

SUPPORTING STATEMENT
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Pacific Islands Logbook Family of Forms
OMB Control No. 0648-0214

Abstract

This Supporting Statement requests a revision and extension of the currently approved information collection under Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control No. 0648-0214, Pacific Islands Logbook Family of Forms. The revision, pursuant to RIN 0648-BK29, would require the use of electronic logbooks for deep-set and shallow-set pelagic longline fishing vessels holding Hawaii longline permits and American Samoa Class C and D longline permits under the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific (Pelagic FEP). Reporting requirements for all other collections under 0648-0214 would not change, including vessels fishing under Pacific Islands Region permits for crustaceans, precious corals, bottomfish, other pelagic fisheries, coral reef ecosystem fisheries, and longline fishing under American Samoa Class A and B permits. The current information collection, with minor updates as identified in Question 15, would also be extended for another three years.

Justification

- 1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.**

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), through regulations at [50 CFR 600](#), established regional fishery management councils, including the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), to develop Fishery Ecosystem Plans (FEP) for fisheries in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). These plans, if approved by the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary), are implemented by Federal regulations and enforced by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), in cooperation with state and territorial agencies to the extent possible. FEPs regulate fishing to ensure the long-term productivity and optimum yield of the resources for the benefit of the U.S.

The Council has jurisdiction over fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (PIR), including Federal waters seaward of American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and the Pacific Remote Island Areas (PRIA).¹ The Council has prepared, and the Secretary has approved and implemented regulations that include, but are not limited to, permit requirements, gear restrictions, closures, harvest guidelines, protected species mitigation measures, and reporting requirements. Regulations are at [50 CFR 665](#).

Reporting requirements at [50 CFR 665.14](#) specify the use of logbooks to obtain catch and effort information for PIR fisheries. These data are needed for determining the condition of the stocks and estimating when annual catch limits may be reached. The use of logbooks is crucial to

¹Howland, Baker, Jarvis, Wake and Palmyra Islands, Johnston Atoll, Midway Atoll, and Kingman Reef.

ensure that the NMFS will be able to monitor fisheries and that the Council and NMFS have fishery-dependent information to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures, determine whether changes in management programs are necessary, and estimate the impacts and implications of alternative management measures.

Current regulations for fishing under the Pelagic FEP require vessel operators to record and submit catch information in paper logbooks, but also provide the option to use NMFS-approved electronic logbooks (tablet computers) in lieu of paper. The proposed collection revision would require vessels fishing under the Pelagic FEP with Hawaii longline permits and American Samoa Class C and D longline permits to record catch information using electronic logbooks, and submit electronic reports to NMFS within 24 hours after completion of each fishing day via the NMFS-provided vessel monitoring systems (VMS, see ICR 0648-0441). NMFS would provide the electronic logbooks and training. In the case of a hardware, software, or transmission failure, NMFS would allow the submission of electronic or paper logbook reports within 72 hours of the end of each fishing trip.

This collection revision implementing mandatory electronic logbooks for the specified longline vessels would take advantage of emerging technology that could reduce human error, improve data accuracy, save time for fishermen and NMFS, and provide more rigorous monitoring and forecasting of catch limits and application of in-season accountability measures. This action is needed to ensure that the Hawaii and American Samoa longline vessels have the opportunity to maximize sustainable catch of Pelagic FEP management unit species (MUS) to meet market demands consistent with the conservation needs of the stocks.

The participation of the United States in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), such as the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), results in record keeping and reporting requirements for U.S. vessel owners and operators under Federal regulations ([50 CFR Part 300 Subpart C](#)). Logbook requirements for longline vessels fishing for tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) are satisfied through domestic regulations at [50 CFR 660.708](#). Reporting requirements for vessel owners or operators in situations involving observer safety are at [50 CFR Part 300.29](#).

