

MULTI-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES
CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2006

APRIL 27, 2006.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. POMBO, from the Committee on Resources,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 4686]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Resources, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4686) to reauthorize various fisheries management laws, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Multi-State and International Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 2006”.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT OF 1986.

Section 308 of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4107) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce for apportionment to carry out the purposes of this title \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012.”; and

(2) in subsection (c) by striking “\$850,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004, and \$900,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006” and inserting “\$900,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012”.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION ACT.

Section 4 of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 757d) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act not to exceed \$4,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012.”.

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF DUNGENESS CRAB FISHERY MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1996.

Section 203 of Public Law 105–384 (16 U.S.C. 1856 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (i) by striking “2006” and inserting “2016”;

(2) in subsection (j)—

(A) by inserting “REPORT.—” after “(j)”;

(B) by striking “health” and inserting “status”; and

(C) by striking “California.” and inserting “California, including—

“(1) stock status and trends throughout its range;

“(2) a description of applicable research and scientific review processes used to determine stock status and trends; and

“(3) measures implemented or planned that are designed to prevent or end overfishing in the fishery.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the ‘Dungeness Crab Fishery Management Act of 1996’.”.

SEC. 5. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS CONVENTION ACT OF 1975.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 10 of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (16 U.S.C. 971h) is amended by striking so much as precedes subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act, including use for payment of the United States share of the joint expenses of the Commission as provided in Article X of the Convention, \$5,495,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012.”.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FISH HABITAT.**—Section 3 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 971a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Commissioners should seek to include ecosystem considerations in fisheries management, including the conservation of fish habitat.”.

SEC. 6. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION ACT OF 1995.

Section 211 of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 5610) is amended by striking “2006” and inserting “2012”.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 4686 is to reauthorize various fisheries management laws, and for other purposes.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

H.R. 4686 would reauthorize appropriations for the following statutes: the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986; the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of 1965; the authority of States of Washington, Oregon, and California to manage the Dungeness crab fishery; the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975; and the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995.

INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT OF 1986

The Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act (IFA, 16 U.S.C. 4101 *et seq.*) was enacted to encourage the management of fishery resources across jurisdictional boundaries. These include: nearshore fisheries in waters under the jurisdiction of one or more States and the federal government, fisheries resources that migrate between the waters of several States bordering the Great Lakes, or fisheries for which an interstate management plan exists.

Under IFA, grants are made to States for research projects supporting interstate or federally-managed fisheries. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide funds for research programs to enhance the management of interjurisdictional fisheries. State eligibility criteria and funding apportionment are designed to create

incentives for States to engage in cooperative interstate fishery management. In Fiscal Year 2004, \$2,410,200 was apportioned to 25 coastal States (including Idaho), five territories, six Great Lakes States (including Vermont), and the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission.

IFA also authorizes the National Marine Fisheries Service to assist in funding the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commissions in developing interstate fishery management plans. In Fiscal Year 2004, each of the Commissions received \$247,400 in funding. In addition, IFA authorizes emergency grants to States to help mitigate the impacts of commercial fisheries resource disasters. The federal government's share of any disaster assistance program may not exceed 75 percent of the total projected cost.

IFA was last authorized as a part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Hydrographic Services Improvement Act in 2002.

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION ACT OF 1965

The Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (AFCA, 16 U.S.C. 757a *et seq.*) was enacted for the purpose of managing, conserving, and enhancing anadromous fishery resources, which are species of fish that spend part of their life cycle in the ocean and ascend rivers to spawn. AFCA establishes the only comprehensive federal grant program specifically designed to assist anadromous fish resources. Among the species covered by AFCA are salmon, shad, steelhead trout, striped bass, sturgeon, and walleye, all of which contribute significantly to fishery programs in 32 coastal States and the Great Lake States.

AFCA authorizes the federal government to enter into cooperative agreements with States and other non-federal organizations for projects to carry out the objectives of the AFCA. Federal assistance is authorized in the form of matching grants for fisheries research projects, construction and maintenance of fish hatcheries, fish ladders, and other facilities, and the collection of statistical data. Participants are required to provide 50 percent of the project costs. Projects implemented by more than one State are eligible to receive up to 66 percent federal support, and projects involving fishery resources managed under an interstate management plan are entitled to federal support of up to 90 percent.

AFCA was last authorized in 2002, as a part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Hydrographic Services Improvement Act.

