

Proposed Appropriation Language

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, [~~\$53,976,000~~]~~\$43,600,000~~: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324: *Provided further*, That in addition to other funds available for such purposes, funds available under this heading may be used to make payments necessary to fulfill the United States' obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

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Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	29,925	53,976	43,600	(10,376)

Program Description

The commissions and organizations funded by this appropriation enable the United States to promote critical U.S. economic and conservation interests. Each facilitates international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of fish stocks and other living marine resources and establishing common management measures to be implemented by member governments based on their results. Many also oversee the allocation of member nations' fishing rights.

Three of the commissions are bilateral U.S.-Canada bodies established by treaties governing shared resources.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) plays a critical role in the management of the Great Lakes fisheries. The FY 2011 request funds programs that implement the core missions of the GLFC — to suppress invasive, parasitic sea lamprey; to assist state, provincial, and tribal partners in the achievement of their fish community objectives for the Great Lakes; to facilitate the effective and efficient coordination of fisheries policies on the Great Lakes; and to implement a bi-national fisheries research program. FY 2011 activities will include sea lamprey control to reach target levels that protect the commercial and sport fisheries on all the lakes, valued at up to \$7 billion annually, as well as coordinated efforts to prevent other invasive species and restore populations of native fish like American eels. The GLFC has traditionally relied on chemical lampricide to control sea lamprey, but in recent years the Commission has researched and advanced the use of alternative controls, including barriers to lamprey migration and sterilization of male lampreys. In FY 2011, the GLFC intends to continue efforts to deliver 50 percent of sea lamprey control through the use of alternative controls. To help reach that goal, the commission currently directs approximately 30 percent of its sea lamprey budget to controls using alternative techniques. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission is a model for adherence to performance measures, as it establishes and articulates clear and quantitative targets for sea lamprey control and other program elements and prioritizes its program to meet those targets. The United States and Canada share proportional responsibility for funding sea lamprey control programs.

The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) conducts activities necessary to save, replenish, and share the salmon resource in the Pacific Northwest and Southeast Alaska with Canada. Through the Commission, the two nations have put an end to divisive disputes over one country's interceptions of salmon originating in the other country. The Commission also provides an effective forum in which governments and stakeholders cooperate to research and conserve Pacific salmon. In 2008, under the auspices of the Commission, the United States and Canada concluded negotiations on a new set of rules for most Pacific salmon fisheries. These rules extend until 2018. The Commission's conservation and management activities depend on information and recommendations from each country and from experts and resource managers from state, federal and tribal agencies in the United States and Canada. Recent research priorities have focused on improved understanding of the migratory patterns of salmon stocks and where, when, and by whom the fish are caught; this information is essential for the countries to properly allocate and conserve salmon stocks. Legislation provides for salary payments to U.S. commissioners and panel members and their alternates for hours committed to Commission business. Travel and expenses of U.S. commissioners and other U.S. participants in the PSC are also funded from this activity. Additionally, during 2011, the Treaty

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provisions for Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon conservation and harvest sharing will be renewed.

The FY 2011 request includes \$15 million for the Pacific Salmon Commission to meet U.S. obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. These funds represent the second of two equal tranches provided to Canada under the terms of the 2008 agreement noted above (see below for details). In the event the United States fails to provide this funding, the agreement's bilateral Chinook salmon fishery controls will be suspended and the recovery of affected U.S.-origin stocks could be impacted.

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), founded in 1923, is one of the most successful fisheries management commissions in the world. Throughout the eighty years of its existence, the IPHC has facilitated exceptional cooperation between the United States and Canada and has successfully managed the shared halibut stock to historically high biomass levels. The Pacific halibut fishery is diversified over coastal communities ranging from northern California, past the Aleutian Islands in Alaska, to the eastern shore of the Bering Sea, provides a high-quality food source, and yields an annual catch for the United States with a 2007 retail value of over \$600 million. Additional revenues generated from extensive guided and recreational fishing on the halibut resource exceed \$200 million. Both the U.S. and Canadian governments provide funds to support the Commission, which conducts research to further understanding of Pacific halibut, carries out regular stock assessments, and provides a forum to establish joint catch limits and management measures. In recent years, the Commission has developed innovative electronic data capture and catch monitoring systems.

