

cal year, of which \$8,000,000 is authorized to carry out priority projects and \$4,000,000 of which is authorized to carry out other appropriate conservation projects.

**(b) Disaster relief or prevention projects**

Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, any amounts made available under that subsection shall be available for disaster prevention or relief projects.

**(c) Availability of funds**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts appropriated for any fiscal year to carry out this subchapter shall remain available for obligation and expenditure until the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the amounts are appropriated.

(Pub. L. 91-378, title II, §211, as added Pub. L. 109-154, §2(f)(2), Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2892.)

**CHAPTER 38—FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT**

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- 1881. Registration and information management.
- 1881a. Information collection.
- 1881b. Observers.
- 1881c. Fisheries research.
- 1881d. Incidental harvest research.
- 1882. Fisheries systems research.
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**SUBCHAPTER VI—MISCELLANEOUS**

- 1891. Investment in United States seafood processing facilities.
- 1891a. Community-based restoration program for fishery and coastal habitats.
- 1891b. Fisheries Conservation and Management Fund.
- 1891c. United States catch history.
- 1891d. Secretarial representative for international fisheries.

**SUBCHAPTER I—GENERALLY**

**§ 1801. Findings, purposes and policy**

**(a) Findings**

The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) The fish off the coasts of the United States, the highly migratory species of the high seas, the species which dwell on or in the Continental Shelf appertaining to the United States, and the anadromous species which spawn in United States rivers or estuaries, constitute valuable and renewable natural resources. These fishery resources contribute to the food supply, economy, and health of the Nation and provide recreational opportunities.

(2) Certain stocks of fish have declined to the point where their survival is threatened, and other stocks of fish have been so substantially reduced in number that they could become similarly threatened as a consequence of (A) increased fishing pressure, (B) the inadequacy of fishery resource conservation and management practices and controls, or (C) direct and indirect habitat losses which have resulted in a diminished capacity to support existing fishing levels.

(3) Commercial and recreational fishing constitutes a major source of employment and contributes significantly to the economy of the Nation. Many coastal areas are dependent upon fishing and related activities, and their economies have been badly damaged by the overfishing of fishery resources at an ever-in-