandable to respondents;
- (e) Its implementation will be consistent and compatible with current reporting and recordkeeping practices;
- (f) It indicates the retention period for recordkeeping requirements;
- (g) It informs respondents of the information called for under 5 CFR 1320.8(b)(3):
 - (i) Why the information is being collected;
 - (ii) Use of information;
 - (iii) Burden estimate;
 - (iv) Nature of response (voluntary, required for a benefit, mandatory);
 - (v) Nature and extent of confidentiality; and
 - (vi) Need to display currently valid OMB control number;
- (h) It was developed by an office that has planned and allocated resources for the efficient and effective management and use of the information to be collected (see note in Item 19 of instructions);
- (i) It uses effective and efficient statistical survey methodology; and
- (j) It makes appropriate use of information technology.

If you are unable to certify compliance with any of the provisions, identify the item below and explain the reason in Item 18 of the Supporting Statement.

Signature of Senior Official or designee Date

OMB 83-I 10/95

Agency Certification (signature of Assistant Administrator, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Line Office Chief Information Officer, head of MB staff for L.O.s, or of the Director of a Program or StaffOffice)				
Signature Date				
Signature of NOAA Clearance Officer				
Signature	Date			

SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR GENERIC OMB CLEARANCE FOR

HUMAN DIMENSIONS OF MARINE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SUPPORTING STATEMENT HUMAN DIMENSIONS OF MARINE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This request is for a generic clearance for social science questions related to the human dimensions of the utilization of living marine resources. This process has been initiated in order to expedite the approval process for future data collection.

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary.

There is currently no program in place for the systematic collection of data related to the human dimensions of marine ecosystems and fisheries. This absence is largely due to the lack of relevant social scientist staff in NOAA Fisheries. Over the past 12 months, however, a number of sociologists and anthropologists have been hired doubling the staff dedicated to this area of research and analysis.

Research on the human dimensions of fisheries management and the impact of regulations on coastal communities represents one of the least developed areas within the organization. Streamlining the process of data collection will enable new staff and/or contractors to produce more timely research related to these areas. A generic PRA clearance will benefit researchers nationwide and provide new momentum for social research.

Information collected under this clearance include demographic variables, economic data, resource governance and use patterns, data related to cultural linkages between resource users and the resource as well as data related to other coastal activities that influence the social sustainability of living marine resource use. Each of these question clusters is described under Question Two of this document. Examples of the types of information that might be included under each cluster are listed in Attachment A. Samples of different data collection methods can be found in Attachments B-F. The overall purpose of collecting this type of data is to increase the capacity of NOAA to respond effectively to relevant mandates and executive orders that guide social science activities (NEPA, MFCMA, and EO 12898). Details regarding these mandates and executive orders are presented in the following sections.

MFCMA

Any fishery management plan prepared by any of the eight regional Fishery Management Councils established by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MFCMA) or by the Secretary of Commerce must contain conservation and management measures which are consistent with the 10 National Standards (Attachment I) included in this law and any other applicable law. Plans and plan amendments must also include fishery impact statements that assess, specify, and describe the likely effects of proposed measures on relevant stakeholders [MFCMA Section 303(a)].

Section 301 of the MFCMA details 10 National Standards that guide the conservation and management of marine resources. This section states that "any fishery management plan prepared, and any regulation promulgated to implement any such plan, pursuant to this title shall be consistent with the national standards for fishery conservation and management."

The overall purpose of the 10 National Standards is to promote environmentally, economically and socially sustainable fisheries. National Standard Two states that measures made to achieve this goal "shall be based on the best scientific information available."

National Standard Eight most specifically reinforces the need for social science research. This national standard states that "Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of over fished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to (A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities." National Standard Ten focuses on the importance of promoting the safety of human life at sea.

Clearly, to achieve the goals as set out by the National Standards, NOAA Fisheries and the councils that ultimately manage commercially utilized marine resources require a clear understanding of the stakeholders involved in this process. In order for social science to best inform policy and meet the legal requirements of MFCMA, scientists working for NOAA Fisheries must be able to carry out research in a timely fashion so that it can be utilized to inform management decisions.

NEPA

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to consider the interactions of natural and human environments, and the impacts on both systems of any changes due to governmental activities or policies. This consideration is to be done through the use of "a systematic, interdisciplinary approach that will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences . . . in planning and in decision-making. . ." (NEPA Section 102(2)(A)). Under NEPA, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or Environmental Assessment (EA) is required to assess the impacts on the human environment of any federal activity. NEPA specifies that the term 'human environment shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment' [NEPA Section 102 (C)] (see Attachment G).

Under this federal mandate, NOAA Fisheries must address the effects on the human environment of any action. It must also evaluate a series of alternatives in terms of their potential social impacts. The cumulative impacts of federal actions must also be taken into account. In order to improve the current level of information used by the councils to produce these assessments, NOAA social scientists need to collect qualitative and quantitative data that evaluate impacts over time.

EO 12898

The Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994 on Environmental Justice requires federal agencies to consider the impacts of any action on disadvantaged, at risk and minority

populations. To evaluate these impacts, information about the vulnerability of certain stakeholders must be better understood. Indicators of vulnerability can include but are not limited to income, race/ethnicity, household structure, education levels and age. Although some general information related to this issue is available through census and other quantitative data, these sources do not disaggregate those individuals or groups that are affected by changes in marine resource management or the quality of the resource itself. Therefore, other types of data collection tools must be utilized to gather information related to this executive order.

To date, no comprehensive assessment of risk among communities that engage in fishing related activities has been carried out. In order to incorporate environmental justice concerns into fisheries management data regarding these issues must be collected. Therefore, this is likely to be a subject included in studies that will be initiated under this generic clearance.

2. Explain how, by whom, how frequently, and for what purpose the information will be used. If the information collected will be disseminated to the public or used to support information that will be disseminated to the public, then explain how the collection complies with all applicable Information Quality Guidelines.

Information will be collected using a variety of formal and informal qualitative and quantitative data collection tools, which include but are not limited to the following:

- Surveys
- Ouestionnaires
- Informal interviews
- Semi-structured/formal interviews
- Focus groups
- Oral Histories
- Participant observation
- Phone surveys

The type of data collection tool used will be determined by the purpose of the collection. For example, surveys may be used in longitudinal studies of individuals involved in certain fisheries while focus groups and informal interviews may selected as part of a rapid assessment of a community or industry or segment of a fishing related industry. Qualitative data collection efforts employed in this process, including focus groups, informal/formal interviews; etc... will not always be amenable to statistical analysis but will, at minimum, be used to point to issues that are broadly relevant. For example, a social impact assessment could be informed by meeting with fishermen's spouses in multiple areas being impacted by a specific management measure. Information gathered through such meetings will not be assumed to represent all spouses but may suggest the types of concerns that a particular management measure raises for this set of stakeholders.

