

NOTICE OF OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET ACTION

Date 03/14/2012

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
FOR CERTIFYING OFFICIAL: Simon Szykman
FOR CLEARANCE OFFICER: Diana Hynek

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, OMB has taken action on your request received 12/19/2011

ACTION REQUESTED: Revision of a currently approved collection
TYPE OF REVIEW REQUESTED: Regular
ICR REFERENCE NUMBER: 201112-0648-006
AGENCY ICR TRACKING NUMBER:
TITLE: Data Collection on Marine Protected and Managed Areas
LIST OF INFORMATION COLLECTIONS: See next page

OMB ACTION: Approved without change
OMB CONTROL NUMBER: 0648-0449

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: 03/31/2015

DISCONTINUE DATE:

BURDEN:	RESPONSES	HOURS	COSTS
Previous	250	293	0
New	100	50	0
Difference			
Change due to New Statute	0	0	0
Change due to Agency Discretion	-109	-222	0
Change due to Agency Adjustment	-41	-21	0
Change Due to Potential Violation of the PRA	0	0	0

TERMS OF CLEARANCE:

OMB Authorizing Official:

Kevin F. Neyland
Deputy Administrator,
Office Of Information And Regulatory Affairs

List of ICs

IC Title	Form No.	Form Name	CFR Citation
Data Collection on Marine Protected and Managed Areas	NA	Data Form for National Marine Protected Areas Inventory	
Respondent Updates to Database	NA	Data Form for National Marine Protected Areas Inventory	

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
DATA COLLECTION AND VERIFICATION FOR
THE MPAS INVENTORY
OMB CONTROL NO. 0648-0449**

A. JUSTIFICATION

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

This request is for revision and extension of this information collection. The data form has been revised, with instructions added and fewer open-ended questions, and response time is estimated to be less than previously estimated.

[Executive Order 13158](#) (EO 13158) directs the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Interior (DOI) to work with partners to strengthen the protection of United States (U.S.) ocean and coastal resources by developing a national system of marine protected areas (MPAs). In order to develop that system, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and DOI have determined that it is necessary to first inventory those areas, in order to comply with EO 13158. The U.S. has different levels of protection and management regimes at many levels of government. State, local, territorial, and tribal governments have different ways in which they protect their marine environment through area-based management.

A comprehensive data collection effort has been completed to provide the federal government, its partners and the American people with information about their marine resources and the conservation and management of those resources. Information on MPAs throughout U.S. waters has now been centralized or organized in a coherent way into an online spatial database, the MPAs Inventory. This data collection effort has been in progress for the last nine years and will continue for another three years in order to complete and maintain the data set. Participants also provide updates or corrections to their data if it changes or as they see appropriate, including the establishment of new MPAs or revisions of existing areas. The number of federal programs, states, and territories submitting information is provided in table, below.

Number of Federal Agencies, States and Territories Reporting Through 12-10

Governmental Level	# of Respondents Through December 2010
Federal	2 federal agencies, 6 programs
States	29 coastal states
Territories	5 coastal territories
Partnerships	1 federal/state partnership program; state/local partnership programs in 7 states; territory/local partnership programs in 2 territories
Tribes	none
Local Governments	none

The online spatial database (MPA Inventory) provides information on MPAs nationwide and is the result of nine years of data gathering and initial quality assurance/quality control (QAQC). As the status of MPAs is constantly changing, NOAA intends for this database to be updated annually based on feedback from MPA programs and other state, federal, territorial, tribal and local partnerships. These updates will serve to improve the accuracy of the MPA Inventory products and will also provide a verification process to improve the quality and detail of the information provided. Every year, MPA Inventory staff conduct an update based on readily available public information, boundary or regulation changes noted in the Federal Register and state codes, and feedback from partners and programs. An online site data form can be filled out by any MPA Program interested in providing changes, updates or notifications to the current MPA Inventory database.

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.

The online site data form is used to assist the MPA Center in evaluating the accuracy of the MPA Inventory data and to provide a mechanism to receive updates, additions or changes to existing database information. The online form can be used to identify new sites that should be added to the database or to provide clarification on the data stored in the existing version of the online MPA Inventory. The existing MPA Inventory and any subsequent information gathered through the online site form is used: 1) by federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal governments as well as non-governmental organizations, universities, and individuals for scientific research, management, and operational purposes; 2) by industry when seeking federal licenses or permits or preparing environmental impact statements required for various offshore activities; 3) to glean basic information about the U.S.' marine and coastal waters, such as the area that is explicitly managed or protected, what protections exist and where they are located, and how these management areas are related to each other; and 4) to improve management of these areas and allow for more efficient and effective communication and coordination between management entities.