This appropriation also funds seven multilateral commissions charged with conservation and management of important fish stocks and other living marine resources in the Pacific, Atlantic and Southern Oceans.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) each provide a forum for nations to cooperate to ensure the long-term sustainable management of tuna and other highly migratory species. Through each of these commissions, coastal and fishing nations cooperate to establish catch limits, area closures, gear restrictions, and compliance and enforcement mechanisms; combat illegal fishing; minimize impacts on threatened species such as sea turtles, seabirds, and sharks; and oversee a program of scientific research. In addition, through the International Dolphin Conservation Program, the IATTC is also the only international organization dedicated to reducing incidental mortality of dolphins in a tuna purse-seine fishery. The program's efforts have resulted in a reduction of dolphin mortality in the eastern Pacific tuna fishery from approximately 100,000 animals in 1989 to less than 2,000 in recent years, well below the target levels.

The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) and the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC) are charged with conservation of salmon and other anadromous stocks in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans respectively. A key part of the NPAFC's mission is to enforce an agreed prohibition on catching salmon on the high seas through coordinated enforcement. U.S. membership in the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) ensures the restoration of the world's largest untapped source of marine protein and aids in protecting future U.S. access to important marine resources in the Antarctic region. CCAMLR has implemented a pioneering ecosystem approach to managing valuable stocks of toothfish, sold in the United States as "Chilean seabass," and has been a leader in developing innovative approaches to combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) allows coastal nations, including the United States, and others who fish in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean to coordinate scientific study and promote the conservation and optimum use of the region's fishery resources. In FY 2010, NAFO will complete the final stage of a comprehensive program to strengthen and modernize the organization's functioning, including a total overhaul of its establishing treaty that will significantly reduce the cost of U.S. participation. The United States has led efforts within NAFO to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems and end

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destructive fishing practices, as well as adopt the first binding international conservation and management measures for threatened shark stocks.

Finally, this appropriation also supports two marine science organizations, the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS), and activities to conserve endangered sea turtles. The Atlantic-focused International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) and its Pacific counterpart, the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES), promote and coordinate scientific research, particularly with respect to fisheries, marine ecosystems, marine mammals, and marine pollution. Both organizations advance U.S. goals of strengthening ecosystem considerations in marine resource management and ensuring that science informs environmental policy and natural resources management. The IWC provides for the conservation, scientific study, and optimum use of whales, and in particular provides a quota for the taking of whales by U.S. Natives for aboriginal subsistence purposes. The IWC has had several significant achievements that advance U.S. environmental interests, such as severe constraints on commercial whaling, critical analyses of unilateral whaling activities in other countries, and the establishment of whale sanctuaries in the Southern and Indian Oceans. The ATS oversees scientific and environmental cooperation in Antarctica and specifically addresses problems involving the marine environment, marine protected areas, and the sea and ice interface. The funds in the appropriation allocated to international sea turtle conservation programs support U.S. participation in one treaty-based initiative, the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC), and the non-binding Indian Ocean and South East Asia Sea Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA MOU). Both initiatives provide a unique forum for nations in the respective regions to cooperate to promote the recovery of endangered sea turtle populations and their habitats throughout their migratory ranges.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 budget request of \$43.6 million supports ongoing operations of each commission, as well as travel expenses of U.S. representatives. The Department also requests \$15 million to meet Pacific Salmon Treaty commitments. These additional funds are in addition to the base assessed contributions, and represent the second of two equal tranches to be provided to Canada under the terms of the 2008 agreement.

