

Issue Brief for Congress

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Fishery, Aquaculture, and Marine Mammal Legislation in the 108th Congress

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SUMMARY

Fish and marine mammals are important resources in open ocean and nearshore coastal areas. Many laws and regulations guide the management of these resources by federal agencies.

Reauthorization of major legislation — the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) — will likely be on the agenda of the 108th Congress, since the authorization of appropriations for both laws expired at the end of FY1999. In the 107th Congress, reauthorization bills were introduced in the House and oversight hearings were held in both Chambers. One House bill was reported and another was marked up, but neither was enacted.

Commercial and sport fishing are jointly managed by the federal government and individual states. States have jurisdiction generally within 3 miles of the coast. Beyond state jurisdiction and out to 200 miles, the federal government manages fisheries under the MSFCMA through eight regional fishery management councils. Beyond 200 miles, the United States participates in international agreements relating to specific areas or species.

Legislation related to commercial and sport fisheries enacted by the 107th Congress provided funding for capacity reduction programs for New England fisheries; modified terms of the American Fisheries Act; extended state authority to manage West Coast Dungeness crab; required a report on efforts to expand promoting, marketing, and purchasing U.S. pouched and canned salmon; authorized

a feasibility study of fish passage at Chiloquin Dam, OR; authorized the waiver of state fishing regulations at military facilities; extended the interstate compact relating to Atlantic salmon restoration for 20 years; extended Coast Guard fishing vessel safety programs; and extended priorities for Sea Grant College Program competitive grants.

Aquaculture — the farming of fish, shellfish, and other aquatic animals and plants in a controlled environment — is expanding rapidly, both in the United States and abroad. In the United States, important species cultured include catfish, salmon, shellfish, and trout. Legislation related to aquaculture enacted by the 107th Congress extended authorization for aquaculture research facilities, reauthorized the National Aquaculture Act, defined what fish may be labeled and advertised as catfish, and required labeling both farm-raised and wild fish as to country of origin and to distinguish between wild and farm-raised fish.

Marine mammals are protected under the MMPA. This Act authorizes restricted use (“take”) of marine mammals. It addresses specific situations of concern, such as dolphin mortality, which is primarily associated with the eastern tropical Pacific tuna fishery. Legislation enacted by the 107th Congress related to marine mammals required the National Park Service to prepare an environmental impact statement on vessel entries to Glacier Bay National Park to assess possible impacts on whales and authorized the emergency towing of Alaskan subsistence-harvested whales to prevent loss.

MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On February 3, 2003, the Bush Administration released its FY2004 budget request for federal agencies, including \$732 million for NOAA Fisheries. On January 23, 2003, the Senate passed an amended H.J.Res. 2, to provide FY2003 appropriations for most fishery, aquaculture, and marine mammal programs. On January 7, 2003, the 108th Congress convened. (Members and staff may request e-mail notification of new CRS reports in the areas of marine and freshwater fisheries, aquaculture, and marine mammal issues by contacting Gene Buck at [gbuck@crs.loc.gov] and requesting to be added to his notification list.)

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

Commercial and Sport Fisheries: Background and Issues

Historically, coastal states managed marine sport and commercial fisheries in nearshore waters, where most seafood was caught. However, as fishing techniques improved, fishermen ventured farther offshore. Before the 1950s, the federal government assumed limited responsibility for marine fisheries, responding primarily to international fishery concerns and treaties (by enacting implementing legislation for treaties; *e.g.*, the Northern Pacific Halibut Act in 1937) as well as to interstate fishery conflicts (by consenting to interstate fishery compacts; *e.g.*, the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact in 1947). In the late 1940s and early 1950s, several Latin American nations proclaimed marine jurisdictions extending 200 miles offshore. This action was denounced by those within the United States and other distant-water fishing nations who sought to preserve access for far-ranging fishing vessels. Beginning in the 1950s (Atlantic) and 1960s (Pacific), increasing numbers of foreign fishing vessels steamed into U.S. offshore waters to catch the substantially unexploited seafood resources. Since the United States then claimed only a 3-mile jurisdiction (in 1964, P.L. 88-308 prohibited fishing by foreign-flag vessels within 3 miles of the coast; in 1966, P.L. 89-658 proclaimed an expanded 12-mile exclusive U.S. fishery jurisdiction), foreign vessels could fish many of the same stocks caught by U.S. fishermen. U.S. fishermen deplored this “foreign encroachment” and alleged that overfishing was causing stress on, or outright depletion of, fish stocks. The unsuccessful Law of the Sea Treaty negotiations in the 1970s provided impetus for unilateral U.S. action.