The data will continue to be provided on the Web site, www.mpa.gov, where information from the federal programs areas and the several states and territories that have responded are available. Through an online data viewer, the general public can view, sort and query the information stored in the database on an interactive map. The MPA Inventory is also served in various spatial data formats for use in existing and planned data portals. The MPA Inventory will also be accessible through www.noaa.cmsp.gov and other relevant NOAA data portals. Other examples of how the data will be presented can be seen in the MPA Inventory section of mpa.gov at <http://www.mpa.gov/dataanalysis/mpainventory/>.

Specifically, the site data form asks for any relevant updates to a site's existing classification or information and for wholly new sites, it collects: 1) general information about the site, such as name and year established; 2) information about each site's

conservation focus and regulatory scope; 3) information about the site's management capabilities as provided through the site's management plan; and 4) information about the availability of geographic information systems (GIS) shape files.

Collected information describes attributes of each MPA such as level of protection (e.g. ranging from whether it is a multiple-use area with limited protection to restriction of all uses); whether the protection exists year-round; whether it is focused on protecting natural resources, cultural resources or both; whether and how the site restricts fishing; and its planned management capabilities (e.g. does it have monitoring, research, education, permitting programs, etc.) When completed, the form provides information about each MPA for the database that is comparable across different programs (e.g. parks, refuges, sanctuaries) and levels of government (i.e., federal, state, territorial, partnership) and can be applied at local, state, regional, and national scales.

An additional nomination checklist form is also posted at www.mpa.gov to collect information from eligible federal, state, territorial, local and tribal governments seeking to nominate their MPA to be part of the national system of MPAs. MPA programs (approximately five each year) provide information on how their nominated sites meet the goals and objectives of the national system of MPAs (after their nominations have been reviewed and accepted, these programs continue to provide annual updates as needed for changes to the MPA attributes)

Metadata has been created to order to organize all of the MPA Inventory data, make it more easily retrievable, and further ensure its quality.

As explained in the preceding paragraphs, the information gathered has utility. NOAA's Ocean Service 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 to Question 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 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.

The site data form and the nomination checklist can be accessed online or can be completed: 1) by a site's (respondent) staff and sent via e-mail to the National MPA Center or 2) through the respondent's telephone discussion with National MPA Center staff.

The online forms can be filled out electronically and then returned to MPA Center staff. The current version of the MPA Inventory database is accessible over the Internet at http://www.mpa.gov/helpful_resources/inventoryfiles/mpai_newsiteform.pdf.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication.

The MPA Inventory is unique, and information is not being collected by other entities. The MPA Center conducts internet searches to determine that such a collection does not already exist. MPA Center staff are also working with the World Commission on Protected Areas' World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) to ensure that information for U.S. MPAs within this global database is accurate and complete.

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

The data collection involves federal agencies, all coastal state and territorial governments, and could involve a few coastal tribal and local governments. The collection does not involve small businesses. Small local governments are provided assistance in filling out the form, when requested, either by the National MPA Center and/or the appropriate state or territorial partner.

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

Data will be collected once for each site; however, respondents are able to provide updates or edits to their data as appropriate. If data are not collected, the public will not receive complete, vital information about their coastal and ocean resources and the protection and management of those resources, and the Federal government cannot proceed with identifying which existing MPAs are eligible to be a part of the National System of MPAs established under EO 13158.

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

The collection will be conducted consistent with OMB guidelines.

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 September 28, 2011 (76 FR 60004) solicited public comment on this collection. No comments were received.

Representatives from the Department of the Interior, other federal MPA programs, as well as members of regional fisheries offices have reviewed this form in the past. These representatives were encouraged to comment on the usability of the form.

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

Gifts or payments are not currently planned.

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

As stated on the data entry form, there is no assurance of confidentiality.

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 no questions of a sensitive nature.

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

The initial data collection effort was completed in the first nine years. The proposed extension is necessary to maintain accurate and current records and to ensure that all federal, state, commonwealth, and territorial governments, obtain information about new or modified sites. The total estimated responses are 300 for updates or additions of new sites in the next three years.

For new sites, it is estimated to take between 20-30 minutes to research and complete the form. For existing sites needing clarification or modification to one or two fields, this could be substantially less, usually 5-10 minutes. Assuming a conservative response time of 30 minutes, there will be an estimated 150 burden hours during this three year extension request, annualized to 50 hours. The total responses over the three-year period will be 300, annualized to 100.