Qualitative data collection tools enable social scientists to gather information that is not available through existing data collection programs. They also provide for richer and more culturally

¹ Throughout this document, the term fishermen is used to refer to all individuals (including men, women and youths) that engage in the commercial, recreational and subsistence extraction of living marine resources.

contextualized responses that inform researchers about the processes affecting communities/groups. Open-ended questions inform researchers of issues that they might not otherwise have included in the design of a quantitative study. They are flexible and usually take much less time than larger quantitative studies. For these and other reasons, NOAA Fisheries social scientists and contractors will use these methods to complement more traditional quantitative data collection tools.

NOAA Fisheries social scientists or contractors will administer data collection tools. Certain data will be collected regularly to enable longitudinal comparison while other collection efforts may focus on exploring specific areas over shorter periods but more in depth. For example, NOAA social scientists are designing a set of regional databases that include information on a variety of social indicators relevant to marine management stakeholders. Other methods, including rapid assessments may be employed where little time is available to collect data but scientists want to ensure that at least a broad sweep of impacts, opinions and perceptions are documented in response to management measures.

Some uses for social science data include the following:

- Defining the demographic makeup of groups involved in fishing and fishing related activities
- Gaining a better understanding of the nexus between these stakeholders and marine ecosystem governance
- Increasing data available on the relationship between stakeholders and the marine ecosystem

Potential respondents/participants include but are not limited to the following stakeholders:

- Fishermen including captain, crew, and independent fishermen
- Vessel owners
- Owners and employees of related commercial enterprises including those in the processing and tourism industries
- Fish processors/packers
- Dependants of primary stakeholders
- Representatives of tribal, local, state and federal marine resource management organizations
- Residents of fishing communities

Each region will have different capabilities and resources available to carry out research. As previously mentioned, some data related to basic indicators will be collected on an on-going basis while other data needs will be met through shorter term studies and rapid assessments. Studies submitted under this generic clearance will be carried out with different frequency depending on the region. It is expected that each region will carry out an average of two such studies per year. The purpose of collecting these data is to contribute to better public policy related to marine resource management.

Specific data collection tools will be submitted under this generic clearance as they are developed. Copies of sample collection tools, however, are included in this document in Attachment B-F for illustrative purposes.

It is anticipated that the information collected will be disseminated to the public or used to support publicly disseminated information. As explained in the preceding paragraphs, the information gathered has utility. NOAA Fisheries will retain control over the information and safeguard it from improper access, modification, and destruction, consistent with NOAA standards for confidentiality, privacy, and electronic information. See response #10 of this Supporting Statement for more information on confidentiality and privacy. The information collection is designed to yield data that meet all applicable information quality guidelines. Prior to dissemination, the information will be subjected to quality control measures and a predissemination review pursuant to Section 515 of Public Law 106-554.

In addition to sample tools, Attachment A presents a database of social science question clusters and sub-clusters that can be drawn from when creating future tools. Justification for the main question clusters is presented. Justification for any questions of a sensitive nature can be found under Question 11 of this document.

Main Information Clusters

Information to be gathered can be grouped into six main clusters. The following sections define the main clusters and state the purpose of collecting information in this subject area.

Cluster 1: Social and Demographic Variables

Information regarding social and demographic variables provides a general overview of stakeholder characteristics. Variables included in this topical area include those related to age, gender, household makeup, income, health status and education among others. At its most basic, this information helps describe the 'affected human environment' that might be impacted by regulatory change or changes in the quality of the resource. For example, questions relating to household makeup might explore familial networks and the impacts of regulatory change on these. Investigating these connections might also illuminate the safety nets fishermen rely on during scarce times. This type of analysis is required under the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and current analyses often lack information about stakeholders other than the captain, owner and dealer of specific species. This type of information can also be used for identifying potential Environmental Justice areas (EO 12898).

Cluster 2: Economic Data

Economic data covered under this clearance is specifically related to the economic well being of individuals, households and small businesses. Information gathered under this question cluster includes income, expenses, economic dependence on the resource, assets, debt and savings. This type of information is useful in assessing vulnerability of different individuals/groups to regulatory change.

Cluster 3: Governance and Institutions

Achieving sustainability in marine resource management is largely dependant on working with the individuals that interface with the resource. Social factors that affect the success of resource management exist at many levels. These include resource user perceptions and understanding of management measures. On another level, they involve the strong organizations that represent resource users in the management process and often influence the process itself. For example, groups may encourage management councils to consider certain measures/alternatives for inclusion in management plans.

The impacts of regulations also have to be carefully assessed as mandated by NEPA. These assessments help identify management alternatives that meet the national standards. Formal and informal institutions often determine how resource users and other stakeholders will be impacted as well as how they might influence the process. Assessments of the relationship between primary and secondary stakeholders are few and far between. Research carried out under this generic PRA will improve the best available science on the relationship among and between stakeholder groups.

Cluster 4: Marine Resource Use Patterns

Stakeholders, including fishermen, processing plant workers, captains, owners, dealers and the communities in which they live, interface differently with marine resources. Numerous gear groups exist, for example, each requiring different strategies for obtaining benefits from these resources. Individuals have different skills that they apply to accessing marine resources. Fishermen have different access to permits, which determine when, how and for what they can fish. Often, resource users have an intimate knowledge of seasonal changes as well as of indicators of ecosystem health. How stakeholders view and interact with the resource is intimately linked with the impact of regulatory change. Therefore, research carried out in this area will help NOAA Fisheries social scientists respond to MCFMA, NEPA and EO 12898.

Cluster 5: Cultural Heritage and Marine Resources

The cultural heritage of coastal communities is an important component of understanding contemporary marine resource use. In many cases, a long history fishing had led to a strong connection to place as well as the development of social and economic networks. These local networks often influence and are influenced by regulatory change. In addition, communities celebrate their cultural connection to the resource throughout the year in the form of festivals, feasts and other manifestations of these linkages. Belief systems and other culturally based epistemologies are often linked to resource use. Much remains to be learned about these cultural connections as well as how these connections relate to modern fisheries management. Therefore, research carried out by NOAA Fisheries social scientists and contractors will contribute to a better understanding of the cultural heritage of fishing as well as how changes in the fishery impact communities.

Cluster 6: Coastal Activities that Impact Fishing Communities

This cluster is an aggregation of the coastal activities that have an impact on the local fisheries. The most obvious components of this cluster are related to issues of tourism, development and environmental quality. There is no question that each of these has the potential to affect the local coastal community and for this reason must be explored in relation to their potential impact on the fishery.

For many coastal communities the relationship between tourism, development and change is a common equation that often marginalizes the existing fishing infrastructure as well as fishing families. Gentrification is a common outcome of developing a strong tourist industry and in many cases can impact zoning and development planning. Tourism and new residents' valuation of wildlife can often conflict with fishing activities, although in some cases tourism can also support local fisheries. Community-based research is necessary to understand how the dynamics of these important social forces are shaping impacts in a particular region.

