

NOTICE OF OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET ACTION

Date 08/16/2013

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

FOR CERTIFYING OFFICIAL: Simon Szykman

FOR CLEARANCE OFFICER: Jennifer Jessup

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, OMB has taken action on your request received 06/25/2013

ACTION REQUESTED: Revision of a currently approved collection

TYPE OF REVIEW REQUESTED: Regular

ICR REFERENCE NUMBER: 201305-0648-008

AGENCY ICR TRACKING NUMBER:

TITLE: Southeast Region Dealer and Interview Family of Forms

LIST OF INFORMATION COLLECTIONS: See next page

OMB ACTION: Approved without change

OMB CONTROL NUMBER: 0648-0013

The agency is required to display the OMB Control Number and inform respondents of its legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

EXPIRATION DATE: 08/31/2016

DISCONTINUE DATE:

BURDEN:	RESPONSES	HOURS	COSTS
Previous	10,612	1,656	384
New	13,917	1,542	0
Difference			
Change due to New Statute	0	0	0
Change due to Agency Discretion	0	-216	-384
Change due to Agency Adjustment	3,305	102	0
Change due to PRA Violation	0	0	0

TERMS OF CLEARANCE:

OMB Authorizing Official: Dominic J. Mancini
Acting Deputy Administrator,
Office Of Information And Regulatory Affairs

List of ICs

IC Title	Form No.	Form Name	CFR Citation
Shrimp and finfish trip Interviews			50 CFR 622.5
Quota Managed Fisheries: Coastal Fisheries, Wreckfish and Mackerel Reporting	NOAA 88-12, 88-12B, 88-12B, 88-12B, 88-30	Coastal fisheries dealer quota monitoring form, Dealer report of king mackerel landings, King mackerel dealer gillnet quota form, Weekly vessel report for runaround gillnet caught king mackerel, Monthly wreckfish dealer report	
Wreckfish Dealer No-Purchase Reporting	88-30	Monthly Wreckfish Dealer Report	
Rock shrimp, golden crab and coral dealer reporting			50 CFR 622..5
Vessel Operational Unit Inventory			50 CFR 622

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. <input type="checkbox"/> None a. _____ - _____
3. Type of information collection (<i>check one</i>) a. <input type="checkbox"/> New Collection b. <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of a currently approved collection c. <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of a currently approved collection d. <input type="checkbox"/> Reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired e. <input type="checkbox"/> Reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired f. <input type="checkbox"/> Existing collection in use without an OMB control number For b-f, note Item A2 of Supporting Statement instructions	4. Type of review requested (<i>check one</i>) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Regular submission b. <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency - Approval requested by _____ / _____ / _____ c. <input type="checkbox"/> Delegated
7. Title	5. Small entities Will this information collection have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8. Agency form number(s) (<i>if applicable</i>)	6. Requested expiration date a. <input type="checkbox"/> Three years from approval date b. <input type="checkbox"/> Other Specify: _____ / _____
9. Keywords	
10. Abstract	
11. Affected public (<i>Mark primary with "P" and all others that apply with "x"</i>) a. ___ Individuals or households d. ___ Farms b. ___ Business or other for-profit e. ___ Federal Government c. ___ Not-for-profit institutions f. ___ State, Local or Tribal Government	12. Obligation to respond (<i>check one</i>) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary b. <input type="checkbox"/> Required to obtain or retain benefits c. <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory
13. Annual recordkeeping and reporting burden a. Number of respondents _____ b. Total annual responses _____ 1. Percentage of these responses collected electronically _____ % c. Total annual hours requested _____ d. Current OMB inventory _____ e. Difference _____ f. Explanation of difference 1. Program change _____ 2. Adjustment _____	14. Annual reporting and recordkeeping cost burden (<i>in thousands of dollars</i>) a. Total annualized capital/startup costs _____ b. Total annual costs (O&M) _____ c. Total annualized cost requested _____ d. Current OMB inventory _____ e. Difference _____ f. Explanation of difference 1. Program change _____ 2. Adjustment _____
15. Purpose of information collection (<i>Mark primary with "P" and all others that apply with "X"</i>) a. ___ Application for benefits e. ___ Program planning or management b. ___ Program evaluation f. ___ Research c. ___ General purpose statistics g. ___ Regulatory or compliance d. ___ Audit	16. Frequency of recordkeeping or reporting (<i>check all that apply</i>) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Recordkeeping b. <input type="checkbox"/> Third party disclosure c. <input type="checkbox"/> Reporting 1. <input type="checkbox"/> On occasion 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Annually 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Biennially 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) _____
17. Statistical methods Does this information collection employ statistical methods <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	18. Agency Contact (person who can best answer questions regarding the content of this submission) Name: _____ Phone: _____

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

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
SOUTHEAST REGION DEALER AND INTERVIEW FAMILY OF FORMS
OMB CONTROL NO. 0648-0013**

Introduction

This request for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review is for revision and extension of the existing reporting requirements that are currently approved under OMB Control No. 0648-0013, Southeast Region Dealer Family of Forms.

This family of forms includes the various reporting instruments and procedures that the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) uses to collect landings statistics and quota monitoring data from commercial seafood dealers and interviews with fishermen for effort and fishing locations data.

Fishery statistics are collected by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for a variety of reasons under several Federal statutes. The overall purposes for the data collection activities under this family have not changed significantly since the approval of this family of forms in 1995. It includes the same three methodologies that were included in the previous submissions. These methods include: (1) landings statistics, which include the general canvass statistics and the shrimp landings statistics; (2) mandatory dealer reporting for monitoring Federal fishery annual catch limits (ACLs); and (3) bio-profile data from the Trip Interview Program (TIP). The SEFSC employs several methods to collect the variety of data included in the information collection. The following is a brief description of these procedures.

For the general canvass statistics, the SEFSC does not collect these data directly from the seafood dealers. The state fishery agencies in each of the states in the southeast region collect landings statistics under their individual state authority. The state agencies share these data with the SEFSC as part of formal cooperative agreements between the SEFSC and the states. These cooperative arrangements serve to both reduce the overall cost of data collection and avoid the possibility of duplicate effort.

Because more detailed information is required for the shrimp landings statistics than some states provide in the general canvass data, SEFSC employees collect these data directly from seafood dealers. The data that the SEFSC personnel collect are available from the sales receipts that are maintained by the dealers as part of the routine accounting practices that are part of their normal business operations. The dealers are not asked nor required to keep any extra records, other than the sales receipts, which are used by the SEFSC personnel to record the shrimp landings statistics. Consequently, this data collection activity does not impose any reporting burden on the dealers.