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

There will be no financial cost associated with completing the online site form.

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

There is no specific programmatic cost to the government. This survey is part of a greater Inventory effort, and as such it will fall under regularly scheduled Inventory activities.

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

Program Change: Due to the revised instrument, average burden time per response has decreased from 1 hour and 30 minutes to 30 minutes; the time required to meet information collection needs will continue to be minimized as the process is simplified and perfected.

Adjustment: Due to the number of sites that have already been added to the MPA Inventory over the past decade, the number of responses has decreased from 750 from 2008-2011 to 300 from 2012-2015.

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

Results from the first nine years of data collection are tallied and compiled in a database currently housed at the NOAA Ocean Service's National MPA Center in Monterey, California. The information is currently available on the Web site, mpa.gov. New data collected during the extension will be added to this database and made available on the web.

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.

NA.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.

NA.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

This data collection does not employ statistical methods.

DATA FORM FOR NATIONAL MARINE PROTECTED AREAS INVENTORY

Welcome to the U.S. Marine Protected Areas (MPA) inventory data entry form. This is the official data entry form for submitting information on marine protected areas in U.S. ocean waters, coastal bays and estuaries, coastal intertidal waters, and the Great Lakes. The purpose of this form is to collect information needed to develop a comprehensive inventory of existing Marine Protected Areas (see About the MPA Inventory) in the United States and territorial waters. The information collected will be used to better understand the status and nature of existing MPAs, provide information and tools for environmental assessments, and better coordinate and manage the existing system of MPAs.

Paperwork Reduction Act Information

OMB Control Number: 0648-0449

Expires: 12/31/11

This effort is in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 in order to solicit information from persons not employed by the U.S. Federal Government. The Office of Management and Budget has given clearance and approval to NOAA and DOI to use this survey tool to request state, local and tribal marine management agencies/organizations to fill out the form to provide information to the U.S. marine managed areas database and inventory. Responding to this data entry form is voluntary and no personal information is requested. However, confidentiality is not promised in the submission of this survey. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching 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 aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Lauren Wenzel (see contact information, below). 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 of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Contact Information

Lauren Wenzel
NOAA, National Ocean Service
Office of Ocean and Coastal
National MPA Center
SSMC4 Room 11356, N/ORM
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Silver Spring, MD 20910

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(301) 563-1136

Instructions for Completing Marine Protected Areas Inventory Site Input Form

Below are instructions for completing the Site Input Form for the Marine Protected Areas Inventory. In order to provide a complete picture of all MPAs in U.S. waters, we ask that managing agencies complete this form for all of their MPAs. In addition, the instructions below provide information on the criteria for MPAs to join the national system of MPAs. MPAs do not need to meet all the criteria for the national system of MPAs to be included in the MPA Inventory; the national system is a subset of sites in the Inventory. For more information on the MPA Inventory and the national system of MPAs, see www.mpa.gov.

The Inventory input form is provided as a fillable PDF. Please complete the form in PDF format, save your changes and email the form to:

Jordan Gass
GIS Specialist
National Marine Protected Areas Center
Jordan.Gass@noaa.gov
(831) 645-2711

1. Site Name

The official name of the MPA or zone.

2. Contact Name

Please fill in your name or the name of the appropriate contact person regarding the site.

3. Contact Email

Please fill in the email address for the contact person.

4. Contact Telephone

Please fill in the telephone number for the contact person.

5. Website

If the MPA or zone has a public website, please provide the url.

6. Management Agency

MPAs are designated and managed at all levels of government by a variety of agencies including parks, fisheries, wildlife, natural resource and historic resource departments, among others. U.S. MPAs have been established by well over 100 legal authorities, with some federal and state agencies managing more than one MPA program, each with its own legal purpose.

In certain instances, authority is formally shared among two or more entities. In such cases, the lead managing agency should be listed. For example, those sites dually managed by NOAA Fisheries Service and by Regional Fishery Management Councils should list NOAA Fisheries as the managing agency. Those National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) sites dually managed by states and NOAA should list the state as the managing agency. If no distinction can be made, list all managing agencies.

7. Location(s)

Please provide the state/territory where the site is located. If the site is federal, it may be located offshore of multiple states. In this case, please list all relevant states and/or territories.

8. Legal Authority

Please provide the name of the primary legislation under which the site was designated. If a site was established as part of a larger system (e.g. National Marine Sanctuaries), the primary legislation should refer to the umbrella authority (e.g. National Marine Sanctuaries Act) for that system.