The enactment of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (FCMA) in 1976 (later renamed the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act and more recently the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA) [<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/magact/>]) ushered in a new era of federal marine fishery management. The FCMA was signed into law on April 13, 1976, after several years of debate. On March 1, 1977, marine fishery resources within 200 miles of all U.S. coasts, but outside state jurisdiction, came under federal jurisdiction, and an entirely new multifaceted regional management system began allocating fishing rights, with priority given to domestic enterprise.

Today, individual states manage marine fisheries in inshore and coastal waters (generally within 3 miles of the coast). Interstate coordination occurs through three regional (Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific) interstate marine fishery commissions, created by congressionally-approved compacts. Beyond state waters, out to 200 miles, the federal government manages fish and shellfish resources for which fishery management plans (FMPs) have been developed under the MSFCMA. Individual states manage fishermen operating state-registered vessels under state regulations consistent with any existing federal FMP when fishing in inshore state waters and, in the absence of a federal FMP, wherever they fish.

Primary federal management authority was vested in NOAA Fisheries (formerly the National Marine Fisheries Service [<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/>]) within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the Department of Commerce. The 200-mile fishery conservation zone was superseded by an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), proclaimed by President Reagan on March 10, 1983 (Presidential Proclamation 5030).

Eight Regional Fishery Management Councils were created by the FCMA [<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/councils/>]. Council members are appointed by the Secretary of Commerce from lists of candidates knowledgeable of fishery resources, provided by coastal state Governors. The Councils prepare FMPs for those fisheries that they determine require active federal management. After public hearings, revised FMPs are submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for approval. Approved plans are implemented through regulations published in the *Federal Register*. Together these Councils have implemented 39 FMPs for various fish and shellfish resources, with 7 additional plans in various stages of development. Some plans are created for an individual species or a few related ones (*e.g.*, FMPs for red drum by the South Atlantic Council, for northern anchovy by the Pacific Council, and for shrimp by the Gulf of Mexico Council). Others are developed for larger species assemblages inhabiting similar habitats (*e.g.*, FMPs for Gulf of Alaska groundfish by the North Pacific Council and for reef fish by the Gulf of Mexico Council). Many of the implemented plans have been amended (one more than 30 times), and three have been developed and implemented jointly by two or more Councils. The MSFCMA was last reauthorized in 1996 by P.L. 104-297, the Sustainable Fisheries Act [<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/sfaguide/>]. This authorization of appropriations expired in FY1999.

Under initial FCMA authority, a substantial portion of the fish catch from federal offshore waters was allocated to foreign fishing fleets. However, the 1980 American Fisheries Promotion Act (Title II of P.L. 96-561) and other FCMA amendments orchestrated a decrease in foreign catch allocations as domestic fishing and processing industries expanded. Foreign catch from the U.S. EEZ declined from about 3.8 billion pounds in 1977 to zero since 1992. Commensurate with the decline of foreign catch, domestic offshore catch in federal waters increased dramatically, from about 1.6 billion pounds (1977) to more than 6.3 billion pounds (1993). Total (U.S. and foreign) offshore fishery landings from the U.S. EEZ increased about 24% between 1977 and 1986-1988 to a peak of 6.65 billion pounds, but declined slightly to stabilize over the next decade.

In 2001, U.S. commercial fishermen landed about 7.3 billion pounds of edible, unprocessed fish and shellfish [<http://www.st.nmfs.gov/commercial/index.html>] from combined state, federal, and international waters, worth almost \$ 3.1 billion at the dock. Imports of mostly processed products supplied another 4.1 billion pounds, worth about \$9.9

billion. U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$55.3 billion on edible seafood in 2001, with about \$38 billion of that amount spent in restaurants and other food service establishments. In addition, marine recreational anglers caught an estimated 440 million fish in 2001, of which the retained catch was about 262 million pounds [<http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/recreational/queries/index.html>]. In 2001, a nationwide survey [<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/fishing.html>] estimated that marine and freshwater recreational anglers spent almost \$36 billion each year pursuing their sport.