To collect the data required to monitor the federal fisheries ACLs for the coastal fisheries, the SEFSC has entered formal cooperative agreements with the states which has reduced the public burden. Starting in 2012, 7 of the 8 states changed state regulations to allow dealers to use an electronic trip ticket system. Minimum burden will be required of dealers in these 7 states to transmit this data to the SEFSC every two weeks. In South Carolina dealers still use a paper trip

ticket system for state reporting obligations. Burden will be required of SC dealers to use the electronic system and transmit ACL data to the SEFSC every two weeks.

For the shrimp fishing effort and the bio-profile data from the Trip Interview Program, the information is collected directly from fishermen by personal interviews. SEFSC employees ask them for the information and record the data on work sheets for data entry.

Two fisheries are still using simple, easy to use forms developed by the SEFSC: mackerel gillnet dealers on the Florida gulf coast and south Atlantic wreckfish dealers report summarized landing statistics to the SEFSC for ACL monitoring on these forms. There are 3 other types of data included in OMB Control No.0648-0013 (rock shrimp dealer data, golden crab dealer data, and coral dealer data), but the SEFSC does not actively collect these data. As with the general canvass data, the state fishery agencies provide these data; however, a minimal number of hours is identified in the unlikely event the states cannot provide those data.

A. JUSTIFICATION

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

The data collected under the various programs included in OMB Control No.0648-0013 support a wide variety of analytical and management functions performed by the NMFS. These data are collected to support the stewardship role delegated to the NMFS under various Federal regulations.

The collection of this information is authorized by the [Fish and Wildlife Act](#) (FWA), modified by the [Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970](#), and enhanced by the [Magnuson-Stevens Act](#), originally passed as the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. The U.S. Congress later passed two major sets of amendments to the law, first with the [Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996](#) and then 10 years later with the [Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006](#). The Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) has undertaken a set of objectives for the conservation and management of marine fishery resources. The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that conservation and management measures in fishery management plans (FMP) must prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery. Such management measures must be based on the best available scientific information. The use of dealer reporting of landings purchased throughout the various regiments of the fishery is an essential ingredient in the management of fishery resources. Section 303 (a)(5) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act specifically identifies the kinds of data to be collected in support of FMPs.

Specific regulations that authorize the collection of data in this family of forms: [50 CFR Part 622](#), Fisheries of the Caribbean, 622.2, Definitions and 622.5, Recordkeeping and Reporting.

The mandatory dealer reporting is necessary to provide the NMFS with timely information to monitor the fishery annual catch limits (ACLs) established in the respective fishery management

plans. The science and research director at the SEFSC selects every federally permitted dealer for mandatory ACL reporting. Without the direct reporting by the dealers, NMFS managers would not be able to determine when the ACLs are reached and the fisheries need to be closed.

The bio-profile data (also referred to as the trip interview data) are necessary to collect length composition information and age and reproductive samples which are essential to understanding the age composition and reproductive status (mature, immature etc) of the fish caught to develop length to age conversion tables (age-length keys). These size, age and reproductive data are used to estimate the reproductive potential of each species. The relationships between the amount of fish removed from a population and the recruitment potential (possible amount of offspring produced for each size class) are essential parts of the scientific stock assessments prepared by NMFS scientists.

2. Explain how, by whom, how frequently, and for what purpose the information will be used.

The information provided by the data collection activities in OMB Control No. 0648-0013 is used by several offices of NMFS, Fishery Management Council staffs, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) the Corps of Engineers, and state fishery agencies to develop, implement, and monitor fishery management regimes. NMFS, Fishery Management Councils, the Departments of State and Commerce, OMB, the fishing industry, congressional staff, and the public use summarizations and analyses of dealer data to answer questions about the nature of fisheries resources.

The primary use of these data, however, is to support the management of the fisheries resources under Federal jurisdiction. The landings data are used to determine the overall magnitude and trends in the fisheries. The trip interview programs provide the most important data for stock assessments that directly support NMFS' stewardship responsibilities. There are two parts to bio profile data collection activities. Port agents select fishing trips and interview the captain or crew to collect information on the fishing trip, (i.e., specific locations where the fishing occurred, the type and quantities of gear, and the amount of time that the various types of gear were fished). The second part of the bio profile data collection activity does not involve any interaction with the fishermen. For this part, port agents are granted permission from the fisherman to measure and weigh individual fish and collect hard-part and tissue samples either directly from the boats when the catch is being unloaded or from storage vats after the unloading has been completed. This size frequency and age data are used directly by stock assessment biologists to perform virtual population analyses for stock assessments. To assure that fishermen cooperate, Federal regulation require that fishermen make their fish available to authorized Federal port agents and provide the gear, area and effort information needed in conjunction with the size and weight data.

The SEFSC routinely performs four to six stock assessments per year (note, an assessment is not necessarily needed for each species every year; consequently, some assessments are performed every 3 to 5 years).

The SEFSC also conducts an annual vessel inventory that is used to provide a count of the vessels (greater than 5 net tons) that are actively fishing in the southeast region. The data for this inventory is extracted from trip ticket data for some of the states; however, for other states the inventory is prepared by observation and data recorded from dealer records. There are only a small number of situations where it is necessary for the agents to actually contact the vessel owner/operator for specific information on the type or amount of gear used by the vessel.

Another major data collection activity in OMB Control No. 0648-0013 is mandatory dealer reporting that is used to monitor the quotas that are promulgated under various Federal fishery management plans and amendments to those plans. The frequency of reporting is established in accordance with the nature of the respective fishery. For several of the fisheries, fishing effort and/or the biology of the fish require weekly submissions, but for other quotas, the frequency with which the fish are landed only requires reporting every two weeks or monthly. The following is a summary of the reporting frequencies and data collecting methods for the quota monitoring programs in OMB Control No. 0648-0013.

Coastal Fisheries Dealers Reporting:

The coastal fisheries quota monitoring system includes fisheries managed under the Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Fishery Management plan and the fisheries managed under the South Atlantic Fishery Management plan. Data sufficient to monitor all the coastal fishery quotas are collected electronically by the states using the state run electronic trip ticket systems. Dealers with federal permits are required to transmit data to their state every two weeks. The following information is required in the electronic reporting system form:

1. Dealer information (including dealer name, dealer contact information, and dealer permit numbers);
2. Report information (including date and time information is submitted);
3. Trip specific Info (including state landed, and date landed);
4. Species specific Info (species purchased, quantity purchased, gear types used, and areas fished);
5. Negative reports (including the date and time submitted).

Mackerel Dealers Reporting (gear types other than gillnet):

Because king and Spanish mackerel are migratory and school in large numbers at specific times and areas, monitoring the landings for these species is only necessary for a limited time, (i.e., during the open season). Thus, reporting by dealers may only be required for two months or for as many as six months, depending on availability of fish and fishing effort. There are 3 forms used for these quotas. One form is used for dealers that handle the quotas for all gear types other than gillnet. Dealers are only required to submit this form monthly.