9. Secondary Legal Authority

If there is an additional statute or act that designated the site, provide the specific statute as the secondary authority. Secondary authority may also include regulations that authorized establishment of a site.

10. Year Established

Please provide the year the site was established.

11. Level of Government

Please select the level of government that designated and manages the MPA. If the MPA is managed by multiple agencies, please select 'Partnership.'

12. Management Plan Status

Please indicate the current status of the management plan for the site. Management plans that are final, designation, or draft are considered to meet the national system management plan requirement.

- **Final** – The site has a management plan that has been approved.
- **Designation** – Management goals, monitoring and evaluation and other activities are listed in a designation document (e.g., state or federal law or regulation, Executive Order, etc.), rather than a separate management plan.
- **Draft** – A management plan for the site is in draft, but has not yet been approved.
- **Planned** – Management plan is planned, but not yet in draft.
- **None** – No management plan exists for the site, and there are not currently plans to draft one.

12a. Management Plan Type

To be eligible for nomination to the national system, an MPA must have a management plan that has been developed at one of the following scales:

- A site-specific MPA management plan
- Part of a larger MPA programmatic management plan
- A component of a broader, non-MPA programmatic management plan
 - Fishery management plan
 - Species management plan
 - Habitat management plan
- A verbal or written community agreement

12b. Conservation Goals

Does the management plan have one or more clearly stated goals, purposes or objectives? This could include a statement in a management plan, or another document, such as the authorizing statute.

12c. Monitoring and Evaluation

Does the management plan address resource monitoring (specifically monitoring the conservation goals of the site)? Not all elements of a site's conservation goals may have been monitored. In fact, often only one element within the site is being monitored. For example, if the site conservation goal is ecosystem protection and water quality is being monitored, then a YES should be indicated. Monitoring could be done by the site or by any program associated with the goals or objectives of the site. For example, stock assessments conducted to evaluate the health of a fishery are considered to be monitoring for MPAs established to conserve or manage that fishery because they add to the scientific understanding of the contribution of the MPA to the health of that fishery. The MPA Center does not determine whether such monitoring and evaluation activities are actually occurring, only that they are called for in an official management plan or other site authority. The MPA Center deliberately chose to develop an inclusive definition of monitoring and evaluation for the purposes of national system eligibility based on best available data.

A site is considered to have monitoring (YES) when resources that are tied to the goals of the site are evaluated/monitored. Examples:

a) Fisheries sites that monitor the total biomass in the system (including the site). The sites were implemented to improve stock status; evaluating total biomass is an indicator of stock.

b) Sites that monitor bird counts, crocodile counts, fish counts or seagrass extent. The sites were implemented to protect marine ecosystem function and structure, and these populations are components of the ecosystem.

Examples for sites that have monitoring and are evaluated NO are:

a) Sites that monitor strictly terrestrial resources (e.g. game refuges that have prescribed burns)

b) Sites that have monitoring for resources not part of the goals of the site. For example, a site that monitors mussel beds by a graduate student for a thesis when the site's goals are for protecting ducks (unless the ducks rely on the mussels as a source of food).

12d. Management Activities List

A management activities list includes those activities required under the legal authority that apply directly to the conservation goals, objectives or purposes of the site.

12e. Staff and Budget

Indicate whether staff and budget needs are included in the management plan.

13. Fishing Restriction

MPAs may restrict fishing to achieve their conservation objectives.

- ***No Restrictions to Fishing:*** MPAs or zones place no restrictions on any type of fishing throughout the site, including both commercial and recreational.
- ***All Fishing Prohibited:*** MPAs or zones prohibit any type of fishing throughout the site, including both commercial and recreational.
Example: No-take MPAs, which are relatively rare in the U.S., occurring mainly in state MPAs, in some federal areas closed for either fisheries management or the protection of endangered species, or as small special use (research) zones within larger multiple-use MPAs. Other commonly used terms to connote no-take MPAs include marine reserves or ecological reserves.
- ***Commercial Fishing Prohibited:*** MPAs or zones prohibit any type of commercial fishing. Recreational fishing may be allowed.
Example: Year-round MPAs, including all marine sanctuaries, national parks, refuges, monuments, and some fisheries sites.
- ***Recreational Fishing Prohibited:*** MPAs or zones prohibit any type of recreational fishing. Commercial fishing may be allowed.
Example: Permanent MPAs, including most national marine sanctuaries and all national parks.
- ***All Fishing Restricted:*** MPAs or zones place some type of restriction on all types of fishing, including both commercial and recreational. The level of restriction may vary throughout the MPA according to different zones or areas.
Example: Zoned multiple-use MPAs, which are increasingly common in U.S. waters, including some marine sanctuaries, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and state MPAs.
- ***Commercial Fishing Restricted:*** MPAs or zones place some type of restriction on commercial fishing, which might vary throughout the MPA according to different zones or areas. Recreational fishing may be unrestricted.
Example: Rotating MPAs, which are still rare in the U.S. They include some dynamic fisheries closures created for the purpose of serially recovering a suite of localized population to harvestable levels.