Most of the FY 2011 request covers the United States' treaty-mandated assessments. Funds are required to maintain good standing, and in some cases voting privileges, in each of the commissions and organizations to advance the interests of the United States and important constituent groups. Through the ongoing efforts of the commissions and programs funded by this account, many fishing areas that were nearly depleted are now yielding sustainable catches for U.S. commercial and sport fishermen, and some key endangered populations are recovering. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by these organizations generate approximately \$12 to \$15 billion in annual revenues in the United States.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	1,800	0

Overall, U.S. payments to the IATTC are now half of what they were in FY 1999. This reduction has been coupled with successful efforts by the Department to encourage new members to join the IATTC and to negotiate increased contributions from the other members of the Commission. These new contributions have compensated for the reduced U.S. payment while allowing the Commission to handle the additional workload placed on it by its members. In addition to the extensive workload associated with the implementation of the International Dolphin Conservation Program (IDCP), the

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Commission has also been tasked by its members to expand its research into minimizing the by-catch of juvenile tuna and non-target species, such as sharks and sea turtles, improve its monitoring and recording of fish landings at ports throughout the eastern Pacific, augment its research program for bigeye tuna, and improve compliance. Full funding will enable the IATTC to continue the research, assessment and analysis activities and programs necessary to conserve and manage the commercial tuna stocks of the eastern Pacific Ocean and to evaluate and manage the impacts of the fishery on the broader marine ecosystem of the eastern Pacific, contributing to the IATTC's and the Department's objectives of sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystem management. In FY 2009 the IATTC adopted its second long-term conservation and management regime for the stocks under its jurisdiction, and will review and make decisions on continuing such a program in FY 2011 and beyond. The Commission will also conduct further research on the stocks of dolphins taken in conjunction with tuna and will continue to administer the IDCP to reduce and, to the extent possible, eliminate dolphin mortality in the fishery, a priority objective of the USG and constituent groups.

Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	17,800	(10,400)

FY 2011 activities will include sea lamprey control to reach target levels that protect the valuable fisheries on all the lakes, enhanced stream treatments to provide the maximum control without expanding infrastructure, and maximum suppression of lamprey on the St. Mary's River. The proposed funding provides for baseline research and assessment programs regarding the sources of lamprey and the success of treatment options. The FY 2011 program will fund continued research into and deployment of alternative controls and to continue efforts to reduce lampricide used in the Great Lakes beyond the 35 percent reduction achieved by 2006, while still delivering successful sea lamprey control. The request will allow the GLFC to continue its work with the US Army Corps of Engineers to construct barriers that block sea lamprey from spawning in streams, continue existing highly successful sterile-male release activities, and support some field studies critical to the development of the newest alternative control method – pheromones.

Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	3,190	(60)

The FY 2011 request reflects a one-time \$150,000 reduction in funding for the Pacific Salmon Commission. Unexpected and beneficial changes in the Canadian dollar exchange rate allowed the Commission to fund activities in 2009 that will be reflected in a lower assessment in 2011. This situation is not expected to continue beyond FY 2011, however. The funds will be used for fisheries management demands placed on the PSC and negotiations to renew a key treaty regime governing Fraser River fisheries that expires in 2011. Decisions made by the Pacific Salmon Commission affect where, when, and by whom valuable Pacific salmon resources are caught, and involve input from state, tribal, and federal stakeholders. Department of State funding provides for compensation to non-governmental U.S. commissioners, panel members, and alternates while serving on PSC business, and for travel and expenses of U.S. participants, pursuant to the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act. State Department funding is also used to fund the operations of the U.S. section of the PSC, and for meeting the U.S. share of joint expenses for the PSC Secretariat.

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Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirement

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	15,000	0

These funds represent the second of two equal disbursements under the terms of the 2008 agreement intended to help mitigate the economic effects of a significant reduction negotiated for Canada's fishery off the west coast of Vancouver Island. The reduction is a key element of the Agreement sought by the United States because of that fishery's significant impact on a number of U.S.-origin Chinook stocks listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). The reduction in this fishing mortality will contribute significantly to major efforts underway in the Pacific Northwest to recover these stocks and has generated positive findings on the new fishing regimes in the ESA review process. The Canadian Government will also contribute funds to facilitate the fishery reductions. In the event the United States fails to provide the agreed funding in FY 2011, the agreement's bilateral Chinook salmon fishery controls will be suspended and the recovery of affected U.S.-origin stocks could be impacted.