Mackerel Dealers Reporting (gillnet):

Because of the efficiency of gillnets to catch fish, the quota for this fishery can be reached very quickly. Thus, those dealers and vessels that are selected to submit these two forms must do so

weekly. Normally, the quota for this fishery is reached in a month or two and only 7 or 8 reports are required during a year.

Wreckfish Dealer Reporting:

Dealers that purchase wreckfish are required to report the total weight of these species purchased monthly.

Miscellaneous Reporting:

Reporting requirements have been implemented for rock shrimp and golden crab dealers along the Atlantic coast and coral dealers in Puerto Rico. These regulations were promulgated as a safeguard in the event that the states failed to collect the necessary landings statistics. To date, NMFS has not had to use this authority.

Summaries of the ACL monitoring data will be made available to the general public to inform them of the ongoing status of the ACL so fishermen can make the appropriate business decisions regarding future fishing activities.

NMFS/SEFSC 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 the response to Question 10 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 pre-dissemination review pursuant to [Section 515 of Public Law 106-554](#).

3. 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.

Currently dealers in all states except South Carolina in the southeast region are reporting electronically using state-approved electronic trip ticket reporting systems and the data are provided to the SEFSC by the states through formal cooperative agreements. The weights from the electronically submitted trip tickets are summarized for the dealers for each of the ACL monitored species by the state run systems so dealers no longer need to tally weights from monitored species; hence, the dealers are no longer required to submit separate paper ACL monitoring reports to the science center as they were in the past. Effectively by transmitting electronic trip ticket data to the states they are submitting ACL data to the science center. The Trip Interview Program (TIP) form is available as a Web application at <http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/interview/>.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication.

A requirement of the Magnuson Act Operational Guidelines is for each Fishery Management Council to evaluate existing state and federal laws governing the fisheries in question, and such findings are included in each Fishery Management Plan (FMP). Membership on each Fishery Management Council is composed of state and federal officials responsible for

resource management in their respective states. These two circumstances identify other data collection activities that may be gathering the same or similar information. In addition, each FMP undergoes an extensive public comment period where potential applicants review the proposed rulemaking.

The NMFS has established cooperative statistics programs with the 8 coastal states in the southeast region of the United States (U.S). The State/Federal Cooperative Statistics Program is comprehensive both geographically within the southeast region and with respect to the data that are collected. The federal and state reporting requirements are coordinated through the Cooperative Agreement. In addition, the location and responsibilities of the port agents are coordinated to avoid any duplication of effort, and contact with fishermen at the docks. As a result of both the Fishery Management Council process and the Cooperative Statistics Agreements, the NMFS/SEFSC is confident that it is aware of all similar data collection activities and that all duplications that can be avoided are avoided.

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

Because almost all dealers and fishermen are considered small businesses, separate requirements based on the size of the business have not been developed. Only the minimum data to meet reporting objectives are required from the respondents. The dealers are not required, nor asked, to maintain any records other than the sales receipts that records the transactions between the dealer (purchaser) and the fishermen (seller) which is accomplished through the state run electronic trip ticket systems. Most of the data provided under OMB Control No. 0648-0013 are summaries compiled from existing accounting information maintained by seafood dealers and processors in the normal course of their business operations. Thus, there is no additional recordkeeping burden on dealers due to the reporting requirements covered in this PRA request.

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

It is essential that these collection activities are continued. They provide the data necessary for future stock assessments and the means of monitoring the fishery ACLs that are currently promulgated to control fishing effort. Thus, if these collection activities were not available, the NMFS could not perform the stock assessments for the conservation and management of our fishery resources. Furthermore, without the mandatory dealer reporting, the SEFSC could not effectively monitor the ACLs implemented by existing fishery management plans and therefore, reduce fishing mortality. With respect to frequency, the collection of fish size frequency data must be an ongoing process. The dynamics of fishery biology, such as semi-annual spawning, seasonal migratory changes, growth and mortality rates, require a collection frequency that can detect these changes over time. In addition, weekly or daily reporting frequencies, rather than monthly or bi-monthly submissions, must be used to monitor in-season ACL management.

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

Not Applicable.

8. Provide information on 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 Federal Register Notice published on February 15, 2013 (78 FR 11156) solicited Public comment. No comments were received.

NMFS is part of a cooperative program to collect fishery statistics. SEFSC personnel meet with state, territorial and regional coordinators of fisheries statistics collection programs at least once each year to discuss, coordinate and improve data collections. Statistical data collection and biological sampling targets along the Atlantic Coast (Florida through North Carolina) are coordinated through the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program (ACCSP). Statistical data collection and biological sampling targets along the Gulf of Mexico coast is coordinated through the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission (GSMFC). Additionally the SEFSC is working closely with the U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources to develop a long term plan to improve the quantity of samples collected and the representativeness of collection activities in the Caribbean.

NMFS directly asked and received comments from our partners summarized below 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.

- (A) Collection of commercial statistics on both landings (eg dealer reports) and catch characteristics (TIP) is critical to the Council fishery management program. The Council is obligated to manage by landings-based limits and to implement accountability measures that ensure these limits are not exceeded. Further, it is expected that such limits are derived through quantitative stock assessments and best available science. Since modern assessment methods rely upon catch statistics and the size and age composition of those catches as a primary input, it is impossible to conduct such analyses without accurate statistics. These data are of clear utility, as every assessment conducted through SEDAR has incorporated TIP and Dealer reporting data. Such data have also been used

by the Council Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) in setting catch limits for unassessed stocks. Without this information the Council cannot comply with its mandates under the Magnuson Act.

- (b) Estimate of burden hours appears to be high, given the simple, easy to answer questions on the forms, however, since NMFS must account for the rare case when a dealer must gather and tally data from multiple sales receipts the estimate is accurate.
- (C) Timeliness is a major impediment to improving use of data now collected. Any efforts to decrease the time necessary to enter and validate catch statistics will be worthwhile. The agency is also urged to continue efforts to reduce landings reported as an unidentified species or through unidentified gear types. Within fisheries such as Snapper Grouper, where there is considerable variation in how and where operations are conducted, it would be helpful to obtain set-level information on effort, species composition and catch characteristics. In addition, TIP sampling could be improved by increased funding to support increased sampling effort to ensure representative samples can be collected across the full spatial and temporal range of the snapper grouper fishery.
- (D) Electronic reporting programs are widely considered to hold promise of reducing data lags and errors as well as the reporting burden to fishermen. Efforts should be made to develop electronic reporting methods that will eliminate the need for multiple reports and make data available more quickly to both fishermen and managers. Efforts should also continue to develop onboard monitoring devices which allow determination of set-level catch and gear characteristics, and, importantly, provide data on discard levels and discard size composition that is otherwise unobtainable.