Specific reporting requirements for the various PIR fisheries in this information collection with the relevant section of [50 CFR 665](#) are as follows:

Pelagic (Longline only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logbooks: catch and effort data and protected species interactions (§660.708 and §665.14(b)) - Dealer records (no form) (§665.14(g)) - Pre-trip notification (no form) (§665.803(a)) - Protected species zone entry/exit notification (no form) (§665.803(d)) - Claim for reimbursement for lost fishing time (no form) (§665.808(i))
Pelagic (PRIA troll and handline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logbooks: catch and effort data and protected species interactions (§665.14(b)) (PRIA = Pacific Remote Island Areas)
Pelagic Squid Jig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logbooks: catch and effort data and protected species interactions (§665.14(b)) - Pre-trip notification (no form) (§665.803(b))
Crustaceans (lobster and deepwater shrimp)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logbooks: catch and effort data and protected species interactions (§665.14(b)) - Sales report (§665.14(d)) - Dealer packing/weigh-out slips; records (no form) (§665.14(e); §665.14(g))

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-landing notice (no form) (§665.144(a)(1); §665.244(a)(1); §665.444(a)(1); §665.644(a)(1)) - Pre-offloading notice (no form) (§665.144(a)(2); §665.244(a)(2); §665.444(a)(2); §665.644(a)(2)) - At-sea catch report (no form) (§665.252(c))
Bottomfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logbooks: catch and effort data and protected species interactions (§665.14(b)) - Sales report (§665.14(d)) - Dealer records (no form) (§665.14(g)) - Observer placement meeting (no form) (§665.207(b))
Precious Corals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logbooks: catch and effort data (§665.14(b)) - Sales report (in logbook) (§665.14(b))
Experimental Fishing Permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experimental fishing reports (no form) (§665.17(e)(4)(vi))

As explained above, logbooks are important for determining the condition of the stocks and evaluating the effectiveness of management measures.

Sales reports (bottomfish, crustacean, precious corals) are used to ensure full reporting of all landings and sales of fish from the management unit. The sales report portion of the precious corals logbook provides the basis of understanding the economic value associated with the fishery, which is needed to evaluate the magnitude and distribution of impacts from changes in management regulations.

Reports on protected species interactions (all logbooks) are required to ensure adequate information on the extent of the fisheries' impacts on these species.

Experimental fishing permits (EFP) are available to all PIR fisheries to allow fishing using gear, techniques, or strategies that are otherwise prohibited under the respective fishery ecosystem plans. These permits may allow fishermen to experiment with new gear and techniques that might increase target catch per unit effort and reduce the catch of incidental species. They also allow fishermen to engage in data collection activities during a closed season in support of NMFS fishery research and management programs or to achieve other desirable objectives. The EFPs require reports of the results of fishing under EFPs as a basis for determining whether the objectives of the EFP were achieved and if related regulations should be changed to allow the new gear or techniques in the fishery.

A longline or bottomfish vessel operator or owner may file a claim for reimbursement for lost fishing time due to observer injury or illness. Such a claim is based on information about average catches per day at sea the previous two years and current fish prices. While no such claims are expected, the estimate of burdens includes the estimated paperwork associated with one claim per year as a worst-case scenario. The owner and operator is also required to report immediately any emergency related to an observer to the observer provider and U.S. government contact. NMFS provides phone numbers and email addresses for contacts in these rare events.

2. 1Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

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The reporting requirements provide the information needed by NMFS to monitor and regulate FEP fisheries and to evaluate the effectiveness of management by assessing the status of stocks and the status of the fisheries. The information provides a basis for determining whether changes in management are needed to sustain the productivity of the stocks or to address economic problems in the fishery. The information is also used to provide the basis for evaluating the magnitude and distribution of impacts resulting from changes to the regulations. Without the information, the Council and NMFS would be unable to determine whether management is achieving the objectives of the FEPs and preventing overfishing, the principal requirement of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Information from logbooks is used to determine specific changes in fishery patterns, such as seasonal shifts and areas that are more important than others to the stocks or to the fishermen. Information from the logbooks is used by NMFS, relevant enforcement agencies, and USCG to monitor compliance with fishing regulations and reporting. This collection also allows NMFS to track MUS catch to forecast when a catch limit will be reached. In season accountability measures, such as a fisheries closure, can occur when a catch limit is forecasted to be reached. If the forecasted date is late, the fishery may catch more than the allotted limit and would have to subtract the overage from the next year's limit. If the forecasted date is early, available quota would not be utilized as it does not carry over to the next year. Electronic logbooks would allow for near real-time tracking which could maximize sustainable catch. Logbook data also help NMFS monitor potential adverse impacts on protected species and the ecosystem.

Other users and uses of information under this collection include those described in response to question 1 above to evaluate experimental fishing methods and gear, promote the safety and wellbeing of fisheries observers, and to compensate vessel operators and owners for lost fishing time due to observer illness or injury. These information collections are infrequent occurrences. NMFS issued its first EFP this year to test tori lines as a bird-scaring device.