AUTHORITY OF STATES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA TO MANAGE DUNGENESS CRAB FISHERY

The Pacific Ocean fishery for Dungeness crab (*Cancer magister*) is conducted in the State waters of California, Oregon, and Washington and in the federal waters of the exclusive economic zone adjacent to those States. A related tribal fishery is conducted under the provisions of a court order (*United States v. Washington*) in ocean areas designated by regulation as tribal "usual and accustomed" areas.

Conservation and management regulations are implemented and enforced by the three States and the tribal governments. These reg-

ulations include: limits on the size and sex of crabs that can be legally harvested; season opening and closing dates; and in the case of tribal fisheries areas and periods of time when harvesting is limited to tribal fishermen. All three States have enacted laws which limit entry into the crab fishery and which prohibit non-permitted vessels from landing crab in the State. A Memorandum of Agreement is in effect among the three States which requires cooperation in setting size, sex, and season limits.

Due to a portion of the fishery occurring in the federal waters of the exclusive economic zone, the States were limited in their ability to enforce regulations against vessels registered under the laws of other States. Congress enacted Section 112(d) of Public Law 104-297 (16 U.S.C. 1856 note) in 1996, which provided limited interim authority for the three States to enforce certain State regulations against all vessels operating in the exclusive economic zone and fishing for Dungeness crab. This interim authority expired in 1999.

In 1998, Congress passed the Dungeness Crab Conservation and Management Act (Public Law 105-384) which extended the management authority through 2001. Based on recommendations from the Tri-State Committee and the Pacific Fishery Management Council, Congress changed the management authority to clarify the ban on vessels not permitted to harvest Dungeness crab and extended State authority over the Dungeness crab fishery to all laws and regulations, except those limiting entry. Public Law 107-77, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 2002, extended the management authority through 2006.

ATLANTIC TUNAS CONVENTION ACT OF 1975

The Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA, 16 U.S.C. 971 et seq.) is the implementing legislation for the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), an international treaty for the conservation and management of highly migratory tuna and tuna-like species of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Mediterranean Ocean. These species include bluefin, yellowfin, albacore, skipjack, and bigeye tunas as well as swordfish, marlin, and spearfish. These fish travel between high seas areas and the exclusive economic zones of countries bordering the Atlantic Ocean and, thus, may be subject to a wide range of regulations. Due to the immense distances covered by these types of fish, ICCAT sought to establish uniform, international regulations for these commercially valuable, but quickly declining living marine resources.

ICCAT was originally negotiated in 1966. To date, 41 countries, including the United States, the European Community, Japan, and Canada are signatories to ICCAT. Although the Senate ratified ICCAT in 1967, nine years passed before enactment of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act. ATCA has been amended several times, most recently in 2002.

ATCA delineates the involvement of the United States in ICCAT. It establishes such necessary procedures as the selection of the U.S. delegates to the ICCAT Commission, the U.S. Advisory Committee, and Species Working Groups. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to administer and enforce all provisions of ICCAT and ATCA, and may adopt necessary and appropriate regulations for

this mandate. The regulations may establish open and closed seasons, fish size requirements and catch limitations, incidental catch restrictions, and observer coverage. ATCA also details civil penalties, enforcement provisions, and an authorization of appropriations.

The 2002 amendments to ATCA reauthorized appropriations through Fiscal Year 2006.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION ACT OF 1995

The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 (NAFCA, 16 U.S.C. 5601 *et seq.*) is the implementing legislation for the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) was established in 1979 under the terms of the Convention. While the U.S. participated in the NAFO negotiations, signed the original Convention, and the Senate gave its advice and consent to it in 1983, the U.S. had not acceded to the Convention, pending the adoption of implementing legislation. It was not until 1995 that implementing legislation was passed, and at the 1996 meeting the U.S. participated as a contracting party. Currently, there are 13 contracting parties participating in NAFO, including the U.S., Japan, Russia, Canada, the European Union, and Norway.

The Convention Area extends in the northwest Atlantic Ocean from North Carolina to Baffin Bay, Canada. Within the Convention Area, but outside the exclusive economic zones of northwest Atlantic coastal States, is an area designated as the NAFO Regulatory Area. NAFO has established and maintained conservation and management measures in the Regulatory Area since 1979. Measures taken include total allowable catches and member nation quotas by species; data recording and reporting requirements; minimum size limitations; net mesh size restrictions; chafing gear requirements; and notification, registration and hailing requirements for fishing vessels operating in the Regulatory Area.