Magnuson Act Reauthorization

Background. The MSFCMA was last reauthorized in 1996 by P.L. 104-297, the Sustainable Fisheries Act; authorization for appropriations expired on September 30, 1999. The 1996 amendments established fish conservation initiatives directing NOAA Fisheries and regional councils to protect essential fish habitat, minimize incidental fish bycatch, and restore overfished stocks. In addition, a host of modifications to regional council management procedures and federal management policy were enacted. NOAA Fisheries contends that implementation of the 1996 amendments has met many of the Act's objectives [<http://www.publicaffairs.noaa.gov/releases99/jan99/noaa99-4.html>]; fishing industry and environmental groups have criticized NOAA Fisheries and regional council implementation efforts. While environmental groups have expressed concerns that NOAA Fisheries and regional councils have not been as responsive as needed on conservation measures, fishing industry representatives are concerned that too stringent an application of conservation measures may cripple commercial fishing and bankrupt many fishermen. A key issue in any reauthorization debate in the 108th Congress may be seeking a balance between conserving fish and maintaining a viable commercial fishing industry.

Congressional Action. At issue for the 108th Congress will be the terms and conditions of provisions designed to reauthorize and amend the MSFCMA to address the concerns of various interest groups. For additional information on reauthorization issues likely to be discussed in the 108th Congress, see CRS Report RL30215, *The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act: Reauthorization Issues for the 107th Congress*. For a side-by-side comparison of the three bills introduced in the 106th Congress to reauthorize the MSFCMA, see CRS Report RS20788, *Legislation in the 106th Congress to Amend and Reauthorize the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act*. A copy of a congressional memorandum, dated September 12, 2002, comparing House and Senate proposals for amending the MSFCMA in the 107th Congress may be requested by contacting Gene Buck directly at [gbuck@crs.loc.gov].

Pacific Salmon

Background. Five species of salmon spawn in Pacific coastal rivers and lakes, after which juveniles migrate to North Pacific ocean waters where they mature. Since these fish may cross several state and national boundaries during their life spans, management is complicated. Threats to salmon include hydropower dams blocking rivers and creating reservoirs, sport and commercial harvest, habitat modification by competing resource industries and human development, and hatcheries seeking to supplement natural production but sometimes unintentionally causing genetic or developmental concerns. In response to declining salmon populations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California, discrete population units have been listed as endangered or threatened species under the Endangered

Species Act. For background on this issue, see CRS Report 98-666 ENR, *Pacific Salmon and Anadromous Trout: Management Under the Endangered Species Act* and CRS Report RL31546, *The Endangered Species Act and Science: The Case of Pacific Salmon*.

To address some of these concerns, the United States and Canada negotiated a bilateral agreement on Pacific salmon in 1985. However, by the mid-1990s, controversy stalled renegotiations to adjust cooperative management of these fish, and U.S.-Canada relations [<http://radio.cbc.ca/news/fish/>] became more antagonistic, including the blockade of an Alaska state ferry by British Columbia fishermen in Prince Rupert, BC, in July 1997. This deadlock was resolved in June 1999 when a new accord was concluded. For additional information on the Pacific Salmon Treaty and new agreement, see CRS Report RL30234, *The Pacific Salmon Treaty: The 1999 Agreement in Historical Perspective*.

Miscellaneous Issues

Trade. H.R. 155 proposes to modify subsidies beneficial to certain foreign competitors with the domestic shrimp industry; no action has been taken on this measure.

Invasive Species. Section 6(c) of S. 144 would exclude state funding for noxious aquatic weed control from a noxious weed control program. H.R. 266 proposes to authorize the National Invasive Species Council. No action has been taken on either of these measures.

Hydropower. Section 102(a)(3)(H) of H.R. 238 would set a goal for Department of Energy hydropower programs to decrease damage to fish and aquatic ecosystems; no action has been taken on this measure.

Recreational Fishing. H.Res. 30 would express concern for continued U.S. recreational fishing access to waters near the Revillagigedo Islands of Mexico; no action has been taken on this measure.

Bankruptcy. H.R. 343 would extend similar protection to family fishermen as currently applies to family farmers under Chapter 12 of bankruptcy laws; no action has been taken on this measure.

Habitat. Section 108 of S. 256/S. 272 would amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide tax incentives for participation in the Fish and Wildlife Services' "Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program" [<http://partners.fws.gov/>]. No action has been taken on either measure.