- **Recreational Fishing Restricted:** MPAs or zones place some type of restriction on recreational fishing, which might vary throughout the MPA according to different zones or areas. Commercial fishing may be unrestricted.
Example: Seasonal MPAs, including some fisheries and endangered species closures around sensitive habitats.
- **Recreational Fishing Prohibited and Commercial Fishing Restricted:** MPAs or zones prohibit any type of recreational fishing and place some type of restriction on commercial fishing.
Example: A Sanctuary that includes multiple zones or specified areas within which some areas recreational fishing is prohibited and commercial fishing is restricted.
- **Commercial Fishing Prohibited and Recreational Fishing Restricted:** MPAs or zones prohibit any type of commercial fishing and place some type of restriction on recreational fishing.
Example: A Sanctuary that includes multiple zones or specified areas within which some areas commercial fishing is prohibited and recreational fishing is restricted.

14. Level of Protection

MPAs in the U.S. vary widely in the level and type of legal protection afforded to the site's natural and cultural resources and ecological processes. Any MPA, or management zone within a larger MPA, can be characterized by one of the following six levels of protection. Please note that site level information provided reflects the lowest level of protection that exists for all management zones of the MPA.

- **Uniform Multiple-Use:** MPAs or zones with a consistent level of protection and allowable activities, including certain extractive uses, across the entire protected area.
Examples: Uniform multiple-use MPAs are among the most common types in the U.S., and include many sanctuaries, national and state parks, and cultural resource MPAs.
- **Zoned Multiple-Use:** MPAs that allow some extractive activities throughout the entire site, but that use marine zoning to allocate specific uses to compatible places or times in order to reduce user conflicts and adverse impacts.
Examples: Zoned multiple-use MPAs are increasingly common in U.S. waters, including some marine sanctuaries, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and state MPAs.
- **Zoned Multiple-Use With No-Take Area(s):** Multiple-use MPAs that contain at least one legally established management zone in which all resource extraction is prohibited.
Examples: Zoned no-take MPAs are emerging gradually in U.S. waters, primarily in some national marine sanctuaries and national parks.
- **No-Take:** MPAs or zones that allow human access and even some potentially harmful uses, but that totally prohibit the extraction or significant destruction of natural or cultural resources.
Examples: No-take MPAs are relatively rare in the U.S., occurring mainly in state MPAs, in some federal areas closed for either fisheries management or the protection of endangered species, or as small special use (research) zones within larger multiple-use MPAs. Other commonly used terms to connote no-take MPAs include marine reserves or ecological reserves.
- **No Impact:** MPAs or zones that allow human access, but that prohibit all activities that could harm the site's resources or disrupt the ecological or cultural services they provide. Examples of activities typically prohibited in no-impact MPAs include resource extraction of any kind (fishing, collecting, or mining); discharge of pollutants; disposal or installation of materials; and alteration or disturbance of submerged cultural resources, biological assemblages, ecological interactions, physiochemical environmental features, protected habitats, or the natural processes that support them.

Examples: No- impact MPAs are rare in U.S. waters, occurring mainly as small isolated MPAs or in small research-only zones within larger multiple-use MPAs. Other commonly used terms include fully protected marine (or ecological) reserves.

- **No Access:** MPAs or zones that restrict all human access to the area in order to prevent potential ecological disturbance, unless specifically permitted for designated special uses such as research, monitoring or restoration.

Examples: No-access MPAs are extremely rare in the U.S., occurring mainly as small research-only zones within larger multiple-use MPAs. Other commonly used terms for no access MPAs include wilderness areas or marine preserves.

