

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

SUPPORTING STATEMENT PART A

Abstract

This Supporting Statement describes an extension of the currently approved information collection in OMB control no. 0648-0214. Reporting requirements for all collections under 0648-0214 would not change, including vessels fishing under Pacific Islands Region permits for pelagic longline fishing, crustaceans, precious corals, bottomfish, and other pelagic fisheries. The current information collection would be continued.

Vessel operators or owners in Federally-managed fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (PIR) are required to provide certain information about their fishing activities, catch, and interactions with protected species by submitting reports to National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), per [50 CFR Part 665.14](#)¹. These data are needed to determine the condition of fish stocks and whether current management measures are having the intended effects, to evaluate the benefits and costs of changes in management measures, and to monitor and respond to accidental takes of endangered and threatened species, including seabirds, sea turtles, and marine mammals.

The reports are submitted using paper logbooks or electronic logbooks (computer tablets or other devices) to the NMFS Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center. The Hawaii and American Samoa pelagic longline fisheries will submit reports using electronic logbooks, although paper logbooks will be used if there are equipment or transmission failures. Electronic logbooks collect the same information as paper logbooks. All other PIR fisheries use paper logbooks only.

Longline vessel operators are also required to submit pre-trip notifications, including information on trip type, departure time, and transit through a protected species zone per [50 CFR 665.803](#)². Other fisheries are required to submit notifications of trip return, unloading, or sales reports per regulations in multiple Subparts of [50 CFR 665](#)³.

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),

1 <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CFR-2024-title50-vol13/CFR-2024-title50-vol13-sec665-14>

2 <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CFR-2024-title50-vol13/CFR-2024-title50-vol13-sec665-803>

3 <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CFR-2024-title50-vol13/CFR-2024-title50-vol13-part665>

through regulations at [50 CFR 600](#)⁴, 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).⁵ 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 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.

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](#)⁶). Logbook requirements for longline vessels fishing for tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) are satisfied through domestic regulations at [50 CFR 660.708](#)⁷. 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))

4 <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/chapter-VI/part-600>

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

6 <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/chapter-III/part-300/subpart-C>

7 <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/chapter-VI/part-660/subpart-K/section-660.708>

	(PRIA = Pacific Remote Island Areas)
Pelagic Squid Jig	- 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)	- 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)) - Pre-landing notice (no form) (§665.144(a)(1); §665.244(a)(1); §665.444(a)(1)) - Pre-offloading notice (no form) (§665.144(a)(2); §665.244(a)(2); §665.444(a)(2)) - At-sea catch report (no form) (§665.252(c))
Bottomfish	- 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))
Main Hawaiian Islands Non-commercial Bottomfish	- Logbooks: catch and effort data and protected species interactions (§665.14(b))
Coral Reef Ecosystem Fishing	- Logbooks: catch and effort data and protected species interactions (§665.14(b)) - At-sea notifications (§665.126); (§665.226); (§665.224); (§665.426); (§665.626) - Transshipment Reports (§665.14(c))
Precious Corals	- Logbooks: catch and effort data and protected species interactions (§665.14(b)) - Sales report (in logbook) (§665.14(b))
Experimental Fishing Permits	- Experimental fishing reports (no form) (§665.17(e)(4)(vi))

2. Indicate 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.

Logbooks are important for determining the condition of the stocks and evaluating the effectiveness of management measures. 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 Management Unit Species (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 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.

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 are 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.

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.

Current regulations for fishing under the Pelagic FEP require vessel operators with Hawaii longline permits and American Samoa Large Vessel (≥ 50 ft length overall) longline permits to record and submit catch information on NMFS-approved electronic logbooks (tablet computers). This requirement enhances the efficiency and accuracy of reporting and recordkeeping. Fishermen record and submit e-log data to NMFS within 24 hours after a fishing day via the NMFS-provided vessel monitoring system (VMS). Reporting of catch and effort data electronically in association with VMS units simplifies the collection and reduces the burden on fishermen.

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. Electronic reporting alternatives will be considered for these other fisheries.

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 involves small businesses or other small entities, describe the methods used to minimize burden.

All entities subject to information collections under OMB Control No. 0648-0214 are small business entities of similar sizes and affected comparably to the others participating in the fishery (see, [50 CFR 200.2⁸](#)). The collections do not impose a significant burden on these small businesses because (1) no special measures are needed to accommodate different sized businesses; (2) NMFS seeks the minimum amount of data needed to effectively monitor and regulate FEP fisheries; (3) there are no new reporting elements for any of the fisheries; and (4) NMFS provides the logbooks at no cost to fishermen, including paying the costs of the longline fisheries' electronic logbook hardware, software, data transmission, and training.