Aquaculture: Background and Issues

Aquaculture is broadly defined as the farming or husbandry of fish, shellfish, and other aquatic animals and plants, usually in a controlled or selected environment. The diversity of aquaculture is typified by such activities as: fish farming, usually applied to freshwater commercial aquaculture operations (e.g., catfish and trout farms [<http://www.usda.gov/nass/pubs/stathigh/2002/livestock02.pdf>]); shellfish and seaweed culture; net-pen culture, used by the salmon industry, wherein fish remain captive throughout

their lives in marine pens built from nets; and ocean ranching, used by the Pacific Coast salmon industry which cultures juveniles, releases them to mature in the open ocean, and catches them when they return as adults to spawn. Fish hatcheries are government and commercial aquaculture facilities that raise fish from recreational and commercial stocking as well as for mitigation of aquatic resource and habitat damage.

The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has characterized aquaculture as one of the world's fastest growing food production activities. World aquaculture production more than doubled in 10 years, from about 10 million metric tons in 1984 to a record 25.5 million metric tons in 1994, with a value of approximately \$40 billion. The FAO predicted world aquaculture production would reach 35 million metric tons in 2000 [<http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w7499e/w7499e22.htm>]. U.S. aquaculture, until recently and with a few exceptions, has been considered a minor industry. Despite considerable growth, the domestic aquaculture industry faced strong competition in 2002 from imports of foreign aquacultural products as well as competition from the domestic poultry and livestock industries [<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/erssor/livestock/ldp-aqs/2002/aqs16.pdf>]. With growth however, aquaculture operations are facing increasing scrutiny for habitat destruction, pollution, and other concerns. The major statute affecting U.S. aquaculture is the National Aquaculture Act of 1980, as amended (16 U.S.C. 2801 *et seq.*).

Miscellaneous Issues

Income Tax. Section 2(e) of S. 106 would specifically exclude small businesses that raise fish from certain provisions modifying income tax on capital gains; no action has been taken on this measure..

Bankruptcy. H.R. 343 would extend similar protection to family fishermen (including aquaculture operations) as currently applies to family farmers under Chapter 12 of bankruptcy laws; no action has been taken on this measure.

Marine Mammals: Background and Issues

Due in part to the high level of dolphin mortality (estimated at more than 400,000 animals per year) in the eastern tropical Pacific tuna purse-seine fishery, Congress enacted the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) in 1972. While some critics assert that the MMPA is scientifically irrational because it identifies one group of organisms for special protection unrelated to their abundance or ecological role, this Act has accomplished much by way of promoting research and increased understanding of marine life as well as encouraging attention to incidental bycatch mortalities of marine life by the commercial fishing and other maritime industries.

The Act established a moratorium on the "taking" of marine mammals in U.S. waters and by U.S. nationals on the high seas. The Act also established a moratorium on importing marine mammals and marine mammal products into the United States. This Act protected marine mammals from "clubbing, mutilation, poisoning, capture in nets, and other human actions that lead to extinction." It also expressly authorized the Secretary of Commerce and

the Secretary of the Interior to issue permits for the “taking” of marine mammals for certain purposes, such as scientific research and public display.

Under the Act, the Secretary of Commerce, acting through NOAA Fisheries, is responsible for the conservation and management of whales, dolphins, porpoises, seals, and sea lions. The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), is responsible for walrus, sea and marine otters, polar bears, manatees, and dugongs. This division of authority derives from agency responsibilities as they existed when the MMPA was enacted. Title II of the Act established an independent Marine Mammal Commission (MMC) and its Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals to oversee and recommend actions necessary to meet the requirements of the Act.

Prior to passage of the MMPA, states were responsible for marine mammal management on lands and in waters under their jurisdiction. The MMPA shifted marine mammal management authority to the federal government. It provides, however, that management authority, on a species-by-species basis, could be returned to states that adopt conservation and management programs consistent with the purposes and policies of the Act. It also provides that the moratorium on taking can be waived for specific purposes, if the taking will not disadvantage the affected species or population. Permits may be issued to take or import any marine mammal species, including depleted species, for scientific research or to enhance the survival or recovery of the species or stock. The MMPA allows U.S. citizens to apply for and obtain authorization for the take of small numbers of mammals incidental to activities other than commercial fishing (*e.g.*, offshore oil and gas exploration and development) if the taking would have only a negligible impact on any marine mammal species or stock, provided that monitoring requirements and other conditions are met.