To address these views on timeliness and accuracy NMFS will be monitoring the submission of the electronic reports and working with industry to encourage accurate and timely reporting. Procedures include working on data coding consistencies with our state partners, public outreach about electronic reporting, notifying dealers when reports were expected but not received, and quality control checks on the data received. Additionally NMFS is working with the developer of the electronic trip ticket program to ensure better data entry constraints on future software versions thus reducing problems with unidentified species, gears, and areas. NMFS feels these steps will increase reporting accuracy and timeliness and hopes that success demonstrated with dealer reporting will pave the way for electronic reporting of other data collection programs.

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

No payments or gifts are provided.

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

As stated on the forms, all data collected under this family of forms are handled in accordance with [NOAA Administrative Order 216-100](#), Confidential Fisheries Statistics. Dealer reports are also considered confidential under the Trade Secrets Act.

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.

No questions of a sensitive nature are asked.

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

The total burden on the public for this information collection is estimated to be 1,542 hours, for a total of 6,229 responses. The following is a description of the estimated burden hours and labor costs of reporting for the individual reporting activities. The number of respondents and the estimated time per response for the individual data collection activities (forms) are summarized in Table 1.

General Canvass:

The reporting burden on seafood dealers for the landings (general canvass) statistics is zero. As described in the Introduction, these data are reported to the fishery agency for each state and the NMFS/SEFSC does not conduct this data collection activity. The respective state fishery agencies perform the data processing and quality control on these data and provide them to the SEFSC.

Shrimp Dealers:

The reporting burden for the dealers that handle shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico is also zero. For the dealers located in some states in the southeast region, the landings statistics are collected by NMFS/SEFSC port agents who visit the dealers and record the data. The dealers are not required to record any additional information or maintain any additional information other than the information that is available on the sales receipts that are maintained as part of the company's accounting. The port agents record the information from the sales receipts maintained by the dealers. The dealers are only required to make the sales receipts available to the port agents.

Shrimp Interviews:

The burden to the public for shrimp interviews conducted in the Gulf of Mexico is estimated to be 433 hours. Annually, approximately 2,600 interviews are conducted to collect fishing effort and area of catch information. It takes approximately 10 minutes to ask these questions (applicable questions from the Trip Interview question list). Thus, the total burden is $2,600 \times 10 \text{ minutes} / 60 \text{ minutes/schedule} = 433 \text{ hrs.}$

Trip Interview Program:

The industry reporting burden from interviews conducted within the Trip Interview Program (TIP) to collect fishing effort is similar to the burden involved with shrimp interviews. It is estimated that approximately 4,500 interviews are (will be) conducted annually to collect the gear, area and effort information for the TIP. The average time required to collect this effort information is 10 minutes. **The total industry burden of this program is estimated to be 750 hours**, i.e., $4,500 \times 10 \text{ minutes} / 60 \text{ minutes /interview} = 750$. The direct burden to the fishing industry is the time it takes to respond to the interview questions and no separate reporting or recordkeeping is required.

The TIP is a dockside interview and length-frequency sampling program primarily (roughly 99%) for commercial fisheries; however, recreationally caught fish are occasionally sampled to provide length/weight information for aging analysis. The interview takes a relatively small amount of time; however, sampling the catch takes considerably longer, generally in the range of 1 to 3 hours depending on catch size. The sampling of the catch generally occurs at the purchasing dealer's location and does not require the presence of the captain or crew or fish house personnel except that the port agent obtains a copy of the landings invoice or "trip ticket" from the dealer.

The approximate number of interview responses increases by 400 more interviews than the previous estimate of 4,100. The burden on industry has remained relatively constant although future recommendations from stock assessment reviews may cause this to change

Coastal Fisheries Dealer Reporting:

The total burden on coastal fisheries dealers is estimated to be 178 hours; a total of 5,682 responses from 308 dealers is estimated annually. In South Carolina an estimated 552 reports will be collected from the 23 dealers that have federal permits. It takes less than 10 minutes to log on the system and enter sales receipts. Thus, the total burden is $552 \times 10 \text{ minutes} / 60 \text{ minutes/schedule} = 92 \text{ hrs}$. In states other than South Carolina an estimated 5,130 reports will be collected from the 285 dealers that have federal permits. It takes less than 1 minute to conduct data transmissions. Thus, the total estimated burden is $5,130 \times 1 \text{ minutes} / 60 \text{ minutes/schedule} = 86 \text{ hrs}$.

Mackerel Reporting:

The total burden hours to monitor the king and Spanish mackerel quotas is estimated to be 118 hours. During the past several years, about 95 dealers have been selected to report each year in the Gulf of Mexico. Because the quotas are usually reached before the entire 12 month season is over, only about 7 monthly reports are actually submitted. The average time per report is less than 10 minutes because many dealers do not always purchase mackerel and when no purchases are made, only a no-purchase report is required. **The total Gulf of Mexico burden hours are estimated to be 111 hours annually** (i.e., $95 \text{ dealers} \times 7 \text{ reports/dealer} (665 \text{ reports}) \times 10 \text{ minutes} / 60 \text{ minutes per report}$).

In addition to the monthly mackerel reports for the western Gulf of Mexico and the south Atlantic, weekly reporting had to be implemented for the southwest Florida area. A quota has been established for the runaround gillnet fishery in this area. Because this type of gear can catch

large quantities of fish with a single set, more frequent monitoring had to be implemented. Two forms are used, one for vessels to report and one for dealer reporting. Only 7 dealers reported in 2011 and they submitted 30 reports in total. There are between 12 to 15 vessels that use gillnets, but not all of the vessels fish each year. Because of the nature of the fishery they only submit 2 or 3 reports per year each, and during 2011 only 12 reports were received from six vessels. The reporting burden is estimated at 10 minutes per form. **The total burden is estimated at 7 hours** (i.e., 42 reports x 10 minutes/60 minutes/report = 7 hrs.).

Wreckfish Dealer Reporting:

On average 40 dealers held wreckfish permits during the 5 year from 2007 to 2011. There were 2 dealers that handled wreckfish during that time period, and each of them submitted monthly reports. The estimated time required for a dealer to complete a monthly report when fish were purchased is 10 minutes, an average of 10 reports are received each year. **The burden from these reports is 2 hours** (10 reports x 10 minutes/60 minutes/report = 2). On average dealers submit 134 forms where no purchases were reported. **It is estimated to take about 3 minutes for non-purchasing reports and the burden is estimated at 7 hours.** The total burden is 7 hours (134 reports x 3 minutes/60 minutes/report = 7 hours).

The increase in the number of responses from the previous estimates is 6. The decrease in the burden hours from previous estimates is 2.