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. Without these collections, or if conducted

⁸ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/chapter-II/subchapter-A/part-200/section-200.2>

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. This collection allows NMFS to track MUS catch to forecast when fishing catch limits will be reached and help maximize sustainable catch. Logbook data also help NMFS monitor potential adverse impacts on protected species and the ecosystem.

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 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, except that logbooks for fishing trips in the Pacific Remote Island Areas (PRIA) must be submitted within 30 days after the end of the 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.

It requires respondents to submit proprietary trade secrets and confidential information, and NMFS has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law. See the response to Question 10.

It does not require respondents to submit more than an original copy of any document.

It does not require respondents to retain records for more than three years. No health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records are collected.

It has no connection with any statistical survey.

It does not require the use of statistical data classification not reviewed or approved by OMB.

It does not include a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use.

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 60-day Federal Register notice for the proposed extension on December 9, 2025, ([90 FR 57030⁹](#)). The comment period ended February 9, 2026. No comments were received from the public during the comment period.

NMFS consulted with 4 stakeholders from the fishing industry to obtain their views on the need for and practical utility of the data collected, the accuracy of the burden and frequency of collection, suggestions to minimize the burden, and ways to improve the clarity of instructions and forms. Comments were received regarding the Pelagic Longline Electronic Logbook:

“Yes, the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information is accurate. No suggestions on ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information at this time. No suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected at this time and yes, the forms and instructions are clear and easy to understand.”

“Our Captain says everything is great and the logbook is so easy to use and less time consuming than paper logbook [sic].”

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 system 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 216-100¹⁰](#), 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.

Electronic logbook data saved on NMFS-provided computer tablets and transmitted to NMFS are encrypted. Collected paper logs are stored in secure office areas. NMFS federal employees and contractors working on logbooks follow identical procedures for maintaining logbook information confidentiality.

⁹ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/12/09/2025-22317/agency-information-collection-activities-submission-to-the-office-of-management-and-budget-omb-for>

¹⁰ <https://www.noaa.gov/organization/administration/nao-216-100-protection-of-confidential-fisheries-statistics>

Collection of this information is covered by the following system of record notices: [NOAA-6](#)¹¹, Fishermen’s Statistical Data, and [NOAA-19](#)¹², Permits and Registrations for United States Federally Regulated Fisheries. PII and BII are represented in privacy impact assessment [NOAA4960](#)¹³.

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. 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.

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 576 total respondents, approximately 281 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 6,741. The estimated number of responses per year is 27,061. The estimated annual cost is \$190,096.

We used the May 2024 Occupational Employment and Wages for First-Line Supervisors of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers (45-1011) in Hawaii, considering vessel operators to be in this category. The hourly mean wage rate for Hawaii is listed in the table at <https://data.bls.gov/oes/#/area/1500000>.

11 <https://www.commerce.gov/node/4998>

12 <https://www.commerce.gov/node/4991>

13 https://www.commerce.gov/sites/default/files/2025-05/NOAA4960%20PIA%20FY25-%20SAOP_Approved.pdf

Information Collection	Type of Respondent (e.g., Occupational Title)	# of Respondents / Year (a)	Annual # of Responses / Respondent (b)	Total # of Annual Responses (c) = (a) x (b)	Burden Mins / Response (d)	Total Annual Burden Hrs (e) = (c) x (d)	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		281		24,763		6,530		\$184,148
<i>Pelagic longline paper logbooks</i>	Vessel operator or owner	10	100	1,000	35	583	\$28.20	\$16,441
<i>Pelagic longline electronic logbooks</i>	Vessel operator or owner	235	100	23,500	15	5,875	\$28.20	\$165,675
<i>Longline observer safety reporting</i>	Vessel operator or owner	3	1	3	5	0	\$28.20	\$0
<i>PRIA Troll & Handline logbook</i>	Vessel operator or owner	1	6	6	25	3	\$28.20	\$85
<i>Pelagic Squid Jig logbook</i>	Vessel operator or owner	5	6	30	25	13	\$28.20	\$367
<i>Crustacean logbook</i>	Vessel operator or owner	5	12	60	15	15	\$28.20	\$423
<i>Crustacean sales report</i>	Vessel operator or owner	5	12	60	10	10	\$28.20	\$282
<i>Bottomfish logbook</i>	Vessel operator or owner	5	7	35	30	18	\$28.20	\$508
<i>CNMI bottomfish sales report</i>	Vessel operator or owner	5	10	50	10	8	\$28.20	\$226
<i>Precious coral logbook</i>	Vessel operator or owner	3	4	12	15	3	\$28.20	\$85
<i>Precious coral sales report</i>	Vessel operator or owner	3	2	6	10	1	\$28.20	\$28
<i>Experimental fishing</i>	Vessel operator or	1	1	1	35	1	\$28.20	\$28