International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	3,250	0

The IPHC is a bilateral (U.S.-Canada) commission founded in 1923 and is among the most successful fisheries management commission in the world. The Pacific halibut fishery is diversified over many coastal communities, provides a high-quality food source, and yields an annual catch for the U.S. with a retail value of over \$600 million to the U.S. economy. Additional revenues generated from extensive guided and recreational fishing on the halibut resource exceed \$200 million.

The increase for FY2011 will permit the Commission to initiate a new electronic tagging program to better understand migratory behavior of fish as they grow into the legal size limit, and thus improve apportionment of catch quotas along the coast. It will also allow the IPHC to implement an innovative tagging study to determine the timing, extent, and duration of permanent and seasonal halibut migrations across U.S. and Canadian waters.

Other Marine Conservation Organizations

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	2,560	84

The FY 2011 request will cover other fishery commissions and organizations and expenses of the U.S. commissioners. For all but a portion of the funds that go to International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs, U.S. payments reflect the treaty-mandated share of each organization's agreed operating budget.

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Antarctic Treaty

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	65	15

The FY 2011 request reflects the expected contribution amount for the Antarctic Treaty System. It includes an expected increase in dues associated with the anticipated entry into force of a Measure formally establishing the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat and providing for shared funding of the costs of Consultative Meetings, including increases in translation and interpretation costs. The Secretariat carries out numerous administrative tasks in support of the annual meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties. The Treaty System oversees scientific and environmental cooperation in Antarctica and specifically addresses problems involving the marine environment, marine protected areas, and the sea and ice interface. As such, the work of the Secretariat relates directly to the work of other organizations covered by this appropriation, including the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), a sister organization under the Antarctic Treaty System.

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	115	(45)

The request will provide CCAMLR with funding sufficient to develop and implement measures to ensure effective conservation and management of Antarctic marine living resources based on a pioneering ecosystem approach. In FY 2011, the United States will work to advance efforts through CCAMLR to eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and implement the recommendations of the recently completed independent review of CCAMLR's performance. Membership in this Commission, which is headquartered in Australia, ensures the restoration of the world's largest untapped source of marine protein and aids in protecting future U.S. access to important marine resources in the Antarctic region.

Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	160	20

The U.S. commissioners to the various fisheries commissions are appointed by the President and are responsible to the Secretary of State in carrying out their duties. They receive transportation expenses and per diem while engaged in the commissions' work. The FY 2011 request will fund travel expenses for the U.S. commissioners to participate in meetings of all fishery commissions except the Pacific Salmon Commission, which is covered within the funds requested for that Commission.

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International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	295	25

ICCAT’s mission is to coordinate management of populations of tuna and tuna-like species found in the Atlantic Ocean at levels that will permit the maximum sustainable catch. The Commission provides a forum for fishing nations to establish catch limits and national allocations and combat illegal fishing, and oversees a program of research on tuna, swordfish, and billfish. In FY 2011, The United States will continue to work within ICCAT to implement effective, science-based measures to rebuild seriously depleted Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks and to enforce stronger measures for the protection and conservation of Atlantic shark populations. The United States will also work to advance an ongoing initiative to strengthen ICCAT’s functioning, in particular through key improvements recommended by the independent performance review of ICCAT that occurred in FY 2008 and FY 2009. The FY2011 request will fund increased costs associated to a larger role by ICCAT in coordinating fisheries monitoring and control and the addition of a new focus on doing more to minimize bycatch of vulnerable non-target species in ICCAT fisheries. Commercial U.S. fisheries under ICCAT purview are worth over \$1 billion annually; revenue from recreational fisheries for Atlantic marlin and other billfish alone are estimated at more than \$10 billion each year.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	260	(20)