15. Primary Conservation Focus

Most MPAs have legally established goals, conservation objectives, and intended purpose(s). Common examples include MPAs created to conserve biodiversity in support of research and education; to protect benthic habitat in order to recover over-fished stocks; and to protect and interpret shipwrecks for maritime education. These descriptors of an MPA are reflected in the site's conservation focus, which represents the characteristics of the area that the MPA was established to conserve. U.S. MPAs may have more than one conservation focus, but generally address one as a Primary Conservation Focus.

- **Natural Heritage:** MPAs or zones established and managed wholly or in part to sustain, conserve, restore, and understand the protected area's natural biodiversity, populations, communities, habitats, and ecosystems; the ecological and physical processes upon which they depend; and, the ecological services, human uses and values they provide to this and future generations.

Examples: Natural Heritage MPAs include most national marine sanctuaries, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and many state MPAs.

- **Cultural Heritage:** MPAs or zones established and managed wholly or in part to protect and understand submerged cultural resources that reflect the nation's maritime history and traditional cultural connections to the sea.

Examples: Cultural Heritage MPAs include some national marine sanctuaries, national and state parks, and national historic monuments.

- **Sustainable Production:** MPAs or zones established and managed wholly or in part with the explicit purpose of supporting the continued extraction of renewable living resources (such as fish, shellfish, plants, birds, or mammals) that live within the MPA, or that are exploited elsewhere but depend upon the protected area's habitat for essential aspects of their ecology or life history (feeding, spawning, mating, or nursery grounds).

Examples: Sustainable Production MPAs include some national wildlife refuges and many federal and state fisheries areas, including those established to recover over-fished stocks, protect by-catch species, or protect essential fish habitats

16. Conservation Focus

MPAs that have more than one conservation focus should indicate all foci here. If the MPA includes a cultural heritage conservation focus, please complete questions a-d. Otherwise, skip to question 17.

a. Cultural Heritage MPAs

Is the cultural resource a shipwreck, an aircraft, a submerged archaeological site, a site of cultural significance, or other? Sites of cultural significance include, for example, key cultural sites that have been identified as significant by Native Americans, Pacific Islanders or Native Alaskans. If the MPA contains more than one type of cultural resource, check all that apply.

b. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

For inclusion in the national system, cultural heritage MPAs must meet criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. (Yes=either listed on NRHP, *or* determined eligible for NRHP or listed on a State Register; No=not listed or determined eligible for NRHP).

National Register of Historic Places Criteria

- The cultural resource within the MPA must be at least 50 years of age.
If it is not:
 - *The cultural marine resource within the MPA must be important or unique to the nation's maritime history or cultural connections to the sea.*
- The cultural marine resource within the MPA must demonstrate “the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.”
It must meet at least one of the following:
 - *Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;*
 - *Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past;*
 - *Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;*
 - *Yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.*

c. Diving

Note whether the MPA allows diving (Unrestricted=allows diving; Restricted=diving is restricted; Prohibited=diving is prohibited).

d. Exploitive/Extractive Activities

Note whether the MPA or site allows exploitive or extractive activities. These activities include salvage, recovery, dredging, drilling, detonation, and similar activities that would exploit, extract, or destroy the cultural resource. Scientific excavation and/or permitted activities are not included within this definition (Unrestricted=allows activities; Restricted=activities are restricted; Prohibited=activities are prohibited).

17. Site Permanence

Not all MPAs are permanently protected. Many sites differ in how long their protections remain in effect.

- **Permanent:** MPAs or zones whose legal authorities provide some level of protection to the site *in perpetuity* for future generations, unless reversed by unanticipated future legislation or regulatory actions.
Examples: Permanent MPAs include most national marine sanctuaries and all national parks.
- **Conditional:** MPAs or zones that have the potential, and often the expectation, to persist administratively over time, but whose legal authority has a finite duration and must be actively renewed or ratified based on periodic governmental reviews of performance.
Examples: Conditional MPAs include some national marine sanctuaries with ‘sunset clauses’ applying to portions of the MPA in state waters
- **Temporary:** MPAs that are designed to address relatively short-term conservation and/or management needs by protecting a specific habitat or species for a finite duration, with no expectation or specific mechanism for renewal.
Examples: Temporary MPAs include some fisheries closures focusing on rapidly recovering species (e.g. scallops).

18. Site Constancy

Not all MPAs provide year-round protection to the protected habitat and resources. Three degrees of constancy throughout the year are seen among U.S. MPAs.