Another example of an important coastal activity is the development of industry in areas that may affect fishing communities, such as coastlands, wetlands, and offshore habitats. Inadequate understanding of the impact of these forms of development on humans as well as marine species can lead to inappropriate assessments being made about the potential impact of regulatory change and their cumulative impacts. Therefore, understanding how these and other non-fishing processes impact coastal communities is essential in order to gain a holistic view of the economic and social framework within which these communities and their living marine resources exist. Research in this area will directly inform social scientists on issues related to National Standard 8 of the MCFMA and NEPA.

3. <u>Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological techniques or other forms of information technology.</u>

It is possible that for some surveys, respondents will have an option of sending completed surveys via electronic mail or by facsimile machine. The appropriate electronic mail addresses or telephone numbers will be supplied with surveys mailed.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication.

NOAA Fisheries social scientists and contractors work closely with regional academics, community based organizations, industry groups and other parties interested in this type of information. Reviews of existing information are common practice when initiating social science studies. A thorough literature review will identify where similar studies have been initiated and will ensure that efforts are not duplicated. An overall strategic research plan will also guide this process and ensure that all data collected is relevant, new and essential for achieving NOAA fisheries social science goals.

5. <u>If the collection of information involves small businesses or other small entities, describe</u> the methods used to minimize burden.

This request deals with collecting data on individuals and small businesses. Most of the vessels, processing plants and shore-side businesses affected by this information request are considered small business (gross receipts less than \$2 million per year and, for processors, fewer than 500 employees). The burden on these businesses has been minimized to collect only that information essential to regulatory analysis. In addition, participation in data collection will be voluntary.

6. <u>Describe the consequences to the Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently.</u>

Without current information on the human dimensions of fishery management systems, NOAA Fisheries and Regional Councils will be unable to adequately understand and predict the potential impacts of policy decisions on people, particularly those people who do not regularly attend public meetings, but are nonetheless affected by the decisions.

The federal mandates and executive orders described in Section A of this document require the analysis of the impacts that government actions have on the individuals and communities involved in fishing related activities. Social impacts assessment, analysis of the affected human environment, cumulative impacts as well as the distribution of impacts with a special emphasis on vulnerable or at risk communities are all examples of these requirements. The ability of NOAA Social Scientists to adequately respond to this charge rests on access to timely and relevant information about the stakeholders involved. Currently, social scientists are largely dependant on data limited to fishing vessels, captains, owners and dealers. Although in recent years, partly as the result of increased funding and staffing capacity, more studies have been developed part from isolated studies existing information does not include research on a broader set of stakeholders.

Another significant concern related to the quality of these analyses is the risk of being vulnerable to litigation for not fulfilling these mandates and executive orders. Therefore not collecting this information could prevent or misdirect decisions and changes necessary to understand and integrate social needs into fisheries management. Improving existing information would provide the Councils and the Secretary with the information they need to make appropriate decisions.

7. Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with OMB guidelines.

These information collections are consistent with OMB guidelines.

8. Provide a copy of the PRA Federal Register notice that solicited public comments on the information collection prior to this submission. Summarize the public comments received in response to that notice and describe the actions taken by the agency in response to those comments. Describe the efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

A copy of the PRA Federal Register notice that solicited public comments on this generic clearance can be found in Attachment H.

No comments were received in response to this notice. Efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of data collection, clarity of instructions etc. were limited due to the fact that this is a generic submission. Individual submissions will describe this process in detail.

9. Explain any decisions to provide payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

There are no plans to provide any payment or gift to respondents.

10. <u>Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.</u>

The survey forms will contain the following language:

Section 1881 a(b) of the MSFCMA states that "any information submitted to the Secretary by any person in compliance with any requirement under this act shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed..." Although there are certain exceptions for disclosure of information, NOAA Fisheries is required to keep information collected from the public in response to a management program, confidential.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private.

There are three different areas where issues of a potentially sensitive nature will be explored. These are listed and discussed below:

1. Ethnicity and Race: Questions of ethnicity and race are often useful in determining potential environmental justice issues where certain groups are negatively impacted by governmental regulations than others. Any questions submitted for approval will comply with OMB regulations. Collection tools asking this type of information will include more specific justification as determined by the purpose of the study.

- 2. <u>Religion:</u> Questions about ones religion or spiritual beliefs may at times be relevant in determining the cultural connection of certain groups with natural resource they use. Collection tools requesting this type of information will include more specific justification as determined by the purpose of the study.
- 3. <u>Immigration status</u>: It is possible that on a case-by-case basis, it may be desirable to obtain information about the immigration status of a group or subset of an industry or community. This is admittedly a delicate area of questioning and one that social scientists would be directed to use with caution, employing only tested research protocols such as the GAO's 'three card method' for engaging sensitive and legal issues. Questions about immigration status, albeit useful in determining the vulnerability of groups engaged in fishing activities, may be threatening to respondents. Where possible, other sources of this type of information will be utilized, such as citizenship or birthplace that avoids highlighting potentially illegal activities. Fast-track submissions will justify the inclusion of such questions in data collection efforts on a case-by-case basis.

12. Provide an estimate in hours of the burden of the collection of information.

The total burden hours are projected at 3,000 hours per year. Burden hours are associated with the response time associated with different data collection methods. Response time includes not only the time necessary to complete the form or answer questions, but also the time needed to gather the information. Little time is expected to be spent by participants for gathering information as much of the information is based on participants' own experiences, perceptions, knowledge, etc.

An estimate of expected participants/respondents and associated burden hours are disaggregated below by region:

Region	# Of Respondents	Estimated burden hours
Southeast Region	800	500
Northeast Region	800	500
Southwest Region	800	500
Northwest Region	800	500
Alaska Region	800	500
Pacific Islands Region	800	500
Total	4, 800	3,000

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to the respondents or record-keepers resulting from the collection.

No additional cost burdens are expected.

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government.

Data collection tools administered under this clearance will be carried by NOAA Fisheries social science staff regularly assigned to support this collection of information mandated by law.

Contractors, where necessary will be used to carryout research and analyses where funding permits. The amount of funds spent on this is dependant on NEPA, National Standard 8, branch funding and other non governmental funding that can be garnered in support of this process. New/special equipment necessary for the purposes of this process is minimal and will not make up a significant part of the funds required for these activities.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB 83-I.

This is a program change for new information collection.

16. For collections whose results will be published, outline the plans for tabulation and publication.

The survey results are not intended for publication for statistical use by others. Data will be analyzed using standard social science quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods. Where possible and relevant, final reports and other relevant portions of the research process will be posted on the appropriate web site. Where relevant, studies in their entirety may be published as internal reports or in part maybe submitted for publication in journals to encourage peer review of data collected through this process as well as to disseminate findings.