NMFS will not disseminate logbook information to the public except in non-confidential or aggregate form in summary and analytical reports. NMFS would aggregate and/or summarize any of the information that might be used to support publicly disseminated information to maintain the confidentiality of the information pertaining to the individual vessels and permit holders.

NMFS 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. Should NMFS decide to disseminate the information, it will be subject to the quality control measures and pre-dissemination review pursuant to [Section 515 of Public Law 106-554](#), as well as laws and policies controlling distribution of fisheries information.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g. permitting electronic submission of responses, and

the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also, describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

The electronic logbook data collection system for Pelagic FEP fisheries takes advantage of emerging technology to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of reporting and recordkeeping. Fishermen in the Hawaii and American Samoa (Class C and D) longline fisheries would record and submit logbook data to NMFS within 24 hours after a fishing day to NMFS via the VMS. Reporting of catch and effort data electronically in association with VMS units would simplify the collection and reduce the burden on participants. Paper logbooks would be utilized in the case of a hardware, software, or transmission failure in the electronic logbook system. Reports for all other PIR fisheries are submitted on paper or by telephone. Logbook data that are entered daily on paper forms provided by NMFS are required to be submitted 72 hours after the completion of a fishing trip. None of the collection elements that comprise this overall proposal are difficult or burdensome.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Question 2

We investigated and found no similarly comprehensive collections by other Federal, state, or territorial agencies that might meet the information needs presented above.

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

All entities subject to information collections under OMB Control No. 0648-0214, including Hawaii and American Samoa longline vessels, are small business entities of similar sizes and affected comparably to the others participating in the fishery (see, [50 CFR 200.2](#)). The collections will not impose a significant burden on these small businesses because (1) there would be no new reporting elements for any of the fishery participants; (2) NMFS is paying the costs of the hardware, software, data transmission, and training under the existing voluntary, and proposed mandatory, electronic reporting system for longline vessels; and (3) the burden estimate is lower for electronic logbooks as compared to paper logbooks.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

Logbook, dealer, and sales information collections are needed to get an accurate count of the effort level and amount of harvest in these fisheries. The use of electronic logbooks offers a more timely method of data submission allowing NMFS to manage the fisheries in near real time. Without this collection (whether electronic or paper logbooks), or if conducted less frequently, NMFS and the Council will be limited in their ability or unable to make management decisions effectively and in a timely manner. In turn, the long-term economic and biological health of the fisheries may be compromised. As described above, the other infrequent information collections are important to evaluating new fishing gear and methods, and protecting observer health and safety.

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

This information collection, including the revision for Hawaii and American Samoa (Class C and D) longline vessels, is consistent with OMB guidelines, except that the frequency of collection exceeds the minimum quarterly reporting schedule and the collection requires a response time of less than 30 days. The reporting frequency and response time for fishery-dependent data utilizing electronic logbooks is 24 hours after the completion of a fishing day. The reporting frequency for fishery-dependent data utilizing paper logbooks is 24 hours after the completion of a fishing day and the response time is 72 hours after the completion of a fishing trip. Daily submission of electronic logbooks was deemed appropriate for detailed catch and effort data needed to assess the status of the stocks and the impacts of the fishery on the stocks, as well as the impact of regulations on the fisheries. Collecting data less frequently would diminish the NMFS and Council ability to make timely management decisions.

8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publications in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8 (d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

NMFS published a proposed rule mandating electronic logbooks in the Hawaii longline and American Samoa longline Class C and D fisheries, and requesting the associated revision of 0648-0214, on June 9, 2021, RIN 0648-BK29 ([86 FR 30582](#)). We received two comments in support of the proposed rule and noted these in the final rule.

NMFS published the 60-day notice for extension of 0648-0214 on May 25, 2021 ([86 FR 28082](#)). We received no comments from this notice. We also contacted nine members of the fishing industry, twice soliciting comments on the extension in June and July 2021, but received no responses.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

No payments or gifts are involved in this collection.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy. If the collection requires a systems of records notice (SORN) or privacy impact assessment (PIA), those should be cited and described here.