The species of fish managed in NAFO Regulatory Area include cod, yellowtail flounder, American plaice, witch flounder, capelin, redfish, Greenland halibut, squid, and shrimp. The species that currently have directed fishing include redfish, yellowtail flounder, Greenland halibut, squid and shrimp.

NAFCA was last reauthorized in 2002 and the authorized appropriations of \$500,000 expire in Fiscal Year 2006.

COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 4686 was introduced on February 1, 2006, by Congressman Wayne T. Gilchrest, (R-MD). The bill was referred to the Committee on Resources, and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Oceans. On February 16, 2006, the Subcommittee held a hearing on the bill. On March 29, 2006, the Full Resources Committee met to consider H.R. 4686. The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Oceans was discharged from further consideration of the bill by unanimous consent. Chairman Richard Pombo (R-CA) offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute which would reduce the overall authorization of appropriations to \$98.37 million. It would also extend the States' management au-

thority for Dungeness crab to 2016. The States' reporting requirements on Dungeness crab would be amended to include information on stock status, research activities, and measures to end over-fishing. A Sense of the Congress would be added to the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act, which will urge the U.S. Commissioners to include conservation of habitat measures in management recommendations developed by the ICCAT. The amendment was adopted by unanimous consent. The bill, as amended, was then ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short title

The short title for the bill is "Multi-State and International Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 2006".

Section 2. Reauthorization of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986

This section would reauthorize the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986, including authorization of appropriations to the Department of Commerce for management of interjurisdictional fishery resources and the development of interstate fishery management plans for interjurisdictional fishery resources.

Section 3. Reauthorization and amendment of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act

This section would reauthorize the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, including authorization of appropriations for preservation of fishery resources.

Section 4. Extension of Dungeness Crab Fishery Management Act of 1996

This section would reauthorize the Dungeness Crab Fishery Management Act of 1996, allowing certain States to enforce State laws governing fishing and processing of Dungeness crab fisheries where there is no fishery management plan in effect.

Section 5. Reauthorization of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975

This section would reauthorize the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975, including authorization of appropriations for the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, including use for the payment of the U.S. share of the joint expenses of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas.

Section 6. Reauthorization of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995

This section would reauthorize the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995, including authorization of appropriations for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention, including use for the payment of the U.S. contribution to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Resources' oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. Cost of Legislation. Clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an estimate and a comparison by the Committee of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out this bill. However, clause 3(d)(3)(B) of that Rule provides that this requirement does not apply when the Committee has included in its report a timely submitted cost estimate of the bill prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

2. Congressional Budget Act. As required by clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this bill does not contain any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures.

3. General Performance Goals and Objectives. As required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goal or objective of this bill is to reauthorize various fisheries management laws, and for other purposes.

4. Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate. Under clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following cost estimate for this bill from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:

H.R. 4686—Multi-State and International Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 2006

Summary: H.R. 4686 would authorize appropriations for certain fisheries programs carried out by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Under existing law, authorizations for these programs will expire at the end of fiscal year 2006. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing this bill would cost \$10 million in fiscal year 2007 and \$73 million over the 2007–2011 period. (An additional \$25 million would be spent after 2011, including \$16 million that would be authorized for 2012.) Enacting H.R. 4686 would not increase direct spending or revenues.

This bill contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA); any costs to state, local, or tribal governments would be incurred voluntarily.

H.R. 4686 would reauthorize an existing mandate on the private sector. CBO estimates that the direct costs of extending the mandate (which prohibits fishing for Dungeness crab in certain United States waters without a permit or court order) would fall well

below the annual threshold established by UMRA (\$128 million in 2006, adjusted annually for inflation).

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 4686 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Spending Under Current Law for Fisheries Programs To Be Reauthorized by H.R. 4686:						
Budget Authority/Authorization Level ¹	11	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	10	2	1	0	0	0
Proposed Changes						
Authorization Level	0	16	16	16	16	16
Estimated Outlays	0	10	15	16	16	16
Spending for Specified Fisheries Programs Under H.R. 4686:						
Budget Authority/Authorization Level ¹	11	16	16	16	16	16
Estimated Outlays	10	12	16	16	16	16

¹The 2006 level includes the amounts appropriated for that year for interjurisdictional fisheries and anadromous fish programs and the amounts authorized for that year for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention and the Atlantic Tunas Convention. (2006 funding for the two conventions is shown at the authorized rather than appropriated level because appropriations for those activities is not separately identified from other fisheries funding.)

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 4686 will be enacted by the end of fiscal year 2006 and that the entire amounts authorized will be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning in 2007. Estimated outlays are based on historical spending patterns for NOAA fisheries programs.