<i>report</i>	owner							
Crustacean landing/offloading notice	Vessel operator or owner	5	10	50	5	4	\$28.20	\$113
Claim for lost fishing time	Vessel operator or owner	5	2	10	10	2	\$28.20	\$56
Protected Species Zone entry/exit	Vessel operator or owner	25	8	200	5	17	\$28.20	\$479
Pre-trip notification	Vessel operator or owner	244	8	1,952	5	162	\$28.20	\$4,568
Non-Commercial Bottomfish Trip Reports	Vessel operator or owner	5	4	20	20	7	\$28.20	\$197
Pacific Islands Region Coral Reef Ecosystem Daily Catch Report	Vessel operator or owner	5	6	30	30	15	\$28.20	\$423
Pacific Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Transshipment Log	Vessel operator or owner	1	6	6	15	2	\$28.20	\$56
Pacific Islands Region Coral Reef Ecosystem At-Sea Notification	Vessel operator or owner	5	6	30	3	2	\$28.20	\$56
TOTALS		576		27,061		6,741		\$190,096

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 or capital costs for complying with these information collection requirements. NMFS provides paper logbook forms.

Longline respondents must 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 may be used as a backup. Costs for data transmission via the NMFS-provided VMS is paid for by the Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC) .

The annual total cost to pelagic longline respondents is estimated at \$39 for postage associated with mailing completed paper longline logbooks to NMFS. Paper logbooks have a carbonless duplicate, so no photocopying is required. In addition, NMFS provides a secure logbook dropbox at the Honolulu fish auction (United Fishing Agency) at Pier 38, where most fish are landed. Paper logbooks are also received at the Honolulu Service Center, which is in close proximity. A dropbox is provided in American Samoa. We estimate that only about 5% will be mailed to the PIFSC and 95% submitted by dropbox. 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 (\$0.78) per logbook. The estimated annual cost for the observer safety notifications is \$5 per notification, which will generally be made by satellite phone. At 3 expected responses per year, the total estimated cost is \$15 per year. The overall total annual cost burden for all collections is estimated at \$370.68 for mailing logbooks and reports to NMFS.

Information Collection	# of Respondents / Year (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	285		24,763		\$257
<i>Pelagic longline paper logbooks (mailed)</i>	5	10	50	\$0.78	\$39
<i>Pelagic longline paper logbooks (dropbox)</i>	9	105.5	950	\$0.00	\$0
<i>Pelagic longline electronic logbooks</i>	235	100	23,500	\$0.00	\$0
<i>Longline observer safety reporting</i>	3	1	3	\$5.00	\$15
<i>PRIA Troll & Handline logbook</i>	1	6	6	\$0.78	\$5
<i>Pelagic Squid Jig logbook</i>	5	6	30	\$0.78	\$230
<i>Crustacean logbook</i>	5	12	60	\$0.78	\$47
<i>Crustacean sales report</i>	5	12	60	\$0.78	\$47
<i>Bottomfish logbook</i>	5	7	35	\$0.78	\$27
<i>CNMI bottomfish sales report</i>	5	10	50	\$0.78	\$39
<i>Precious coral logbook</i>	3	4	12	\$0.78	\$9
<i>Precious coral sales report</i>	3	2	6	\$0.78	\$5

<i>Experimental fishing report</i>	1	1	1	\$0.78	\$1
Crustacean landing/offloading notice	5	10	50	\$0.78	\$39
Claim for lost fishing time	5	2	10	\$0.78	\$8
Protected Species Zone entry/exit	25	8	200	\$0.00	\$0
Pre-trip notification	244	8	1,952	\$0.00	\$0
Non-Commercial Bottomfish Trip Reports	5	4	20	\$0.78	\$16
Pacific Islands Region Coral Reef Ecosystem Daily Catch Report	5	6	30	\$0.78	\$23
Pacific Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Transshipment Log	1	6	6	\$0.78	\$5
Pacific Islands Region Coral Reef Ecosystem At-Sea Notification	5	6	30	\$0.78	\$23
TOTALS			27,061		\$371