Under Section 402(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and [NOAA Administrative Order 216-100](#), information submitted in accordance with regulatory requirements under the Act are confidential. This includes personal and proprietary information contained in the electronic and paper logbooks. See response to Question 2 describing that NMFS would not disseminate information to the

public except in non-confidential or aggregate form in summary and analytical reports.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior or attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

No questions of a sensitive nature are asked.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information.

Based on the number of vessel operators currently participating in all fisheries in the collection, there are an estimated 568 total respondents, approximately 230 of whom are in the Hawaii and American Samoa pelagic longline fisheries. Some respondents, primarily in the longline fisheries, are counted more than once because they may also respond for notifications, reports, or claims. To keep respondents and responses consistent across the tables, all respondents are included. The total number of burden hours is estimated at 6,865. The estimated number of responses per year is 25,440. The estimated annual cost is \$226,271. We estimate that 90% of Hawaii and American Samoa longline respondents would use electronic logbooks at any given time, and 10% would be use paper logbooks due to possible equipment or transmission failure. It takes an estimated 35 minutes to complete a longline paper logbook form and 15 minutes to complete a longline electronic logbook form.

We used the May 2020 Occupational Employment and Wages for First-Line Supervisors of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers in Hawaii, considering vessel operators to be in this category. The hourly wage rate is considerably higher than in the previous supporting statement for the BK29 proposed rule because the tables were updated and the Hawaii specific rate is the highest state rate listed in the table at <https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes451011.htm>.

Information Collection	Type of Respondent (Occupational Title)	# of Respondents (a)	Annual # of Responses / Respondent (b)	Total # of Annual Responses (c) = (a) x (b)	Burden Hrs (min) / Response (d)	Total Annual Burden Hrs (e) = (c) x (d)	Mean Hourly Wage Rate (for Type of Respondent) (f)	Total Annual Wage Burden Costs (g) = (e) x (f)
Pacific Islands Logbook and Sales Report Forms, experimental fishing reports		328		23,580		6,709.81		\$221,155.34
Pelagic longline paper logbooks	Vessel operator or owner	23	100	2,300	0.583 hrs (35 min)	1,340.90	\$32.96	\$44,196.06
Pelagic longline electronic logbooks	Vessel operator or owner	207	100	20,700	0.25 hrs (15 min)	5,175	\$32.96	\$170,568
Longline observer safety reporting	Vessel operator or owner	11	1	11	0.083 hr (5 min)	0.91	\$32.96	\$29.99

PRIA Troll & Handline logbook	Vessel operator or owner	10	6	60	0.417 hr (25 min)	25.02	\$32.96	\$824.66
Pelagic Squid Jig logbook	Vessel operator or owner	5	6	30	0.417 hr (25 min)	12.50	\$32.96	\$412
Crustacean logbook	Vessel operator or owner	10	5	50	0.25 hr (15 min)	12.50	\$32.96	\$412
Crustacean sales report	Vessel operator or owner	10	5	50	0.167 hr (10 min)	8.35	\$32.96	\$275.22
Bottomfish logbook	Vessel operator or owner	30	7	210	0.5 hr (30 min)	105	\$32.96	\$3,460.80
NMI bottomfish sales report	Vessel operator or owner	15	10	150	0.167 hr (10 min)	25.05	\$32.96	\$825.65
Precious coral logbook	Vessel operator or owner	3	4	12	0.25hr (15 min)	3	\$32.96	\$98.88
Precious coral sales report	Vessel operator or owner	3	2	6	0.167 hr (10 min)	1	\$32.96	\$32.96
Experimental fishing report	Vessel operator or owner	1	1	1	0.5833 hr (35 min)	0.58	\$32.96	\$19.12
Crustacean landing/offloading notice	Vessel operator or owner	10	5	50	0.083 hr (5 min)	4.15	\$32.96	\$136.78
Claim for lost fishing time	Vessel operator or owner	5	2	10	0.167 hr (10 min)	1.67	\$32.96	\$55.04
Protected Species Zone entry/exit	Vessel operator or owner	25	8	200	0.083 hr (5 min)	16.60	\$32.96	\$547.14
Pre-trip notification	Vessel operator or owner	200	8	1,600	0.083 hr (5 min)	132.80	\$32.96	\$4,377.09
Totals				25,440		6,865		\$226,271

13. Provide an estimate for the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden already reflected on the burden worksheet).