Miscellaneous Reporting:

There are 4 miscellaneous reporting requirements that are included in this family of forms. **The rock shrimp and golden crab dealer reporting requirements are not utilized, but an estimated burden of 15 hours per fishery is included** in the event the state fishery agencies cannot provide the data (an estimate of 60 dealers is used at 15 minutes per form which equals 15 hours per fishery). Likewise, Federal regulations include reporting requirements for coral harvested in Puerto Rico. **The burden for this reporting is estimated to be 16 hours** (64 submissions at 15 minutes per report).

Vessel Inventory:

Lastly, hours are included for the annual vessel inventory that is conducted by the SEFSC. Only a small percent of the commercial vessels need to be interviewed and this number, on average, is about 100 vessels. **It takes only about 5 minutes to collect the 3 pieces of information on each vessel, for a total burden of 8 hours per year** (100 x 5 minutes/60 minutes = 8 hours).

Regulations in 50 CFR 622.5(c)(3)(i) and (iii) require dealers, which include cars and trucks, to maintain a record of the landings for at least one year. Since the submission in 1998, the State of Alabama has implemented a state law that meets this requirement. All other states in the Gulf of Mexico region already had such regulations. Consequently, there is no burden associated with this Federal regulation because dealers comply with it under applicable state regulations.

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

There is no cost to respondents for this collection. Dealer reports are submitted electronically, and other information is collected in person.

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

The cost to the Federal government is largely salaries and benefits of the port agents that are employed to transcribe the data onto the appropriate forms. Twenty port agents are employed in the southeast; 5 of them are employed full-time in the collection of general canvass and shrimp statistics. The total salary cost of these employees is about \$440,000. The remaining 15 port agents are employed full-time in TIP data collection at a total cost of \$1,324,750. Printing and reproduction costs are about \$3,000 per year, which includes the cost of the postage-paid envelopes. The cost of data entry for the shrimp statistics and TIP data are included in the salaries of the port agents because they enter the data they collect. The data entry for the quota monitoring data is very small and is done by staff as part of their other duties. These cost are probably not more than \$1 to \$2 thousand per year.

Total government costs: \$1,769,750.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported.

The total annual burden hours estimate of 1,542 represents a net decrease of 114 hours in the reporting burden for this PRA request from the previous burden of 1,656 hours. The total annual responses estimate of 13,917 represents a net increase of 3,305 responses from the previous 10,612 estimated responses.

Program change: The burden hours have decreased slightly because transmitting electronic data to the states take less time than completing a separate ACL form and faxing it to the science center every two weeks. Dealer reporting hours have decreased by 216 due to this program change, although reports have increased (see below).

Due to electronic submission of all dealer reports, the cost has decreased from \$384 to \$0.

Adjustments: The number of federally permitted dealers has increased, raising the dealer reporting responses by 2,693. In addition to the -216 hours above, there is an adjustment increase of 44.

The interview programs have adjusted the estimated number of both fish (+400) and shrimp (+212) interviews conducted annually. This is to account for seasonal variations in the fisheries due to factors outside the control of fishermen, such as weather, migration patterns of target species, and market conditions. This translates to an increase of 67 and 35 burden hours respectively.

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

Results from the data collection using the forms in this information collection are not planned for publication.

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

Not Applicable.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.

Not Applicable.

Table 1. Estimated number of respondents and total burden hours for dealer/interview family of forms.

Activity	# Respondents	# Responses	Time / Response	Total Burden
General Canvass	0	0	0	0
Shrimp Dealers*	700 (est.)	0	0	0
Shrimp Interviews*	2,198 (est.)	2,600	10 min	433
Trip Interview Program*	2,895 (est.)	4,500	10 min	750
Coastal Fisheries Dealer ** Reporting non South Carolina	285	5130	1 min	86
Coastal Fisheries Dealer ** Reporting South Carolina	23	552	10 min	92
Mackerel Dealer Reporting* (non-gillnet)- Gulf	95	665	10 min	111
Mackerel Dealer Reporting* (gillnet)	7	30	10 min	5
Mackerel Vessel Reporting ** (gillnet)	6	12	10 min	2
Wreckfish Dealer Reporting*	20	10	10 min	2
Wreckfish Dealer No-purchase Reporting		134	3 min	7
Rock Shrimp***		60	15 min	15
Golden Crab Dealers***		60	15 min	15
Coral Dealers***		64	15 min	16
Vessel Operational Units***		100	5 min	8
Totals	5,499 unduplicated (not including the 700 with zero burden)	13,917		1,542

*Based on estimates from number of respondents and responses from five year average 2007-2011

**Based on estimates from the number of active federally permitted dealers

*** Minimal number of estimate hours reserved as a safeguard in the event that the states failed to collect the necessary landings statistics

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
SOUTHEAST REGION DEALER AND INTERVIEW FAMILY OF FORMS
OMB CONTROL NO. 0648-0013**

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

In contrast to the mandatory landings and value data collected from all wholesale seafood dealers, the effort and area data (i.e., the interviews in the shrimp statistics and TIP) are collected from fishing trips by interviewing fishermen as they are encountered at the docks.

Fisheries sampling consists of sampling an often-changing situation with multiple objectives. Fisheries occur over broad areas and at different times in the year. Fisheries usually exhibit extensive geographic and temporal variation in fishing effort, in the species caught and in the size of fish caught within each species. Multiple external forces add to this variability; those forces include short and long term environmental changes which may impact fishermen and resource population abundance, economic factors such as the price of fuel and the price of fish, and management factors which are changing rapidly at this time. There is variation between fishing trips in their duration (from hours to weeks), in the quantities of fish landed (from no catch, to tens of pounds, to tens of thousands of pounds) and in the numbers of species caught. In some fisheries, catches usually consist of one or two species while in other fisheries, catches consist of tens of different species and different life history stages within some species. To properly manage living marine resources, information is needed on both the species which often dominate the landings as well as the less common and even rare event species.

A broad range of information is needed for assessment and management of marine resources and often what may be needed in the future is not anticipated at the time of sampling. Some types of data needed include: 1) distributions of size and age of the landings, 2) the species/life history stage composition of the landings and 3) the size distribution by depth and/or fine scale geographic area. Often the purposes for which the data will be used are not known in advance; for instance, it has only been in recent years that the size distribution at depth has become critical information for assessing the status of resources.

Given that the sampling situations are changing and that there are multiple sampling goals, the primary objective of the SEFSC dockside sampling of commercial fisheries is to obtain representative samples of the trips and species caught. The approach is to take a large number of samples across important strata (time, space, fishery types) under the assumption that, with sufficient sample size, the sample will approximate a random sample. We work cooperatively with personnel from state and territorial agencies to ensure broad coverage of the multiple fisheries. Sampling approaches and targets are coordinated through annual and semi-annual regional meetings. The results of federal, state and territorial sampling are combined for analyses for stock status determination and management.

Recognizing the difficulty in obtaining representative samples of multiple species in multiple fisheries under changing conditions, we have been developing analytical methods which will be

useful in correcting for potentially non-random sampling. These will be described below in Question 2.