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 \$457,079 per year (rounded to the nearest integer). There are purchase and maintenance costs to the Federal government for the electronic logbooks. The tablet lifecycle is estimated to be three years with an annual cost of approximately \$20,000 based on an anticipated 50 tablets procured each year at \$400 per tablet. There is also an estimated cost of \$2,150 for printing paper logbooks. Information from the FY26 PPS Standard Pay Tables¹⁴ and from the contractor pay tables (Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research [CIMAR] and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission [PSMFC]) were used for salary information. A multiplier of 1.5 was applied to Federal salaries to obtain the loaded rates. Duties for these positions include data processing, data entry, data validations and vessel operator follow-ups for corrections, back-end data management, application testing, application maintenance, maintaining tablet inventory, tablet set up and replacement, VMS testing, electronic logbook training, outreach, etc.

Cost Descriptions	Grade/ Step	Loaded Salary /Cost	% of Effort	Fringe (if Applicable)	Cost per unit	Units per year	Total Cost to Government
Federal employees							
	ZS-04-03	\$113,760	60				\$68,256
	ZP-04-01	\$206,405	40				\$82,562
Contractors							

14 <https://www.commerce.gov/sites/default/files/2026-01/CAPS%20Standard%20Pay%20Tables%202026.pdf>

	N 14	\$87,792	25				\$21,948
	HI 11-12	\$120,282	90				\$108,254
	HI 7-9	\$82,938	65				\$53,910
Travel							\$0
Other Costs							\$0
Elog Data Transmission					\$625	160	\$100,000
Hardware					\$400	50	\$20,000
Printing Costs							\$2,150
TOTAL							\$457,079

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. They also provide explanations 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	281	328	24,763	23,580	6,530	6,710	Revised numbers based on forms received annually
Crustacean landing/offloading notice	5	10	50	50	4	4	Revised number of respondents based on forms received annually
Claim for lost fishing time	5	5	10	10	2	2	No changes.
Protected Species Zone entry/exit	25	25	200	200	17	17	No changes
Pre-trip notification	244	200	1,952	1,600	162	133	Revised number of respondents and responses based on forms received annually
Non-Commercial Bottomfish Trip Reports (from 0648-0577)	5	20	20	80	7	27	Revised estimated number of respondents and responses based on number of permit holders
Pacific Islands Region Coral Reef Ecosystem Daily Catch Report	5	5	30	30	15	15	No changes.

Pacific Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Transshipment Log	1	1	6	6	2	2	
Pacific Islands Region Coral Reef Ecosystem At-Sea Notification	5	5	30	30	2	2	
Total for Collection	576	599	27,061	25,586	6,741	6,912	
Difference	-23		1,475		-171		

Information Collection	Miscellaneous Costs		Reason for change or adjustment
	Current	Previous	
Pacific Islands Logbook and Sales Report Forms, experimental fishing reports	\$257	\$495	Mailing costs decreased as more respondents used elogs.
Crustacean landing/offloading notice	\$39	\$28	Postage cost increased.
Claim for lost fishing time	\$8	\$6	Postage cost increased.
Protected Species Zone entry/exit	\$0	\$0	
Pre-trip notification	\$0	\$0	Revised number of respondents.
Non-Commercial Bottomfish Trip Reports (from 0648-0577)	\$16	\$44	Revised number of respondents.
Pacific Islands Region Coral Reef Ecosystem Daily Catch Report	\$23	\$17	Postage cost increased.
Pacific Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Transshipment Log	\$5	\$3	
Pacific Islands Region Coral Reef Ecosystem At-Sea Notification	\$23	\$0	
Total for Collection	\$371	\$593	
Difference	-\$222		

The costs to the federal government increased by \$79,250 because it was decided that NMFS would cover elog data transmission costs.

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.

NOAA 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. Although the information collected is not expected to be disseminated directly to the public, results may be used in scientific, management, technical or general informational publications. 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](#).

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.

The expiration date for OMB approval will be displayed on all electronic and paper logbooks.

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

The agency certifies compliance with [5 CFR 1320.9](#) and the related provisions of [5 CFR 1320.8\(b\)\(3\)](#).

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

This collection does not employ statistical methods.