17. <u>If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the</u> information collection, explain the reasons why display would be inappropriate.

The expiration date will be displayed.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19 of the OMB 83-I.

No exceptions are noted.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

Specific surveys under this clearance may utilize statistical sampling methods. If so, these methods will be described in detail in the fast-track submission.

Attachment A – PRA Clearance Question Clusters

Attachment A – P	RA Clearance Question	Clusters	1	1	1			
	Sub Groupings	Questions						
	<u> </u>							
Type of Fishing								
Recreational								
2. Commercial								
3. Subsistence								
4. For Hire	<u> </u>							
	<u> </u>							
Question clusters								
1. Socio demographic								
variables								
	Age							
	Ethnicity/race							
	Gender							
	Address of residence							
	Household							
	Education							
	Language							
	Marital status							
	Accommodation/						<u> </u>	
	housing							
	Health							
	Religion							
	Immigration status							
	Experience with fishing and	related						
	activities							
2. Economic data								
	Income							
	Expenses							
	Dependence							
	Boat ownership							
	Home ownership							
	•	•	•	•		•	•	

	Debt Savings				
	I Savilius	1			
	Control over finances				
	Position/job				
3. Governance and	1 osition/job				
Institutions					
	Social and economic networks				
	Associations				
	Membership				
	<u>-</u>	ffiching			
	Social role and importance of	ilisning			
	Attitudes towards				
	governance/management Recommendations for management	nement			
	Fishing related programs and	1 SELVICES	+ +		
_	Conservation organizations		+ +		
	Participation in management				
	Perceptions of	1			
	Enforcement				
	Understanding of				
	Impacts of policies and policy	/ changes			
	Informal and formal institutions				
4. Use Patterns					
	Fishing grounds				
	Traditional Ecological Knowle	edge			
	Annual rounds/seasonal cale				
	Perceptions of resource				
	Attitudes towards resource				
	Adaptations to resource char	l nae			
	Gear	lge			
_	Permits				
	Trip length		+ +		
		- decicione			
	History of and basis for fishin	y decisions	+		
	Areas of conflict		+ +		
	Personal fisheries history				
	Multi-regional, multi-gear and strategies	other fishing			
	Method of entry into the fishery				
5. Cultural Heritage and Resources					
	Spiritual/religious links to reso	ource			
	Traditions, feasts, celebrations				
	Legends, folklore, beliefs				

Ethnic groups links to resources									
6. Related Coastal									
Activities									
	Tourism								
	Pollution								
	Coastal zone development								
	Impacts of								
	Seasonality/change								
	Role in local economy								
Cross Cutting									
Issues/Processes									
Vulnerability issues									
2. Dependence on									
fishing									
0.0 : 0: :									
Coping Strategies	Individual, community housel	nold, region							
4. Participation									
5. Gentrification									
6. Transience									
7. Gender				,					
8. Diversity							_	_	
8. Equity									
9. Conservation							_	_	

Attachment B - Sample Survey Questions

Section I - Key Respondent Topics - Panel Survey

1.	How many fishermen live in this area (define area)?
2.	Are most fishermen around here satisfied with their work? (Yes) (No) Why?
3.	Were most of the fishermen who live and work here born here? If not born here, where are they from?
4.	What kind of jobs can people get around here? (Fishing-related and others)
5.	What is a typical annual round of work? (Seasonal changes in fishing itself and/or alternative jobs such as carpentry)
	a) For harvesters
	b) For other fishing-related jobs
	c) For spouses
6.	Is there any recreational fishing around here? (Yes) (No)
7.	Are there any special kinds of fishing that is unique to this area, such as diving for urchins or conch fishing? (Yes) (No) If yes, what kinds?

Small mesh: whiting, squid, shrimp

8. Circle all the species that people fish from here:

Pelagics: herring, mackerel,

Crustaceans: crab, lobster

HMS: swordfish, tuna

Others: striped bass, dogfish, skate, sea urchin, salmon, monkfish, tilefish, bluefish, conch, scallops, whelks, sea bass, scup [porgies], sturgeon, softshell clam, mahogany clam, quahogs, periwinkles, mussels, slime eels, sea cucumbers, menhaden (pogies)

Groundfish: cod, flounders (fluke [summer flounder], dabs, winter flounder [blackback flounder], yellowtail), haddock, weakfish, pollock, hake [red or silver], halibut, gray sole

Seaweeds: Dulse, rockweed, Irish Moss

Aquaculture: salmon, steelhead trout, Nori

Section II -Perceived Changes Over Time

Using a five-point scale, describe the present economic condition of the fishing industry. A 'one' (1) represents the worse possible condition, while 'five' (5) represents the best possible condition.

9.	Ten Tears ago				
POOR	FAIR	AVERAGE	GOOD	EXCELLENT	
1 >	>>>>> 2 >>>>>	>>>> 3 >>>>>	>>>> 4 >>>>>	>>>>>5	
Why?					_
10	. Five Years ago				
POOR 1 >		AVERAGE		EXCELLENT >>>>>5	
Why?					
11	. Today				
POOR 1 >		AVERAGE >>>>> 3		EXCELLENT >>>>>5	
Why?					_
12	. Five years fron	n now			
POOR 1 >		AVERAGE >>>>> 3 >>>>>>		EXCELLENT >>>>>5	
Why?					_
13	. In what ways is	life here better that	•	ears ago? (Has the standard of living	changed?) Explain.
14	. In what ways is	life here worse th	an it was five yo	ears ago? (Has the standard of living	changed?) Explain
15. A	re spouses of harv	vesters (or others in	n fishing-related	d businesses) working outside the hor	me?
	a) Is th	is different from f	ïve years ago? _		_
	b) If ye	es, why is this?			_

Section III Community Contact

16.	With what community near here do the people of this community have the most contact?
17.	Where do people go to do the following things:
Spe	cific contact: (Answer the above question for each type of contact).
•	Sell fish
•	Offload fish
•	Buy fishing gear
•	Buy ice
•	Buy boat fuel and oil
•	Haul out for boat repairs
•	Go for bookkeeping
•	Go to bank
•	Go shopping
•	Go to church (religion/denomination)
•	Go to school
•	Go for health care
•	Go for childcare
•	Visit relatives
•	Visit friends
•	Go for vacation
•	Go for recreation
•	Go to socialize (clubs/bars)
	18. Have any of the contacts changed in the last five years? If yes, why?