- **Year-Round:** MPAs or zones that provide constant protection to the site throughout the year.
Examples: Year-round MPAs include all marine sanctuaries, national parks, refuges, monuments, and some fisheries sites.
- **Seasonal:** MPAs or zones that protect specific habitats and resources, but only during fixed seasons or periods when human uses may disrupt ecologically sensitive seasonal processes such as spawning, breeding, or feeding aggregations.
Examples: Seasonal MPAs include some fisheries and endangered species closures around sensitive habitats.
- **Rotating:** MPAs that cycle serially and predictably among a set of fixed geographic areas in order to meet short-term conservation or management goals (such as local stock replenishment followed by renewed exploitation of recovered populations).
Examples: Rotating MPAs are still rare in the U.S. They include some dynamic fisheries closures created for the purpose of serially recovering a suite of localized population to harvestable levels.

19. Protection Focus

MPAs in the U.S. vary widely in the ecological scale of the protection they provide. MPA conservation targets range from entire ecosystems and their associated biophysical processes, to focal habitats, species, or other resources deemed to be of economic or ecological importance. The ecological scale of a site's conservation target generally reflects its underlying legal authorities.

- **Ecosystem:** MPAs or zones whose legal authorities and management measures are intended to protect all of the components and processes of the ecosystem within its boundaries.
Examples: Ecosystem-scale MPAs include most marine sanctuaries, national parks and national monuments.
- **Focal Resource:** MPAs or zones whose legal authorities and management measures specifically target a particular habitat, species complex, or single resource (either natural or cultural). Please specify the targeted resource(s) in the space provided.
Examples: Focal-resource MPAs include many fisheries and cultural resource sites, including some national wildlife refuges and marine sanctuaries. MPAs established specifically to protect seabird or sea turtle nesting areas are other examples of focal resource MPAs.

20. International Designation

Note whether the MPA or site has one or more of the following international designations.

- **World Heritage List:** Adopted by UNESCO in 1972, the World Heritage Convention established the World Heritage List to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.
- **Ramsar Site:** The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention uses a broad definition of the types of wetlands covered in its mission, including lakes and rivers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands and peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, near-shore marine areas, mangroves and coral reefs, and human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs, and salt pans.

- ***Area To Be Avoided (ATBA)***: An area within defined limits in which either navigation is particularly hazardous or it is exceptionally important to avoid casualties and which should be avoided by all ships, or by certain classes of ships.
- ***Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA)***: A PSSA is an area that needs special protection through action by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) because of its significance for recognized ecological or socio-economic or scientific reasons and which may be vulnerable to damage by international maritime activities. The criteria for the identification of particularly sensitive sea areas and the criteria for the designation of special areas are not mutually exclusive. In many cases a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area may be identified within a Special Area and vice versa.
- ***Man and the Biosphere Reserve***: Man and the Biosphere reserves are sites recognized under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program, which innovate and demonstrate approaches to conservation and sustainable development. They are of course under national sovereign jurisdiction, yet share their experience and ideas nationally, regionally and internationally within the World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

21. Is Vessel Access Allowed?

Note whether the MPA or site allows vessel access (Unrestricted = allows vessel access; Restricted = vessel access is restricted; Prohibited = vessel access is prohibited).

22. Anchoring?

Note whether the MPA or site allows anchoring (Unrestricted = allows anchoring; Restricted = anchoring is restricted; Prohibited = anchoring is prohibited).

23. GIS Data?

Note whether the MPA or site has available GIS data (Yes = have GIS data; No = no GIS data).

National Marine Protected Areas Center
Marine Protected Area Inventory
Site Input Form



Please send completed Inventory form to Jordan Gass at Jordan.Gass@noaa.gov.
If you have any questions about completing this form, use the contact information
above or call (831) 645-2711.

1. Site Name: _____
2. Contact Name: _____
3. Contact Email: _____
4. Contact Telephone: _____
5. Website: _____
6. Management Agency: _____
7. Location(s) (State): _____
8. Legal Authority: _____
9. Secondary Legal Authority: _____
10. Year Established: _____

11. Level of Government:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> Territorial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State | <input type="checkbox"/> Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal |

12. Management Plan Status:

- Final Designation Draft Planned None

a. Management Plan Type (check one):

- Site-Specific Management Plan
- MPA Programmatic Management Plan
- Non-MPA Programmatic Species Management Plan
- Non-MPA Programmatic Habitat Management Plan
- Non-MPA Programmatic Fisheries Management Plan
- Community Agreement
- No Management Plan

b. Conservation Goals:

- Yes No

c. Monitoring and Evaluation of MPA Goals and Objectives:

- Yes No

d. Management Activities List:

- Yes No

e. Staff and Budget:

- Yes No



13. Fishing Restrictions (Check one for commercial and one for recreational):

Commercial:

- Prohibited
- Restricted
- Unrestricted

Recreational:

- Prohibited
- Restricted
- Unrestricted

14. Level of Protection (check one):

- Uniform Multiple-Use
- Zoned Multiple-Use
- Zoned Multiple-Use With No Take Area(s)
- No-Take
- No Impact
- No Access

15. Primary Conservation Focus (check one):

- Natural Heritage
- Sustainable Production
- Cultural Heritage

16. Conservation Focus (check all that apply):

- Natural Heritage
- Sustainable Production
- Cultural Heritage

If Conservation Focus includes Cultural Heritage, please answer questions a-d.

a. Type of cultural heritage resource (check all that apply):

- Vessel/shipwreck
- Aircraft
- Site of cultural significance
- Submerged archaeological site
- Other

b. Does MPA meet criteria for National Register of Historic Places?

- Yes
- No

c. Is Diving Allowed?

- Unrestricted
- Restricted
- Prohibited

d. Are Exploitive or Extractive Activities Allowed?

- Unrestricted
- Restricted
- Prohibited

17. Site Permanence (check one):

- Permanent
- Conditional
- Temporary

18. Site Constancy (check one):

- Year-Round
- Seasonal
- Rotating

19. Protection Focus (check one):

- Ecosystem
- Focal Resource (please specify) _____

20. International Designations

- World Heritage List
- Ramsar Site
- Area To Be Avoided
- Man And The Biosphere Reserve
- Particularly Sensitive Sea Area

21. Is Vessel Access Allowed?

- Unrestricted
- Restricted
- Prohibited

22. Is Anchoring Allowed?

- Unrestricted
- Restricted
- Prohibited

23. Is GIS Data Available?

- Yes (Please submit with form)
- No

We are issuing and publishing the results and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: September 21, 2011.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 2011-24995 Filed 9-27-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Data Collection and Verification for the Marine Protected Areas Inventory

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 November 28, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 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 Lauren Wenzel, (301) 563-1136 or lauren.wenzel@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This request is for extension of a currently approved information collection.

Executive Order 13158 directs the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the Department of the Interior (DOI) to work with partners to strengthen the protection of U.S. oceans and coastal resources by developing a national system of marine protected areas (MPAs). These departments are working closely with state, territorial, local, and tribal governments, as well as other

stakeholders, to identify and inventory the nation's existing MPAs. Toward this end, the DOC's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and DOI have created the Marine Protected Areas Inventory, an online spatial database that provides detailed information on MPAs nationwide. The inventory stores data on over 1,600 sites, across different management programs and all levels of government. In order to keep this data resource current and accurate with the latest status and information on MPAs nationwide, the MPA Center has created an online site data form, posted at <http://www.mpa.gov>, that can be used to provide feedback regarding the accuracy of the MPA Inventory data and a mechanism to receive updates, additions or changes to existing database information. The online form can be used to identify new sites that should be added to the database or to provide clarification on the data stored in the existing version of the online MPA Inventory. An additional nomination checklist form is also posted at <http://www.mpa.gov> to collect information from eligible federal, state, territorial, local and tribal governments seeking to nominate their MPA to be part of the national system of MPAs. MPA programs (approximately five new each year) provide information on how their nominated sites meet the goals and objectives of the national system of MPAs.

II. Method of Collection

The information will be collected via an online data form.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648-0449.

Form Number: None.

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

Affected Public: State, local or tribal governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 100 per year.

Estimated Time per Response: 30 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 50 hours.

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: September 22, 2011.

Gwellnar Banks,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2011-24881 Filed 9-27-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648-XA728

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

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

ACTION: Notice of public meetings and hearings.

SUMMARY: The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold meetings of its 108th Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and its 152nd Council meeting to take actions on fishery management issues in the Western Pacific Region.

DATES: The SSC will meet on October 17-19, 2011, between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.; the Council's Executive and Budget Standing Committee will meet on October 19, 2011, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.; the Pelagic and International Fisheries Standing Committee will meet on October 19 between 10 a.m. and 12 noon; the 152nd Council meeting will meet on October 19-22, 2011. The 152nd Council Meeting will be held between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. on October 19, 2011, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on October 20-21, 2011, and between 8:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. on October 22, 2011. All meetings will be held in Honolulu.

For specific times and agendas, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

ADDRESSES: The 108th SSC meeting, Council Executive and Budget Standing Committee and Pelagic and International Fisheries Standing