The FY 2011 request will enable ICES to promote and coordinate research and investigation of the North Atlantic Ocean, particularly focusing on fisheries, as well as ecosystem management, marine mammals, and marine pollution. ICES plans programs; organizes research and investigation as determined necessary, in agreement with member nations; supports approximately one hundred intersessional meetings of scientific and advisory working groups and study groups to coordinate and synthesize this research; and publishes or encourages the publication of data and research resulting from investigations carried out under its auspices. In FY 2011, ICES will work to implement recommendations to improve organizational efficacy and efficiency that grew out of a major review and revision of the relationship between the scientific and advisory branches of the organization in FY 2008. ICES is also seeking to broaden the relevance of its research and scientific participation. ICES advances U.S. goals of strengthening ecosystem considerations in marine resource management and ensuring that science informs environmental policy. ICES will continue to provide scientific advice to its member nations and European Community, and to regional fisheries management organizations.

International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	170	0

The FY 2011 request provides for the International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs of the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC) and the Indian Ocean and South East Asia Sea Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA MOU). The requested amount of \$170,000 will fund a \$110,000 contribution to initiatives under the IAC, and \$60,000 to support the IOSEA MOU. The United States is a Party to the IAC, and is a signatory of and fully supports the IOSEA MOU, which addresses sea turtle conservation within that region. The interim

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Secretariat of the IAC has recently moved to the United States and is actively working to increase regional participation in the Convention. This move, in addition to hiring a new Executive Secretary, has significantly increased IAC's engagement on sea turtle related science and conservation activities. The IOSEA MOU is working to develop a network of site throughout the region critical to sea turtles, will hold a strategic planning meeting during the spring and will convene the 5th meeting of the Signatory States during 2010 as well.

International Whaling Commission (IWC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	195	13

This request assumes that a previously forecast assessment increase for all large economies in the IWC membership will not be adopted for FY 2011, although it is still possible in future years. The U.S. remains vigilant on this issue since a simple majority vote controls budgetary decisions in the deeply divided organization, and the United States will lose its voting rights in the IWC if its full assessment is not paid. Funding for the IWC provides for the conservation, scientific study, and optimum use of whales, and in particular provides a quota for the taking of whales by U.S. Natives for aboriginal subsistence purposes. The IWC and its associated committees collect and analyze information on the status and trends of whale stocks, evaluate the effects of whaling, and develop conservation strategies for numerous whale species. The IWC has had several significant achievements that advance U.S. environmental interests, such as adoption of the moratorium on commercial whaling, critical analyses of unilateral whaling activities in other countries, the establishment of whale sanctuaries in the Southern and Indian Oceans, and the establishment of a Conservation Committee.

North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	50	(5)

NASCO promotes the conservation, restoration, enhancement, and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean through international cooperation, as well as the acquisition, analysis, and dissemination of scientific information pertaining to these salmon stocks. NASCO has completed an in-depth review of its working methods and structure, and in 2006 adopted a series of reforms designed to improve transparency and accountability. In FY 2011, NASCO will act as a forum for information-sharing on the status of salmon stocks and the challenges facing salmon management and will continue to develop partnerships to promote salmon conservation, management, and research. This request will ensure the United States remains in good standing in NASCO, will be able to shape the implementation of new reporting requirements to ensure accountability of members, and help the organization meet key strategic goals to restore salmon stocks and improve international governance.

North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	187	0

NPAFC activities help manage and preserve anadromous and ecologically-related species in the North Pacific and Central Bering Sea. Anadromous fish stocks, such as salmon and trout, spend their adult lives in the oceans but return to fresh water streams to spawn. The NPAFC mandates a prohibition on fishing for anadromous stocks on the high seas of the North Pacific, and thereby provides a valuable

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tool to deter the use of large-scale driftnets in that region, and significantly contributes to the U.S. goal of achieving sustainable fisheries. The NPAFC also promotes and coordinates scientific studies on anadromous stocks, the results of which can help minimize the incidental catch of valuable anadromous stocks in other fisheries. Additionally, the Parties to the Convention — United States, Canada, Russia, Japan, and Korea — collaborate internationally on high seas enforcement. In FY 2011, the NPAFC Science Committee will use the results of research on genetic markers for salmon populations to make recommendations on marine resource decision-making.