Section IV Fishermen-specific Questions

19.	What makes a good fisherman?	
20.	When was the last season you fished (give year)?	
a)	How old were you when you began to fish?	
b)	How old are you now?	
21.	What species do you (did you - for retired) target in a year?	
22.	For last season fished, what gear type and size vessel did you fish?	
23.	What kind of education did you receive to become a fisherman?	
24.	What percent of your household's annual income comes from the fishing industry	?
25.	Has fishing effort changed in the past ten years (prompt for reasons and name fish	n caught)?
26.	Have the mix of fish stocks changed significantly over the past ten years? If so, w and what stocks have decreased?	hat stocks have increased
27.	Please tell us what you consider the two most significant changes in the fishing in working (or since you retired from fishing)?	dustry since you started
28.	Is fishing more dangerous than it was in the past, or is it safer than it was in the past.	ast? Why?

29	. Please describe the most dangerous fishing trip you ever took. Who was on the trip	o, and what happened?
30	. When you fish in the same area with others, do you share information about where share this information with everybody, or only with some fishers?	the fish are? If so, do you
31	. Do you own a cell phone? (Yes) (No) If yes, do you use it to talk to other fishern dealers?	nen, your family, or
32	. Does your household include a partner or spouse? (Yes) (No) Does your partner or your fishing work, or related tasks (e.g. accounting, buying parts? (Yes) (No) How	
33	. Do you own any property? (Yes) (No). If so, do you own land, house, condo, other	er? Where?
34	. Has your standard of living changed in the last five years? (Yes) (No). If so, why	?
35	. Has your annual income changed in the last five years?	
36	. Does your family have health and/or life insurance? Is this part of a group	p plan?
37	. Have your financial plans changed in the last five years?	
38	. Do you plan to remain in the fishing industry?	

Is there anything else you can think of with respect to recent changes in fishing or the sea which you thir might be important?
v Processor
Name of processor/company:
History of Operations (Company history, history of local operations, history of the facility)
a. How long has your company been in business?
b. Have long has this facility been here?
c. How have the company's operations changed since its founding?
d. How are relationships with in-port competitors (do you buy/sell from each other or is it too competitive
Product:
a. What kinds of products/fish species do you handle here?
b. What is the daily volume capacity by species?
c. Would you describe the annual cycle by species of your facility?
d. Has this changed over the last five years?
Are you handling different species?
Is your product different (canning, freezing, surimi, etc.)?
Has the volume changed?
e. Where do you market your product (local, regional, national, international)?

44.	. Employment:	
	a. How many are employed here? (List categories and fluctuations over year)	
	b. Are the majority of your employees hired here (point of hire)? If not, who hires them?	
	c. What type of employment contract do your workers have?	
	d. How are your workers recruited?	
	e. What is the employee turnover/longevity by job category?	
	f. Where do most of your workers live?	
	g. Can you tell me the ages/sex/ethnicity of your employees?	
	h. What is the employee wage range (by job classification)?	
45.	. Fleet:	
	a. How many and what kind of boats do you buy from on a regular (daily/weekly) basis? (If possible, names of vessels, length of association with plant, which would be willing be interview.	wed?)
	b. Where are these vessels from?	
	c. What services do you provide the fleet?	
	d. When do you buy from other vessels (irregular deliveries)?	
46.	. Personal:	
	a. How old were you when you began in this business?	
	b. How old are you now?	
	c. Have you received any special training/education to do this job?	
	(Describe)	
47.	. Future:	
	a. Where do you see the industry going?	
	b. Do you use email?	
	c. Do you use the internet for your business?	

Attachment C – Sample Telephone Survey Questions

Hello, my nam	ne is	and I am calling you fi	rom	We are conducting a sur	rvey of the
opinions of res	sidents regarding the	ir communities. This is	not a sales call an	d your answers are comple	tely
confidential.	You may stop the int	erview at any time. Ma	y I speak to the pe	erson over 18 with the next	birthday?
[IF INDIVIDU	JAL IS NOT AVA	ILABLE, PLEASE GE	ET NAME AND A	ARRANGE A TIME TO	CALL BACK.
1					

1. What is the name of the community where you live?					
2. To what degree do you feel at home in the community where you live? Would you say that	Very	Somewhat	Not at all	DK REF	
you feel very much at home, somewhat at home, or not at all at home?	3	2	1	8 9	
3. How would you describe your level of involvement in organized activities in the area	Very	Somewhat	Not at all	DK REF	
where you live? Would you say you are very involved, somewhat involved or not at all involved?	3	2	1	8 9	
4. Please answer the following questions:	Yes	No	DK	Ref	
a. The economy of this area is dependent on commercial fishing	2	1	8	9	
b. Charter fishing makes a substantial contribution to the local economy	2	1	8	9	
c. Fishery regulations are making it difficult for people here to make a living	2	1	8	9	
d. Fishing is important to the culture of this area	2	1	8	9	
e. The economy of this area is dependent on tourism	2	1	8	9	
f. The economy of this area is dependent on recreational fishing (including charters)	2	1	8	9	
g. Commercial fishing is an important draw for tourists to the community	2	1	8	9	
h. Commercial fishing is an attractive part of the landscape	2	1	8	9	
5. Does your community have any of the following?	Yes	No	DK	Ref	
a. A monument to honor fisherman or the fishing industry	2	1	8	9	
b. A central information or tourist center where visitors can receive information about the community	2	1	8	9	
c. A special welcome sign, besides one provided by the state, to mark the border of the community	2	1	8	9	
d. A central focus point, such as a town square, central park or commons area	2	1	8	9	
e. A periodic celebration, fair, or other major local event held regularly	2	1	8	9	
f. A community owned cemetery	2	1	8	9	_
g. A community band, team or performing group including at least some adults and not part of the school system	2	1	8	9	
h. Any community wide projects over the past five years to improve the community in any way	2	1	8	9	

i. A building, such as an auditorium or center, where	2	1	8	9	
the community holds occasional community wide					
meetings	2	1	8	9	
k. A citizen's organization that tries to improve various aspects of community life	2	1	ð	9	
A local group or committee that tries to encourage	2	1	8	9	
community growth and development					
m. A major event in the community's past that most	2	1	8	9	
residents know about, such as a flood or other disaster,					
or some major historical occurrence 6. I am going to read some statements. For each of	Soriou	s Somewhat	Not	DK	Ref
these, please tell me if you believe each is a serious	Serious	Somewhat	NOL	DΚ	. KCI
problem, or not a problem.					
a. Lack of economic growth	3	2	1	8	9
b. Increasing residential development	3	2	1	8	9
c. Loss of commercial dockage	3	2	1	8	9
d. Increasing land values	3	2	1	8	9
e. Increasing property taxes	3	2	1	8	9
f. Unemployment	3	2	1	8	9
g. Access to heath care	3	2	1	8	9
h. Regulation of fisheries	3	2	1	8	9
i. Pollution of marine environment	3	2	1	8	9
k. Traffic congestion	3	2	1	8	9
1. Increasing newcomers	3	2	1	8	9
m. Growth of tourism	3	2	1	8	9
n. Access to quality education					
7. Would you say that is very important,	Very	Somewhat	Not at all	DK	Ref
somewhat important, or not at all important for a					
person to be influential in your community?	3	2	1	8	9
a. Length of residence			1		
b. Family background	3	2	1	8	9
c. Occupation	3	2	1	8	9
d. Land ownership	3	2	1	8	9
e. Wealth	3	2	1	8	9
f. Personality	3	2	1	8	9
g. Community participation	3	2	1	8	9
h. Who you know	3	2	1	8	9
i. Political party affiliation	3	2	1	8	9
j. Holding an official position	3	2	1	8	9
k. Political opinions	3	2	1	8	9
1. Age	3	2	1	8	9
m. Gender	3	2	1	8	9
n. Level of education	3	2	1	8	9
o. Religious affiliation	3	2	1	8	9
8. What percentage of the residents of do you believe are directly involved in commercial fishing or the seafood industry?		%	DK	888	Ref 999