1. Describe the potential respondent universe and any sampling or other respondent selection method to be used.

The universe includes all commercial fishing trips which land federally managed species. Port agents are distributed throughout the region so that they can cover all federally managed fisheries; each agent covers a defined area. Port agents' knowledge of the fishery is used to attempt to obtain information from trips which are representative of the fishery in each area. The guidance they have been given is that the weight of their samples should in general be proportional to the weight of the landings in their area. There are a large number of trips sampled through the ports at which landings occur throughout the fishing year, so agents are encouraged to sample more trips obtaining adequate sample sizes (see below) rather than fewer trips with very large sample sizes.

Interview programs:

Trip Interview Program

In the past five years (2007-2011) the SEFSC logbook receives roughly 40,000 fishing trip reports on coastal fishery logbooks annually. Federal agents have sampled roughly 1300-1500 trips directed at fisheries each year from North Carolina through Texas. Additional state and territorial partners have sampled an additional 1,400 - 2,000 such trips. In the high activity areas federal personnel have sampled roughly 100-150 trips per sampler each year. The overall percentage of trips sampled varies from year to year; however, historically the trip interview program has sampled less than 1% of the trips annually to achieve adequate data from each of the target fisheries required for stock assessments.

In the Gulf of Mexico, vessels with Individual Fishery Quota (IFQ) shares are required to provide advance notice of landing red snapper. That information is used to alert port samplers of vessels returning from fishing to ports in their region and they use it in selecting vessels to sample so that they obtain a representative sample of trips from the red snapper fishery. In January 2010 the Gulf of Mexico IFQ program expanded to cover many other species in the reef fish fishery (groupers and tilefishes). The samplers will receive information on expected landing times from all IFQ monitored trips, which should facilitate their efforts to select representative trips to sample.

Shrimp Interviews

In recent years (2007-2011) federal agents have sampled roughly 12,500 trips directed at shrimp each year between North Carolina and Texas. In the high activity areas, federal personnel have sampled roughly 1300 trips per person each year with the overall sampling fractions of 10%-20%.

Respondent selection

Port agents are instructed to sample trips which are representative of the fishery in their defined area; thus trips are generally selected in proportion to the pounds landed by gear and species in their respective area. It is typical for port agents to adjust their daily work schedules to accommodate the changes in fishing industry activities.

2. Describe the procedures for the collection, including the statistical methodology for stratification and sample selection, the estimation procedure, the degree of accuracy needed for the purpose described in the justification, any unusual problems requiring specialized sampling procedures, and any specific use of periodic (less frequent than annual) data collection cycles to reduce burden.

Interview programs:

Fin fish sampling (trip interviews)

Trip selection – The goal is to sample fishing trips at random within specified spatial-temporal strata, so that each vessel or fisherman will occur in the sample, in proportion to the fishing activity. Port agents use local knowledge about the proportionality of fishing trips within the gear, area, season strata to determine which locations should be sampled to obtain representative trips. Because port agents do not know a priori which trips will be landing, locations are generally selected where it is felt that trips for a given strata will have a high chance of being encountered.

Species selection- All species landed from the trip are to be included in the sampling. Primary or target species have a target sample size, while species that are rare in catches are sampled proportionately to the catch.

Fish selection- For unsorted catch, random basket samples are taken, which include all species. 30-50 fish are selected from primary species, while for rare species, the number sampled should be proportional to the catch. When the catch is sorted, random boxes of each size category are selected in proportion to the catch. 30-50 fish are measured for each species across size categories. For rare species not assigned a size class, sampling should be proportional to the catch. For very small trips, it may be difficult to obtain a representative sample, so the entire catch is measured if feasible.

Historically, samplers have been instructed to obtain samples of 30-50 fish of each of the primary species in a landing and to obtain proportionately similar numbers of samples from less common species in a landing (Zweifel, 1988). At times, landings are small and the numbers of fish available for sampling is low in those situations it is recommended that samplers attempt to obtain length samples from at least 5-10% of the fish landed. On very small trips on which less than fifty fish of all species combined are landed, a sampler will typically measure the entire catch, as it may be difficult to obtain a representative sample with such a small sample size.

Region-wide sampling targets (number of fish) are established for the primary 30-40 species in each region (South Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico) through a cooperative process with regional partners (states and fisheries commissions). Those targets take into account significant strata (usually fishing gear and for some species sub-region) based on the biology of the species, the distribution of sizes in the harvested population and the variability in size at age (Thompson 1987). The stratified sampling targets are then used to provide guidance to samplers on sampling intensity (number of trips to sample).

Shrimp sampling:

Port agents work within their defined area of coverage, and attempt to obtain data which is representative of the shrimp fishery. On average, 2,600 interviews have been conducted annually by the trip interview program in recent years and approximately 12,500 shrimp trips have been made each year. This represents an approximate sampling fraction of 10-20% annually.

Estimation procedures:

The Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) recognizes that it is difficult to obtain a random sample of landings from a stock of fish when landings consist of multiple species and are distributed across multiple strata. Additionally, fishermen may target different segments of a population such as smaller fish, larger fish or spawning groups at different times resulting in clustered samples. Because of these difficulties, the SEFSC has developed and continues to study methods to improve estimates of vital statistics such as length composition, age composition and growth rates, taking into account the difficulty in obtaining representative samples (Brooks 2004, Nowlis 2004, Chih 2006, Anonymous 2006a, 2006b, Anonymous 2007, Chih 2009a, Chih 2009b, Chih 2009c, 2009d, 2009e)

Anonymous. 2006a. SEDAR 10 stock assessment report South Atlantic gag grouper. SEDAR, 485p.

Anonymous. 2006b. SEDAR 12 stock assessment report Gulf of Mexico red grouper. SEDAR, 358p.

Anonymous. 2007. SEDAR 15 stock assessment report 1 (SAR1) South Atlantic red snapper. SEDAR, 511p.

Brooks, E. 2004. Calculation of relative length frequencies. SEDAR7-AW6a. 1p.

Chih, C.P. 2006. Selected sampling issues regarding the length/age frequency distributions of red groupers caught by commercial fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico from 1984 to 2005. SEDAR12 DW-10 42p.

Chih, C.P. 2009a. The effects of otolith sampling methods on the precision of growth curves. N. Am. J. Fish. Man. 29.

Chih, C.P. 2009b. Evaluation of the sampling efficiency of three otolith sampling methods for commercial king mackerel fisheries. Trans. Am. Fish. Soc. 138:990-999.

Chih, C.P. 2009c. Improving the sampling efficiency for sampling vermilion snappers in the Gulf of Mexico. NMFS SEFSC SFD Contrib. No. SFD-2009-18. 26p.