There are no start-up capital costs for complying with these information collection requirements. NMFS provides paper logbook forms. Longline respondents will use NMFS-certified electronic forms on hardware (tablet computers) provided by NMFS. In the case of equipment (hardware or software) or transmission error, paper logbooks will be provided by NMFS. Costs for data transmission via the NMFS-provided VMS will be bundled with existing VMS data costs paid for by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE).

The annual total cost to pelagic longline respondents is estimated at \$126.50 for postage associated with mailing completed paper longline logbooks to NMFS (about 10% of the previously estimated cost). Paper logbooks have a carbonless duplicate, so no photocopying is required. In addition, NMFS provides a secure logbook dropbox at the Honolulu fish auction where most fish are landed and we have a service center adjacent to the auction where paper

logbooks may be received. A dropbox is also provided in American Samoa. We estimate that only about 10% will be mailed to the PIFSC. The same dropboxes may also be used by other fishermen submitting logbooks, but for the sake of simplifying cost burden calculations, we will assume that non-longline fishermen will mail their logbooks and reports to NMFS at a cost of a first class envelope (\$0.55) per logbook. The estimated annual cost for the observer safety notifications is \$5 per notification, which will generally be made by satellite phone. At 11 expected responses per year, the total estimated cost is \$55 per year. The overall total annual cost burden for all collections is estimated at \$523.00 for mailing logbooks and reports to NMFS.

If a third party were to develop an electronic logbook system in the future, NMFS would work with prospective provider(s) and fishery participants to review and evaluate those systems and, if appropriate, certify them for use in the fisheries. NMFS has not determined at this time whether it would provide alternative third-party systems at no cost to fishery participants, or if fishery participants would be required to assume those costs.

Information Collection	# of Respondents (a)	Annual # of Responses / Respondent (b)	Total # of Annual Responses (c)=(a) x (b)	Cost Burden / Respondent (h)	Total Annual Cost Burden (i) = (c) x (h)
Pacific Islands Logbook and Sales Report Forms, experimental fishing reports	328		23,580		\$495
Pelagic longline paper logbooks (mailed)	23	10	230	\$0.55	\$126.50
Pelagic longline paper logbooks (dropbox)	23	90	2,070	\$0	\$0
Pelagic longline electronic logbooks	207	100	20,700	\$0	\$0
Longline observer safety reporting	11	1	11	\$5.00	\$55.00
PRIA Troll & Handline logbook	10	6	60	\$0.55	\$33.00
Pelagic Squid Jig logbook	5	6	30	\$0.55	\$16.50
Crustacean logbook	10	5	50	\$0.55	\$27.50
Crustacean sales report	10	5	50	\$0.55	\$27.50
Bottomfish logbook	30	7	210	\$0.55	\$115.50
NMI bottomfish sales report	15	10	150	\$0.55	\$82.50
Precious coral logbook	3	4	12	\$0.55	\$7.15
Precious coral sales report	3	2	6	\$0.55	\$3.30
Experimental fishing report	1	1	1	\$0.55	\$0.55
Crustacean landing/offloading notice	10	5	50	\$0.55	\$27.50
Claim for lost fishing time	5	2	10	\$0.55	\$5.50
Protected Species Zone entry/exit	25	8	200	\$0	\$0
Pre-trip notification	200	8	1,600	\$0	\$0
TOTALS			25,440		\$528

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.

The estimated annual cost to the Federal government to administer this collection of information

is up to \$336,432 per year (rounded to the nearest integer). There would be purchase and maintenance costs to the Federal government for the electronic logbooks. The tablet lifecycle is currently estimated to be three years with an annual cost of approximately \$40,000 based on an anticipated 50 tablets procured each year at \$800 per tablet. There is also an estimated cost of \$2,900 for printing paper logbooks. Information from the FY20 PPS Standard Pay Tables and from the contractor (Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research) were used for salary information. Duties for these positions include data processing, back end data management, application testing, application maintenance, maintaining tablet inventory, tablet set up and replacement, VMS testing, electronic logbook training, outreach, follow-ups, etc. OLE will bundle the logbook data transmission with existing VMS data costs at no additional charge to the Federal government, so these costs are not included here.