8a. What percentage of the residents of do you			%		DK 888		Ref 999
believe are directly involved in recreational fishing? 8b. Please rank the following three areas in terms	Most in	np. N	Next	Least	DK	REF	
of their importance to the local economy:							
Commercial fishing	3		2	1	8	9	
Recreational fishing	3		2	1	8	9	
Tourism	3		2	1	8	9	
9. What is your primary form of transportation?							
	1. Own	Autom	obile				
	2. Bus						
	3. Bicyc	ele					
	4. Walk						
	5. Taxi						
	6. Friend	ds/Fam	ily				
	7. Moto		•				
	8. Scoot		f Cart				
	9. Other						
	10. Don		w		_		
	11. Refu						
10. In general, how far do you travel to		1-3 n	ni 4	-6 mi.	7-10 mi	>10 m	i N/A
Buy clothes	5	4		3	2	1	6
Buy groceries	5	4		3	2	1	6
Receive medical services	5	4		3	2	1	6
Attend church	5	4		3	2	1	6
Have a car repaired	5	4		3	2	1	6
Go to the bank	5	4		3	2	1	6
			_				
13. Gender-Don't ask, just record	Male 2		Fem 1	ale			
14. What year were you born?							
15. What is the highest level of education you have	1. 8 th gra	ade or	less				
completed?	2. Some						
-	3. High						
	4. Techr			onal			
	5. Some 6. Colle						
	7. Gradu			Pro			
	8. Refus						
16. Do you work inside or outside of your	Inside	Outsi	lo D	ot/	DK	Ref	Don't W
community?	2	Outsit	ıc IXI	3	8	9	DON t W
17. What is the length of time that you or your immediate family has/have been in the area?		Y	ears				

18. What is your martial status?	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widow 9. Refused
21. What is your employment status?	Full-time
22. Which of the following categories best represents your occupation?	Agriculture 1 Clerical 2 Fishing 3 Manufacturing 4 Professional 5 Retail 6 Services 7 Other 8 Don't Know/Refused 9
23. Which of the following best describes your living situation?	Own Home

Attachment D – Sample Survey Questions 2

- Gender
- Age
- Residency
- Years Fishing
- Fisheries Experience (gear types, species, locations)

Answer True or False to the following questions:

- 1. P.cod fishing around Sandpoint effects the availability of p.cod around Chignik.
- 2. More p.cod means less crab of harvestable size.
- 3. P.cod eat juvenile Dungys
- 4. P.cod eat juvenile tanner crabs.
- 5. P.cod and crab populations alternately rise and fall in relation to each other. I.e. when one is up the other is down.
- 6. Chignik salmon are intercepted by fishermen in other areas.
- 7. Over-escapement can cause problems for a salmon run.
- 8. The availability of farmed salmon in U.S. markets affects ex-vessel salmon prices in Chignik.
- 9. Sunny summers are bad salmon years.
- 10. There are fewer sea lions now than there were 20 years ago around Chignik.
- 11. There are more sea lions now than there were 5 years ago around Chignik.
- 12. Sea lions eat p.cod.
- 13. Sea lions eat crab.
- 14. There are fewer herring now for sea lions to feed on than 20 years ago in this area.
- 15. There are fewer salmon for sea lions to feed on now than 20 years ago in this area.
- 16. There are fewer p.cod for sea lions to feed on now than 20 years ago in this area.
- 17. Sea lions are skinnier now than they were 20 years ago.
- 18. Sea lions migrate away from Chignik and return at certain times of the year.
- 19. Sea lions are occasionally entangled by seiners leading to their death.
- 20. Climate is having an impact on stellar sea lion populations.
- 21. Fishing is having an impact on stellar sea lion populations.
- 22. Killer whales are having an impact on stellar sea lion populations.
- 23. Scientists know enough about sea lions to understand what causes changes in their populations.
- 24. There are fewer killer whales now in this area than there were 20 years ago.
- 25. Killer whales don't eat sea lions.
- 26. Bottom draggers make the ocean floor habitat less productive for fishery resources.
- 27. Mid-water trawlers sometimes drag the bottom.

Attachment E – Sample Focus Group Guide/Questions

Sample Focus Group Guide

- 1. What is your assessment of the current condition of the fishery?
- 2. What changes have you perceived over the last few years?
- 3. What do you feel are the primary causes of these problems?
- 4. How will these changes affect your lives and the lives of those around you?
- 5. What recommendations might you have for fisheries managers?

Attachment F – Sample Survey Questions 3

PRE-CO	DDED INFORMATION
1.	Vessel's USCG or state hull identification number:
EXPLA	IN THAT ALL SUBSEQUENT QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO THIS VESSEL ONLY
2.	Trip start date: (mmddyy)
3.	Vessel trip report number:
EXPLA	IN THAT ALL SUBSEQUENT QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO THIS TRIP ONLY
4.	Row number of this person as specified in the crew share table in Section I (Question 30)
5.	Respondent's name
6.	Respondent's address
	City ST Zip
7. 8.	Respondent's telephone number
0.	
9.	Date of birth (mmddyy)?
10.	What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed? CIRCLE ONE: No schooling Nursery school to 4th grade 5th grade or 6th grade 7th or 8th grade 9th grade 10th grade 11th grade 12th grade or no diploma High School Graduate (diploma or equivalent) Some college credit, but less than 1 year 1 or more years of college, no degree Associate's Degree Bachelor's Degree Master's degree Professional degree (MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) Doctorate degree (PhD, EdD)