Chih, C.P. 2009d. Improving the sampling efficiency for sampling red snappers in the Gulf of Mexico. NMFS SEFSC SFD Contrib. No. SFD-2009-19. 24p.

Chih, C.P. 2009e. Improving the sampling efficiency for sampling red groupers in the Gulf of Mexico. NMFS SEFSC SFD Contrib. No. SFD-2009-20. 28p.

Nowlis, J.S. 2004. Draft Gulf of Mexico red snapper observed catch at age. SEDAR7-AW19. 13p.

Thompson, S.K. 1987. Sample size for estimating multinomial proportions. Am. Stat. 41(1): 42-46.

Zweifel, J.R. 1988. Operations Manual for the Trip Interview Program in the State/Federal Cooperative Statistics Program. SEFSC. 65p.

3. Describe the methods used to maximize response rates and to deal with nonresponse. The accuracy and reliability of the information collected must be shown to be adequate for the intended uses. For collections based on sampling, a specialized justification must be provided if they will not yield “reliable” data that can be generalized to the universe studied.

Interview programs:

Port agents attempt to maintain cooperative relationships with fishermen and attempt to ensure that mandatory interviews are conducted so that they have minimal impact on business activity. To maximize response, port agents stay in close contact with dealers and fishermen to determine when vessels will be arriving at the dock and off-loading. When possible, sampling is conducted when multiple vessels will be off-loading to increase the chances of sampling multiple vessels.

The reliability of data collected under the finfish (and shrimp) sampling program(s) is examined in multiple ways. Extensive quality control procedures are used at data entry and subsequently. Sampling personnel are instructed to visually compare entered data with data sheets after data entry. Additional quality control checks are performed periodically in preparation for analyses and data users/analysts are frequently reviewing and checking the data.

In addition, the South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Fisheries Management Councils, in cooperation with the NOAA Fisheries Southeast Fishery Science Center, have developed a process called SEDAR (Southeast Data, Assessment and Review) to conduct assessments of the status of exploited finfish and shell fish marine stocks. The process involves a series of workshops and involves knowledgeable fishermen, representatives of non-governmental organizations, regional scientists from both state and federal agencies and independent scientists, often from outside of the region and from other nations. A central component of that process is extensive review of the reliability and adequacy of the data used to characterize the fish and the fisheries. That review is primarily conducted in the SEDAR Data Workshop, but also in the Assessment and Review Workshops. The types of criteria used by the reviewers generally include the consistency of the data with historical patterns, the expected patterns across fisheries, the perceptions of knowledgeable resource users and samplers, sampling fractions, the internal consistency of the data, and the like. The SEDARs have found sampling to be adequate for the species which comprise substantial proportions of the landings.

4. Describe any tests of procedures or methods to be undertaken. Tests are encouraged as effective means to refine collections, but if ten or more test respondents are involved OMB must give prior approval.

Vessels permitted in the Gulf of Mexico reef fish fishery (the primary finfish fishery) are required to have electronic position monitoring systems active at all times. SEFSC has not yet been permitted access to that information, though we expect to obtain access in the near future due to a change in the availability of access licenses. We plan to develop a system for Gulf of Mexico port agents to view vessel tracks so that they can anticipate landing times. We anticipate that the resulting information will further assist samplers in selecting representative trips to sample from the reef fish fishery (and probably other fisheries because vessels are usually permitted in multiple fisheries).

SEFSC has contracted with researchers from the Virginia Institute of Marine Science to conduct a small feasibility study of a systematic sampling approach and to compare the results with our current sampling methods.

5. Provide the name and telephone number of individuals consulted on the statistical aspects of the design, and the name of the agency unit, contractor(s), grantee(s), or other person(s) who will actually collect and/or analyze the information for the agency.

The following Southeast Fisheries Science Center staff were consulted on the statistical aspects of this data collection activity:

Dr. David Gloeckner, Leader of the Fisheries Monitoring Branch , is responsible for some of these data collection activities (305) 361-4257

Lawrence R. Beerkircher, Leader of the Fisheries Sampling Branch, is responsible for some of these data collection activities (305)361-4290

Dr. Steve Turner, Fisheries Statistics division chief (305)361-4482

WEEKLY VESSEL REPORT FOR RUNAROUND GILLNET CAUGHT KING MACKEREL

VESSEL NAME _____ VESSEL NUMBER _____

REPORTING PERIOD: _____ THROUGH _____
(Sunday) (Saturday)

COUNTY WHERE LANDED: _____

FOR EACH TRIP DURING THE WEEK REPORT THE FOLLOWING:

DATE OF LANDING / / POUNDS GUTTED: _____
MM/DD/YR
POUNDS WHOLE: _____
DEALER SOLD TO: _____

DATE OF LANDING / / POUNDS GUTTED: _____
MM/DD/YR
POUNDS WHOLE: _____
DEALER SOLD TO: _____

DATE OF LANDING / / POUNDS GUTTED: _____
MM/DD/YR
POUNDS WHOLE: _____
DEALER SOLD TO: _____

Submitted by: Name _____ Phone: (____) _____ - _____
(Please Print)

Signature: _____ Date: _____

FAX Report to: **(305) 361-4460**
Pam Eyo
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southeast Fisheries Science Center
75 Virginia Beach Drive
Miami, Florida 33149

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching the existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this burden to PRA Officer, National Marine Fisheries Service, F/SER2, 263 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701. This reporting is required under and is authorized under 50 CFR 622.5(c)(5)(i). Information submitted will be treated as confidential in accordance with NOAA Administrative Orders. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The NMFS requires this information for the conservation and management of marine fishery resources. The data will be used to monitor the quota for this fishery

DEALER REPORT OF KING MACKEREL LANDINGS

****ANY KING MACKEREL CAUGHT BY GILLNET MUST BE REPORTED TO THE RESEARCH AND SCIENCE DIRECTOR WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE LANDING****

DEALER NAME _____

Phone number _____

LANDING DATE: _____ / _____ / _____

COUNTY WHERE LANDED: _____, STATE WHERE LANDED _____.

GEAR -GILLNET	VESSEL NAME	VESSEL NUMBER	POUNDS	
			ROUND	GUTTED
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____

Submitted by: Name _____
(Please Print)

Signature: _____ Date: _____ / _____ / _____.

REPORT TO: Fax (305) 361-4460
PAM EYO
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southeast Fisheries Science Center
75 Virginia Beach Drive
Miami, Florida 33149

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching the existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this burden to PRA Officer, National Marine Fisheries Service, F/SER2, 263 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701. This reporting is required under and is authorized under 50 CFR 622.5(c)(5)(i). Information submitted will be treated as confidential in accordance with NOAA Administrative Orders. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The NMFS requires this information for the conservation and management of marine fishery resources. The data will be used to monitor the quota for this fishery

DEALER REPORT OF KING MACKEREL LANDINGS FROM RUNAROUND GILLNET FISHING

****ANY KING MACKEREL CAUGHT BY GILLNET MUST BE REPORTED TO THE RESEARCH AND SCIENCE DIRECTOR WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE LANDING****

DEALER NAME _____

Phone number _____

LANDING DATE: _____ / _____ / _____

COUNTY WHERE LANDED: _____, STATE WHERE LANDED _____.