The Act’s moratorium on taking does not apply to any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo who resides in Alaska and who dwells near the coast of the North Pacific or Arctic Ocean, if such taking is for subsistence purposes or for creating and selling authentic Native articles of handicrafts and clothing, and is not done wastefully.

The Act also authorizes the taking of marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing operations. In 1988, most U.S. commercial fish harvesters were exempted from otherwise applicable rulemaking and permit requirements for a 5-year period, pending development of an improved system to govern the incidental taking of marine mammals in the course of commercial fishing operations. This exemption expired at the end of FY1993, and was extended several times until new provisions were enacted by P.L. 103-238, which reauthorized the MMPA through FY1999. The eastern tropical Pacific tuna fishery was excluded from the incidental take regimes enacted in 1988 and 1994. Instead, the taking of marine mammals incidental to that fishery is governed by separate provisions of the MMPA, and was substantially amended by P.L. 105-42, the International Dolphin Conservation Program Act.

Marine Mammal Protection Act Reauthorization

Background. The MMPA was reauthorized in 1994 by P.L. 103-238, the Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994; the authorization for appropriations expired on September 30, 1999. The 1994 amendments indefinitely authorized the taking of marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing operations and provided for assessment of marine

mammal stocks in U.S. waters, for the development and implementation of take reduction plans for stocks that may be reduced or are being maintained below their optimum sustainable population levels due to interactions with commercial fisheries, and for studies of pinniped-fishery interactions [<http://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/pubs/tm/tm28/areas.htm>].

Congressional Action. Likely at issue for the 108th Congress will be the terms and conditions of any provisions designed to reauthorize and amend the MMPA to address the concerns of various interest groups. For additional information on potential reauthorization issues in the 108th Congress, see CRS Report RL30120, *Marine Mammal Protection Act: Reauthorization Issues for the 107th Congress*.

Miscellaneous Issues

Tuna-Dolphin. S. 130 proposes to amend the labeling requirements of the Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act; no action has been taken on this measure.

NOAA Fisheries Appropriations

The Bush Administration's proposed FY2003 budget for NOAA Fisheries (\$741.2 million) was about \$7 million larger than its proposed FY2002 budget, and about \$34 million less than the enacted FY2002 funding. Major reductions between the FY2002 enacted appropriations and the FY2003 request included about \$20 million less for construction, \$20 million less for Pacific coastal salmon recovery, and about \$27.5 million less for Pacific Salmon Treaty matters. In addition, the FY2003 request proposed to terminate \$83.3 million for projects funded in FY2002. These reductions were partially offset by increases including a new fishery research vessel (\$45.5 million), Columbia River Biological Opinions implementation (\$12 million), modernization of annual fish stock assessments (\$10 million), Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund (\$5.6 million), modernization and expansion of vessel management system program (\$5.4 million), and National Observer Program (\$3.2 million). During the 107th Congress, the Senate reported a bill to appropriate FY2003 funding for NOAA Fisheries; no House bill was reported. The 107th Congress did not complete action on FY2003 appropriations for NOAA Fisheries.

In the 108th Congress, H.R. 247 has been introduced to provide FY2003 appropriations for NOAA Fisheries. An omnibus measure, H.J.Res. 2, was amended in the Senate on January 23, 2003, to provide FY2003 appropriations for all agencies (including NOAA Fisheries) not yet funded for FY2003 (see Table 1, below). This measure is currently in conference.

Table 1. NOAA Fisheries Appropriations

(In thousands of dollars)

	FY2001 Enacted	FY2002 Enacted	FY2003 Request	FY2003 S.Rept. (107th)	FY2003 (S.Amdt. to H.J.Res. 2)	FY2004 Request
Fisheries	376,921	347,216	339,234	277,039	279,189	363,008
Protected Resources	143,600	142,448	153,145	111,271	111,271	160,740
Habitat Conservation	48,193	54,485	45,527	40,151	53,201	46,512
Enforcement Surveillance	38,500	41,720	50,034	47,145	47,145	50,698
Base	not ident.	not ident.	not ident.	112,246	112,246	not ident.
Acquisition of Data	26,841	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	634,055	585,869	587,940	587,852	603,052	620,958
Construction	54,180	37,155	17,000	24,000	24,000	14,000
Fleet Replacement	8,282	0	0	50,874	50,874	0
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	89,803	110,000	90,000	95,000	78,650	90,000
Pacific Salmon Treaty	19,956	47,419	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Saltonstall-Kennedy obligations	4,828	11,127	4,127	not ident.	not ident.	218
Environmental Improvement & Restoration Fund	2,108	6,050	1,362	0	0	5,509
Other Accounts	2,388	1,675	1,088	1,145	1,145	1,434
TOTAL	815,599	799,295	721,517	778,871	777,721	732,139