Cost Descriptions	Grade/ Step	Loaded Salary /Cost	% of Effort	Fringe (if Applicable)	Cost per unit	Units per year	Total Cost to Government
Federal employees	ZA03-01	\$74,931.50	40				\$29,972.60
	ZS-04-03	\$62,651.50	40				\$25,060.60
	ZP-03-03	\$99,740.50	55				\$54,857.28
	ZP-03-03	\$99,740.50	5				\$4,987.03
Contractors	N16	\$52,464.00	100				\$52,464.00
	N20	\$61,380.00	90				\$55,242.00
	N17	\$54,576.00	90				\$49,118.40
	N17	\$54,576.00	40				\$21,830.40
Travel							0
Other Costs							0
Hardware					\$800	50	\$40,000
Printing Costs							\$2,900
TOTAL							\$336,432.31

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

The following tables show the changes in the number of respondents, responses, time estimates, labor costs, and miscellaneous costs; and explain the reasons for these changes.

Information Collection	Respondents		Responses		Burden Hours		Reason for change or adjustment
	Current Renewal / Revision	Previous Renewal / Revision	Current Renewal / Revision	Previous Renewal / Revision	Current Renewal / Revision	Previous Renewal / Revision	
Pacific Islands Logbook and Sales Report Forms, experimental fishing reports	328	258	23,580	23,580	6,710	13,572	
Pelagic longline paper logbooks	23	200 (paper and E-logs combined)	2,300	23,000 (paper and E-logs combined)	1,341	13,417	Decreased number of respondents and burden hours. We estimate that slightly more than 10% of respondents will use paper logbooks.
Pelagic longline	207	n/a	20,700	n/a	5,175	n/a	Increased number of respondents

electronic logbooks							to include the estimated number of individuals. Added estimates for electronic logbooks. Recalculated burden estimate based on trials of electronic logbook form.
All other Pacific Islands Logbook and Sales Report Forms, experimental fishing reports	98	98	580	580	194	155	Slight burden increase due to improved estimates of form response time and adjusting for previous rounding.
Crustacean landing/offloading notice	10	10	50	50	4	4	Added respondents for notifications, other logbooks, etc. Some respondents are duplicated. Number of pre-trip notification responses reduced due to previous administrative error. Slight increase in claim for lost fishing time due to updated form response time estimate.
Claim for lost fishing time	5	5	10	10	2	1	
Protected Species Zone entry/exit	25	25	200	200	17	17	
Pre-trip notification	200	200	1,600	1,650	133	138	
Total for Collection	568	258*	25,440	25,490	6,865	13,732	
Difference	+310		-50		-6,867		

Information Collection	Labor Costs		Miscellaneous Costs		Reason for change or adjustment
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	
Pacific Islands Logbook and Sales Report Forms, experimental fishing reports	\$221,155.34	n/a	\$495	\$13,055	Costs in previous renewal entered into ROCIS as "13,055" in error, true costs (represented below) were "1,355"
Pelagic longline paper logbooks	\$44,196.06	n/a	\$126.50	\$1,300.00	Added estimated labor cost, updated copying and mailing costs to about 10% of previous cost.
Pelagic longline electronic logbooks	\$170,568	n/a	0	n/a	Added estimated labor cost.
All other Pacific Islands Logbook and Sales Report Forms, experimental fishing reports	\$6,391.28	n/a	\$368.50	\$55.00	Added estimated labor cost. Added costs for mailing forms for fisheries other than Pelagic Longline. Not previously calculated.
Crustacean landing/offloading notice	\$136.78	n/a	\$28	\$0	Cost omitted in previous renewal in error
Claim for lost fishing time	\$55.04	n/a	\$6	\$0	Cost omitted in previous renewal in error
Protected Species Zone entry/exit	\$547.14	n/a	\$0	\$0	Added estimated labor cost.
Pre-trip notification	\$4,377.09	n/a	\$0	\$0	Added estimated labor cost.
Total for Collection	\$226,271	n/a	\$528	\$13,055	
Difference	+\$226,271		-\$12,527		

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

No formal scientific publications based on these collections are planned at this time. The data will be used for fisheries management and protected species reports, FEP amendments, and evaluations by NMFS and the Council. However, subsequent use of the data collected over a series of years may include scientific papers and publications.

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

The expiration date for OMB approval will be displayed on all electronic and paper logbooks as soon as possible after the revision and extension have been approved.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in “Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions.”

There are no exceptions for compliance with provisions in the certification statement. The agency certifies compliance with [5 CFR 1320.9](#) and the related provisions of [5 CFR 1320.8\(b\)\(3\)](#).