GEAR -GILLNET	VESSEL NAME	VESSEL NUMBER	POUNDS	
			ROUND	GUTTED
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____

Submitted by: Name _____
(Please Print)

Signature: _____ Date: _____ / _____ / _____.

REPORT TO: Fax **(305)361-4460**

PAM EYO
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southeast Fisheries Science Center
75 Virginia Beach Drive
Miami, Florida 33149

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching the existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send your comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this

burden to Anik Clemens, NOAA Fisheries Service, 263 13 Avenue South, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701.

You are advised that disclosure of the information requested in this report is mandatory for the purposes of managing the fisheries in accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 ET SEQ). Failure to report may result in civil and administrative penalties.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching the existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this burden to PRA Officer, National Marine Fisheries Service, F/SER2, 263 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701. This reporting is required under and is authorized under 50 CFR 622.5(c)(5)(i). Information submitted will be treated as confidential in accordance with NOAA Administrative Orders. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The NMFS requires this information for the conservation and management of marine fishery resources. The data will be used to monitor the quota for this fishery

DEALER REPORTING FOR COASTAL FISHERIES QUOTA MONITORING

BIWEEKLY REPORTING PERIOD: _____ - _____

Reporting period 1 begins on the 1st day through the 15th day of the month. Period 2 begins on the 16th day through the last day of the month.
All forms must be submitted to SEFSC no later than 5 days following the end of the reporting period.

DEALER NUMBER: _____

Write the amount (pounds) for each species purchased during the reporting Period. Please make sure you are reporting species caught in the Gulf on the Gulf side and species in the Atlantic on the Atlantic side If no purchases were made, check the No purchases box.

No Purchases for any of the below species were made during this period

GULF REEF FISH FISHERIES Report only species caught in the Gulf of Mexico		
SPECIES	WHOLE WEIGHT	GUTTED WEIGHT
GOM –Grey Triggerfish:		
GOM - Greater Amberjack:		

SOUTH ATLANTIC COMPLEX Report only species caught in the South Atlantic		
SPECIES	WHOLE WEIGHT	GUTTED WEIGHT
SA - Gag Grouper:		
SA - Snowy Grouper:		
SA - Black Grouper:		
SA - Red Grouper:		
SA - Red Porgy:		
SA - Vermilion Snapper:		
SA – Golden Tilefish:		
SA - Black Sea Bass:		
SA - Greater Amberjack:		
SA – Spanish Mackerel:		
SA - King Mackerel:		

REPORTING OPTIONS:

1. Report online at: <https://grunt.sefsc.noaa.gov/QMS/> or
2. Fax Reports to: 305 / 361 – 4460 or
3. Mail reports to: Michael Judge or Heather Balchowsky
National Marine Fisheries Service
PO Box 491500
Key Biscayne, Fl 33149

Submitted by Date: ____ / ____ / 201__
Name (please print): _____
State License Number: _____
Phone (please print): _____
Fax (please print): _____
Signature: _____

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching the existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this burden to Robert Sadler, National Marine Fisheries Service, 9721 Executive Center Dr., N., St. Petersburg, Florida 33702. This reporting authorized under 50 CFR 622.5(c)(3)(ii). Information submitted will be treated as confidential in accordance with NOAA Administrative Orders. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The NMFS requires this information for the conservation and management of marine fishery resources. This data will be used to monitor the quotas for these fisheries.

Washington, DC, 20230, or email to supplychain@trade.gov.

For consideration during the meeting, and to ensure transmission to the Committee prior to the meeting, comments must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. EST on March 5, 2013. Comments received after March 5, 2013, will be distributed to the Committee, but may not be considered at the meeting. The minutes of the meeting will be posted on the Committee Web site within 60 days of the meeting.

Dated: February 12, 2013.

David Long,

Director, Office of Service Industries.

[FR Doc. 2013-03623 Filed 2-14-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Southeast Region Dealer and Interview Family of Forms

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

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.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before April 16, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at Jjessup@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Steve Turner, (305) 361-4482 or Steve.Turner@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This request is for extension of a current information collection.

Fishery quotas are established for many species in the fishery management plans developed by both the Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Fishery Management Council and the South Atlantic Fishery

Management Council. The Southeast Fisheries Science Center has been delegated the responsibility to monitor these quotas. To do so in a timely manner, seafood dealers that handle these species are required to report the purchases (landings) of these species. The frequency of these reporting requirements varies depending on the magnitude of the quota (*e.g.*, lower quota usually require more frequent reporting) and the intensity of fishing effort. The most common reporting frequency is twice a month; however, some fishery quotas, (*e.g.*, the mackerel gill net) necessitate weekly or by the trip reporting.

In addition, information collection included in this family of forms includes interview with fishermen to gather information on the fishing effort, location and type of gear used on individual trips. This data collection is conducted for a subsample of the fishing trips and vessel/trips in selected commercial fisheries in the Southeast region. Fishing trips and individuals are selected at random to provide a viable statistical sample. These data are used for scientific analyses that support critical conservation and management decisions made by national and international fishery management organizations.

II. Method of Collection

Dealer reports may be emailed, faxed or mailed. Information from fisherman is obtained by face-to-face interviews.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648-0013.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Regular submission (extension of a current information collection).

Affected Public: Business and other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 6,229.

Estimated Time per Response:

Dealer reporting for monitoring Federal fishery annual catch limits (ACLs): Coastal fisheries dealers reporting, 10 minutes; mackerel dealer reporting (non-gillnet), 10 minutes; mackerel dealer reporting (gillnet), 10 minutes; mackerel vessel reporting (gillnet), 10 minutes; wreckfish dealer reporting, 10 minutes.

Bioprofile data from Trip Interview programs (TIP): Shrimp interviews, 10 minutes; Fin Fish interviews, 10 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,541.

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: February 11, 2013.

Gwellnar Banks,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648-XC501

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of meetings of the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council.

SUMMARY: In addition to a Council Member Visioning Workshop, the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold meetings of the: Joint South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC)/Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (GMFMC) King and Spanish Mackerel Committee; Ecosystem-Based Management Committee; Dolphin Wahoo Committee; Golden Crab Committee; Snapper Grouper Committee; Ad Hoc Data Collection Committee; Information & Education Committee; Law Enforcement Committee; Executive Finance Committee; and a meeting of the Full Council. The Council will take action as necessary. The Council will also hold an informal public question and answer