11. Did you complete vocational school? CHECK ONE: Yes No

Never Married	Now Married	Divor	ced
•			
 No, not Spanish/Hispan Yes, Mexican, Mexican Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban 	nic/Latino n American, Chica	no	
•	CHOOSE ONE O	R MORE CATI	EGORIES. ENTER NUMBER (S) FROM LIST
 White Black, African America 	aska Native	11. Native Hav12. Guamanian13. Samoan14. Other Pacif15. Other race17. Don't know	n vaiian ı or Chamorro cic Islander
Do you have health insura	nce for yourself?	Yes No	
Do you have health insura	nce for your famil	y? Yes No	
a) English b) Spanish c) G	German d) French	e) Portuguese f)	Korean g) Italian h) Chinese i) Greek j)
How well would you say	you speak English	?	
CHECK ONE: a) Not at a	ll b) Not	very well	c) Pretty well d) Fluently
How well would you say	you read English?		
CHECK ONE: a) Not at a	ll b) Not v	ery well	c) Pretty well d) Fluently
Who manages your house	hold finances?		
	Never Married Separated E ASK ALL THREE PAR' What is your ancestry or e mple: Italian, Jamaican, A' Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Are you Spanish/Hispanic 1. No, not Spanish/Hispanic 2. Yes, Mexican, Mexican 3. Yes, Puerto Rican 4. Yes, Cuban 5. Yes, other Spanish/Hisp 6. Don't know 7. Refused What is your race? MAY 1. White 2. Black, African America 3. American Indian or Ala 4. Asian Indian 5. Chinese 6. Filipino 7. Japanese 8. Korean How would you categoriz a) Excellent b) Very good Do you have health insura What language do you spe a) English b) Spanish c) C Vietnamese k) Other (pleat How well would you say you CHECK ONE: a) Not at a How well would you say you CHECK ONE: a) Not at a	Separated Widowed E ASK ALL THREE PARTS OF QUESTION What is your ancestry or ethnic origin? mple: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambo Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? ENTER 1. No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino ? 2. Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chican 3. Yes, Puerto Rican 4. Yes, Cuban 5. Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino 6. Don't know 7. Refused What is your race? MAY CHOOSE ONE O 1. White 2. Black, African American, or Negro 3. American Indian or Alaska Native 4. Asian Indian 5. Chinese 6. Filipino 7. Japanese 8. Korean How would you categorize your general hea a) Excellent b) Very good c) Good d) Not very Do you have health insurance for yourself? Do you have health insurance for your famil What language do you speak at home? (CHI a) English b) Spanish c) German d) French of Vietnamese k) Other (please specify) How well would you say you speak English? CHECK ONE: a) Not at all b) Not well would you say you read English?	Never Married Separated Widowed Divor E ASK ALL THREE PARTS OF QUESTION 11 (11a, 11b, What is your ancestry or ethnic origin?

CHECK ONE: a) primarily you b) primarily your spouse c) you share the task equally d) other _____

23.	Are you supporting any calimony, college students	hildren or adults outside your hous	ehold right now? (For example,	child support,
	CHECK ONE: Yes==> if	yes, how many? No		
24.		are in the process of defining fishin AN ONE ANSWER CAN BE CHE		ine your fishing
	By home port By species group	By residential area By ethnic group	By gear group Other	
25.	How long have you been	part of your fishing community? _	Years	
26.	arrangements? CHECK O			sing
	Own Rent Other (please describe	Live on boat	Live with parents)	
27.	Do you consider yourself	to be a religious person?		
	CHECK ONE: Yes==> C	GO TO Q20a No==> GO TO Q21		
28.	Which type(s) of religiou	s organization(s) are you affiliated	with? CHECK ONE:	
		ng) regional or national religious of tion what organization onal church		
29.	Are you an active member	er in any of these organizations?		
	CHECK ONE: Yes ==> V	Which one? ENTER LETTER (S): _		
30.	Do you belong to any fish	ning-related organizations?		
	CHECK ONE: Yes==> G	O TO Q21a No==> GO TO Q22		
31.	Which fishing organization	ons?		
32.		ons a fishermen's cooperative when ishing related goods and services?	e you get money back at the end	l of the year as a
	CHECK ONE: Yes	No		
33.	How many years have yo	u been in commercial fishing (inclu	uding the for-hire sector)?	Years
34.		who live in your household and wh d work. IF CHILD AND NO OCC		fishing industry

Relation to You	Involved in fishing industry or work?	What type of fishing related work?	Occupation
	Yes No		

	Y	es	No				
		es	No				
		es	No				
	Y	es	No				
		es	No				
		es	No				
36.	From the following INCOME CARD TO 1. \$0-15,599 2. \$15,600-31,199 3. \$31,200-46,799 4. \$46,800-62,399 5. \$62,400-77,999 6. \$78,000-93,599 7. \$93,600-109,199 8. \$109,200-123,79 9. \$124,800-139,99 10. >\$140,000 11. Don't know 12. Refused What percent of your Fishing	categori O THE I 9 9 9 nr housel %	es, which one be R AND HAVE? nold's annual inc _%	COME COME FROM	E ONE: In the fishing ID ADD TO	vs. non-fishing 100%	
	Spring: fishing non- Summer: fishing non- Fall: fishing non-fish Winter: fishing non-	n-fishing ning	ŗ				
38.	What percentage of participated? Define groundfish bottom to	fishery	based on gear a	nd Fishery Man	agement Pla	n. Examples of	fisheries might be:
services of your member	eceive income from o , fish processing, or b total fishing related in of fishing related co E FILL IN THE FOL	eing a f ncome it operativ	ish dealer, pleas represents. Pleas e where you pur	e include that as ase do not includ	s fishing rela	ted income and	tell me what perce
	description Percent o		9	6 6			

Non-hai	rvest fishing relate	ed income	0/			
			% %			
	ECT AND NON I	LADVECT DED	%	THOUT D ADD TO 10	200/	
HARVI	EST AND NON-F	HARVEST PER	CENTAGES S	SHOULD ADD TO 10	00%	
СН 40.	Have you ever w ECK ONE: Yes= Please list the m Number of years	=> GO TO Q28 ost important ot	a No==> GO Ther jobs you ha	ΓO Q29		
If you w	vere not fishing w	hat do you think	x you would do	for a living?		
41.	What do you thi	nk you could ea	rn compared to	what you currently e	arn?	
	CHECK ONE: (1) much less (2)	less (3) same	(4) more (5) much mo	ore	
42.	Would you advis	se a young perso	on to go into th	e fishing business?		
	CHECK ONE: Y	Yes No				
43.	Would you advis	se your children	to go into the	fishing business?		
	CHECK ONE: Y	Yes No				
44.	How would you	rate state fishin	g policies and i	regulations with regar	d to conse	rving fish stocks and habitat?
	CHECK ONE: E	xcellent Good A	Average Poor N	legligent		
45.	How would you habitat?	rate federal fish	ing policies an	d regulations with reg	gard to con	serving fish stocks and
	Management Co	ouncil rating:				
	CHECK ONE:	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Negligent
	National Marine	Fisheries Servi	ce rating:			
	CHECK ONE:	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Negligent