Sources: Budget Justifications, House and Senate Committee Reports, and floor debate.

Additional directions in H.J.Res. 2 as passed by the Senate for the Department of Commerce (including NOAA Fisheries) include:

- creation of a West Coast Groundfish Fishing Capacity Reduction Program;
- prohibition on use of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds for Atlantic salmon aquaculture development;

- designation of \$20 million in Saltonstall-Kennedy funds to be used to develop an Alaska seafood marketing program;
- direction that NOAA Fisheries establish a Regional Office for the Pacific Area;
- designation of \$3 million in funding to the Louisiana oyster industry affected by hurricanes;
- designation of \$1.75 million for marine invasive species concerns in the North Pacific;
- increased legal and fiscal accountability for Pacific salmon recovery, including expanded use of ESA §6 cooperative agreements with states and tribes;
- evaluation of foreign compliance with dolphin conservation standards;
- direction that NOAA establish an Ocean Health Initiative, with \$10 million provided for critical research; and
- a report on progress of implementation on fishery management reforms recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration and National Research Council.

Further Provisions in H.J.Res 2

Other items (both bill language and the summary of the Senate amendment printed in the January 15, 2003 *Congressional Record*) related to fishery, aquaculture, and marine mammal programs included in the Senate-passed H.J.Res. 2, but not in the NOAA Fisheries FY2003 appropriations above, include:

- reconsideration by Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on benefits of consumption of omega-3 fatty acids in salmon;
- directions to the FDA on seafood safety, including new technology development, consumption of raw shellfish, contract renewal for Alaska seafood processor inspections, and special circumstances with Hawaiian seafood marketing;
- fishery disaster funds totaling \$100 million: Hawaii (\$5 million), Alaska (\$35 million), Northeast multispecies capacity reduction (\$10 million), West Coast groundfish capacity reduction (\$10 million), South Atlantic shrimp (\$17.5 million), Gulf of Mexico shrimp (\$17.5 million) and Atlantic blue crab fishery (\$5 million);
- the Marine Mammal Commission would receive \$4 million from “Small Business Administration, Salaries and Expenses” in addition to its regular appropriation of \$2.05 million;
- expanded Agricultural Research Service (ARS) collaborative research on sustainable marine aquaculture systems;
- expanded ARS research to address seafood waste disposal concerns; and
- increased Fish and Wildlife Service funding for Atlantic salmon recovery.

FY2004 Administration Request

On February 3, 2003, the Bush Administration released its request for FY2004 funding for various federal agencies and programs. Major increases in the requested \$732 million for NOAA Fisheries include: \$3 million to expand fishery observer coverage in the

Northeast; \$3.1 million for implementing the 2000 Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion and Basin-wide Recovery Strategy; \$3 million to continue modernization and expansion of fishery stock assessments; \$2.8 million to support efforts to reduce bycatch; \$2 million to fund consultations under §7 of the Endangered Species Act; and \$2 million to improve the understanding and prediction of climate change on major U.S. marine and coastal ecosystems in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska. The major decrease is elimination of the \$20 million proposed in FY2003 under the bilateral Pacific Salmon Treaty for capitalization of two enhancement and restoration funds.

LEGISLATION

Fisheries

H.Res. 30 (Cunningham); H.J.Res. 2 (Young of Florida); H.R. 155 (Paul); H.R. 238 (Boehlert); H.R. 266 (Ehlers); H.R. 343 (Baldwin); S. 144 (Craig); S. 256 (Grassley); and S. 272 (Santorum).

Aquaculture

H.J.Res. 2 (Young of Florida); H.R. 343 (Baldwin); and S. 106 (Collins).

Marine Mammals

H.J.Res. 2 (Young of Florida) and S. 130 (Boxer).