North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	206	79

PICES is the Pacific Ocean counterpart of ICES, and its work is a similar combination of research planning and coordination. The North Pacific Ocean not only is rich in resources of great importance to the U.S. economy, but also exerts a major influence on weather and climate in North America. In FY 2011, PICES will encourage capacity building through scientific seminars and collaborations, workshops, symposia, technical publications, and an Intern Program. Future PICES work will be guided by the Integrative Science Program, which was finalized in FY 2008—a multidisciplinary, international research program to address some of the key challenges and questions in ecosystem-based management of marine resources. In the interest of furthering North Pacific marine science, PICES is also exploring means of expanding collaboration with non-member States. PICES supports numerous collaborative and ecosystem-based research initiatives that promote data exchange and science-based decision-making about natural resource management. The FY 2011 request will allow the United States to maintain standing and will support essential programs, as well as costs associated with hosting the PICES annual meeting in October –November 2010.

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	202	(153)

NAFO promotes the conservation and optimum use of fishery resources in the Northwest Atlantic. It encourages international cooperation and consultation and is responsible for investigating the abundance, life history, and ecology of any species of aquatic life in the Convention Area, and collecting and analyzing statistical information relating to the fishery resources of the area. In recent years, NAFO has successfully increased its workload without a corresponding budget increase by achieving substantial efficiencies in its administrative operations. Key FY 2011 U.S. initiatives will include working to secure a permanent U.S. share of fishing quota, ensuring that management measures for NAFO stocks are consistent with scientific advice on sustainable levels, and expanding NAFO management of threatened shark stocks. The United States will also continue to work within NAFO to strengthen efforts to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems and end destructive fishing practices.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	655	155

WCPFC's objective is to ensure, through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks such as tunas in the western and central Pacific Ocean. The Commission provides a forum for fishing nations to establish catch limits, gear restrictions, area

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closures, and compliance and enforcement mechanisms; combat illegal fishing; minimize impacts on threatened species such as sea turtles, seabirds, and sharks; and oversee a program of scientific research. Commercial fisheries under WCPFC purview are worth over \$3 billion annually; revenue from U.S. fisheries for Pacific tunas alone are estimated at more than \$140 million each year. In FY 2011, the United States will continue to work within WCPFC to strengthen and implement effective, science-based measures to arrest the decline of Pacific bigeye and yellowfin tuna stocks, and to advance implementation by all nations of agreed monitoring, control, and surveillance measures and tools such as the Commission's vessel monitoring system and observer program. The projected costs associated with implementing these programs will increase more quickly in FY 2010 and 2011 than expected given the high level of participation from WCPFC members and the necessity of both programs to securing compliance with the conservation measure for bigeye and yellowfin tuna adopted for 2009-2011. The United States will also work to implement the strong measures to protect and conserve Pacific sea turtle populations and to advance the adoption of fisheries management measures for key shark populations based on the best science. In order to meet these objectives, the WCPFC requires further resources to undertake additional scientific assessments of key shark populations and bigeye tuna, and critical research to reduce the catch of juvenile tunas.

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Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,785	1,800	1,800	0
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	19,200	28,200	17,800	(10,400)
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,200	3,250	3,190	(60)
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	3,500	3,250	3,250	0
Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirement	0	15,000	15,000	0
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	2,240	2,476	2,560	84
Antarctic Treaty	35	50	65	15
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	124	160	115	(45)
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	120	140	160	20
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	270	270	295	25
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	255	280	260	(20)
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	140	170	170	0
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	166	182	195	13
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)	55	55	50	(5)
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	180	187	187	0
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	114	127	206	79
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	355	355	202	(153)
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	426	500	655	155
Total	29,925	53,976	43,600	(10,376)

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	0	0	160	160
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	29,925	53,976	43,440	(10,536)
Total	29,925	53,976	43,600	(10,376)