H.R. 4686 would authorize appropriations totaling about \$16 million for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012 for financial assistance and other programs carried out under four fisheries acts, including:

- \$5.9 million annually for grants to states and fisheries commissions under the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986,
- \$4.5 million for cooperative agreements with states under the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act,
- \$5.5 million for research and other expenses under the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975, and
- \$0.5 million for implementing the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995, including paying the United States' share of joint expenses of the fisheries commission.

Estimated impact on State, local and tribal governments: H.R. 4686 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA. The bill would authorize funding for states that participate in fish conservation and management activities. Any costs to those states, including matching funds, would result from complying with conditions for receiving federal assistance.

The bill also would extend an existing provision of law that allows Washington, Oregon, and California to continue to manage commercial fishing for Dungeness crabs in federal waters adjacent to their states. Under existing law, the states' authority to manage their fisheries for Dungeness crabs will expire on September 30, 2006. Any costs to those states to continue regulating their fisheries would be incurred voluntarily.

Estimated impact on the private sector: Current law, which is set to expire on September 30, 2006, prohibits vessels from fishing for

Dungeness crab in the exclusive economic zone adjacent to California, Oregon, and Washington without an appropriate state permit or federal court order. H.R. 4686 would extend this mandate through September 30, 2016. Based on information provided by the California Department of Fish and Game, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, CBO estimates that the direct cost of extending the existing mandate would fall well below the annual threshold established by UMRA (\$128 million for 2006, adjusted annually for inflation).

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Deborah Reis. Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Lisa Ramirez-Branum. Impact on the Private Sector: Amy Petz.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 104-4

This bill contains no unfunded mandates.

PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL LAW

This bill is not intended to preempt any State, local or tribal law.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 308 OF THE INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT OF 1986

SEC. 308. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

[(a) GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce for apportionment to carry out the purposes of this title—

[(1) \$5,400,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004; and

[(2) \$5,900,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006.]

(a) *GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce for apportionment to carry out the purposes of this title \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012.*

* * * * *

(c) DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT PLANS.—In addition to the amounts authorized under subsections (a) and (b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce [\$850,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004, and \$900,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006] *\$900,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012*, to support the efforts of the following interstate commissions to develop interstate fishery management plans for interjurisdictional fishery resources:

(1) * * *

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SECTION 4 OF THE ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION ACT

[AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

[SEC. 4. (a)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act not to exceed the following sums:

[(A) \$4,750,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004; and

[(B) \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006.

[(2) Sums appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.

[(b) Not more than \$625,000 of the funds appropriated under this section in any one fiscal year shall be obligated in any one State.]

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act not to exceed \$4,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012.

SECTION 203 OF PUBLIC LAW 105-384

SEC. 203. AUTHORITY OF STATES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA TO MANAGE DUNGENESS CRAB FISHERY.

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(i) **SUNSET.**—This section shall have no force or effect on and after September 30, **[2006]** 2016.

(j) **REPORT.**—Not later than December 31, 2001, and every 2 years thereafter, the Pacific State Marine Fisheries Commission shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the **[health]** *status* and management of the Dungeness Crab fishery located off the coasts of the States of Washington, Oregon, and **[California.]** *California, including—*

- (1) stock status and trends throughout its range;*
- (2) a description of applicable research and scientific review processes used to determine stock status and trends; and*
- (3) measures implemented or planned that are designed to prevent or end overfishing in the fishery.*

(k) **SHORT TITLE.**—*This section may be cited as the “Dungeness Crab Fishery Management Act of 1996”.*

ATLANTIC TUNAS CONVENTION ACT OF 1975

* * * * *

COMMISSIONERS

SEC. 3. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(e) It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Commissioners should seek to include ecosystem considerations in fisheries management, including the conservation of fish habitat.

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【AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

【SEC. 10. (a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act, including use for payment of the United States share of the joint expenses of the Commission as provided in Article X of the Convention, the following sums:

- 【(1) For each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004, \$5,480,000.**
- 【(2) For each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006, \$5,495,000.】**

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act, including use for payment of the United States share of the joint expenses of the Commission as provided in Article X of the Convention, \$5,495,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012.

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SECTION 211 OF THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION ACT OF 1995

SEC. 211. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title, including use for payment as the United States contribution to the Organization as provided in Article XVI of the Convention, \$500,000 for each fiscal year through fiscal year **【2006】** 2012.