Attachment G – NEPA Section 102 (c)

Section 4332. Cooperation of agencies; reports; availability of information; recommendations; international and national coordination of efforts [NEPA Section 102]

The Congress authorizes and directs that, to the fullest extent possible: (1) the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in this chapter, and (2) all agencies of the Federal Government shall -

- (A) Utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach, which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decision-making, which may have an impact on man's environment;
- (B) Identify and develop methods and procedures, in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality established by subchapter II of this chapter, which will insure that presently unquantified environmental amenities and values may be given appropriate consideration in decision-making along with economic and technical considerations;
- (C) Include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on -
 - (i) The environmental impact of the proposed action,
 - (ii) Any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented,
 - (iii) Alternatives to the proposed action,
 - (iv) The relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and
 - (v) Any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

Prior to making any detailed statement, the responsible Federal official shall consult with and obtain the comments of any Federal agency, which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved. Copies of such statement and the comments and views of the appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards, shall be made available to the President, the Council on Environmental Quality and to the public as provided by section 552 of Title 5, and shall accompany the proposal through the existing agency review processes;

- (D) Any detailed statement required under subparagraph (C) after January 1, 1970, for any major Federal action funded under a program of grants to States shall not be deemed to be legally insufficient solely by reason of having been prepared by a State agency or official, if:
 - (i) The State agency or official has statewide jurisdiction and has the responsibility for such action,
 - (ii) The responsible Federal official furnishes guidance and participates in such preparation,
 - (iii) The responsible Federal official independently evaluates such statement prior to its approval and adoption, and
 - (iv) After January 1, 1976, the responsible Federal official provides early notification to, and solicits the views of, any other State or any Federal land management entity of any action or any alternative thereto which may have significant impacts upon such State or affected Federal land management entity and, if there is any disagreement on such impacts, prepares a written assessment of such impacts and views for incorporation into such detailed statement.

The procedures in this subparagraph shall not relieve the Federal official of his responsibilities for the scope, objectivity, and content of the entire statement or of any other responsibility under this chapter; and further, this subparagraph does not affect the legal sufficiency of statements prepared by State agencies with less than statewide jurisdiction.

- (E) Study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources;
- (F) Recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental problems and, where consistent with the foreign policy of the United States, lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to

maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of mankind's world environment;

- (G) Make available to States, counties, municipalities, institutions, and individuals, advice and information useful in restoring, maintaining, and enhancing the quality of the environment;
- (H) Initiate and utilize ecological information in the planning and development of resource-oriented projects; and
- (I) Assist the Council on Environmental Quality established by subchapter II of this chapter.

19. Export Marketing Grants under Law 304/90

III. Analysis of Comments
Comment: Clerical Error (De Cecco)

[FR Doc. 03–20782 Filed 8–13–03; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 080803A]

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Social, Cultural, and Economic Data Collection

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). **ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before October 14, 2003

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6625, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at dHynek@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Patricia Pinto da Silva, 508–495–2370, or

patricia. pinto. da. silva@noaa. gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

In order to address National
Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery
Conservation and Management Act
(MSA)requirements, NOAA Fisheries
social scientists need to collect a broad
range of social, cultural and economic
information currently unavailable.
NOAA Fisheries social scientists
conduct and support scientifically
rigorous research as well as apply
research findings to fishery management
needs. This research is designed to
improve social science data related to

the human dimensions of fisheries management by:

- 1. Investigating social, cultural and economic issues/processes related to marine fishery stakeholders including, but not limited to, commercial and recreational fishermen, subsistence fishermen, fishing vessel owners, fishermen's families, fish processors and processing workers, and related fishery support businesses, and fishing communities as defined in MSA § 3(16);
- 2. Improving the current knowledge of baseline information related to marine fishery stakeholders, as described in (1) above:
- 3. Monitoring and measuring trends among marine fishery stakeholders, as described in (1) above, affected by fishery management decisions.

II. Method of Collection

Qualitative and quantitative research methods will be used to collect social, cultural and economic data. Examples of qualitative methods that will be employed are ethnographic research, focus groups, informal and formal structured and unstructured interviews, and participant observation. Examples of quantitative methods that will be used include paper and phone surveys and questionnaires.

III. Data

OMB Number: None. Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Regular submission. Affected Public: Individuals or households, business or other for-profit organizations, not-for-profit institutions, and State, Local, or Tribal Government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 6,000.

Estimated Time Per Response: 60 minutes (the response times for specific surveys will vary from 5 minutes to multiple hours).

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 7.000.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$0.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques

or other forms of information technology. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: August 6, 2003.

Gwellnar Banks,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 03–20682 Filed 8–13–03; 8:45 am] **BILLING CODE 3510–22–S**

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Submission for OMB Emergency Review

AGENCY: Corporation for National and Community Service.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Corporation for National and Community Service (hereinafter the "Corporation"), submitted the following information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, (PRA 95) (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). The Corporation requested that OMB review and approve its emergency request by August 15, 2003, for a period of six months. A copy of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by contacting the Corporation for National and Community Service, Office of Public Affairs, Ms. Rhonda Taylor, (202) 606-5000, Ext. 282, or by e-mail at RTaylor@cns.gov.

Unfortunately, since the Corporation requested OMB's approval of this emergency request by August 15, 2003, there will be not enough time for the public to provide comments through this **Federal Register** notice before the approval date. Therefore, there will be no public comment period regarding this notice. However, if OMB approves the emergency request for six (6) months, the Corporation will be asking for the public's comment during that time period.

Type of Review: Emergency request. Agency: Corporation for National and Community Service.

Title: President's Volunteer Service Award Applications/Order Form.

OMB Number: None. Agency Number: None.

Affected Public: Citizens of the United States.

Total Respondents: 200,000. Frequency: On occasion.

Attachment I – MSFMCA National Standards

SEC. 301. NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR FISHERY 16 U.S.C. 1851

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) IN GENERAL.--Any fishery management plan prepared, and any regulation promulgated to implement any such plan, pursuant to this title shall be consistent with the following national standards for fishery conservation and management:

98-623

- (1) Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery for the United States fishing industry.
- (2) Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best scientific information available.
- (3) To the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range, and interrelated stocks of fish shall be managed as a unit or in close coordination.
- (4) Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different States. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various United States fishermen, such allocation shall be (A) fair and equitable to all such fishermen; (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation; and (C) carried out in such manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.

104-297

- (5) Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, consider efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources; except that no such measure shall have economic allocation as its sole purpose.
- (6) Conservation and management measures shall take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries, fishery resources, and catches.
- (7) Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication.

104-297

(8) Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to (A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

104-297

(9) Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, (A) minimize bycatch and (B) to the extent bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize the mortality of such bycatch.

104-297

(10) Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life at sea.