

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Fisheries Service P.O. Box 21668 Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668

April 7, 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR:

James W. Balsiger

Administrator, Alaska Region

THROUGH:

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Assistant Regional Administrator for Protected Resources

FROM:

Jonathan M. Kurland

Assistant Regional Administrator for Habitat Conservation

SUBJECT:

Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation for Essential Fish

Habitat (EFH) Conservation Measures in the Aleutian Islands (AI)

and Gulf of Alaska (GOA)

The Habitat Conservation Division (HCD) is in the process of completing the *Final Environmental Impact Statement for Essential Fish Habitat Identification and Conservation in Alaska* (EIS). The EIS evaluates three actions: (1) describing and identifying EFH, (2) adopting an approach to identify Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPCs) within EFH, and (3) minimizing the adverse effects of fishing on EFH. HCD is also assisting the North Pacific Fishery Management Council staff with completion of a related Environmental Assessment (EA) for HAPCs. The EA evaluates the identification and management of HAPCs to protect various coral and seamount habitats. The preferred alternatives endorsed by the Council under both the EIS and the EA include new area closures and gear restrictions to reduce the potential adverse effects of fishing on sea floor habitats. I request your concurrence, pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, that adoption of these measures by the National Marine Fisheries Service is not likely to adversely affect threatened or endangered species.

Description of the Proposed Actions

The proposed measures for EFH and HAPCs would prohibit the use of certain bottom contact fishing gear in designated areas of the AI and GOA. The new measures are organized into five different management zones, as detailed below and summarized on the attached figures.

In the AI, bottom trawling would be allowed in designated open areas that support high fishing effort based on NMFS observer data from 1990 to 2001 and supplementary data analysis and fishing records from AI trawl fishermen. Bottom trawling would be prohibited in all remaining portions of the AI management area, and the resulting Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area would encompass 279,114nm². Pelagic trawls could be used outside of the designated open areas, but only in the off-bottom mode. Additionally, all bottom contact fishing would be prohibited in six Aleutian Islands Coral Habitat Protection Areas located off Semisopochnoi

Island, Bobrof Island, Cape Moffet, Great Siskin Island, Ulak Island, and Adak Canyon, totaling 110nm². Finally, two areas on Bowers Ridge and the Ulm Plateau totaling 5,286nm² would be closed to mobile bottom contact fishing gear, creating the Bowers Ridge Habitat Conservation Zone.

In the GOA, bottom trawling would be prohibited in ten Gulf of Alaska Slope Habitat Conservation Areas along the upper to intermediate slope (200 to 1,000m). The total area encompassed by these closures is 2,086nm². Additionally, four areas on the Fairweather Grounds and one area off Cape Ommany would comprise the Gulf of Alaska Coral Habitat Protection Areas. These areas, totalling 13.5 nm², would be closed to all bottom contact fishing gear.

Fifteen seamounts in the GOA and one in the AI (Bowers Seamount) would constitute the Alaska Seamount Habitat Protection Areas. Those areas would include 5,329nm² closed to bottom contact fishing gear.

Effects on Listed Species

ESA listed species in the action area include the threatened eastern populations of Steller sea lions, the endangered western population of Steller sea lions, and endangered whales (humpback, right, sperm, blue, fin, and sei whales). The proposed management measures have the potential to affect these listed species by restricting the spatial distribution of existing and future commercial fisheries, thereby reducing potential interactions between fishing and listed species in the new closure areas and, due to redistribution of fishing effort, increasing the potential for interactions in the remaining open areas. We expect the redistribution of fishing effort to be very small because only a small amount of fishing takes place in the proposed closed areas.

In the AI, redistribution of fishing effort could result in increased interactions with Steller sea lions and whales. The principal concern for these marine mammals is displacement of Pacific cod and Atka mackerel fishing activity out of the proposed closed areas, presumably concentrating this activity in the remaining open areas where there may be increased potential for conflicts between fishing activities and listed species.

The western stock of Steller sea lions has declined considerably and is listed as endangered. The areas that would remain open to fishing in the AI under the preferred alternatives are fairly small, especially considering other existing closed areas. Fisheries for Pacific cod and Atka mackerel would be concentrated spatially into remaining open areas, including areas near important sea lion habitats. The preferred alternatives do not include reductions in the Total Allowable Catch, so fishing would not be further concentrated temporally during open seasons.

Spatially concentrated fishing activity during winter months when sea lions forage further from shore (outside existing sea lion closed areas) could increase the potential for conflicts from competition for prey, disturbance, or entanglement or other injury. In the past, rookeries in the western AI have experienced greater declines than others; any fishery encounters with these groups of sea lions would be of additional concern. A similar potential concern exists for ESA-listed whales that forage in the AI region or move through migratory corridors where more

concentrated fishing activity may occur. However, given the small amount of fishing effort that would be displaced by the proposed area closures, we expect such effects for sea lions and whales in the AI to be negligible. Analysis completed for the EIS indicates that the AI closed areas represent approximately 3% of the catch and 2% of the tows for the groundfish fishery from 1990-2001, meaning that only a small fraction of historical fishing effort would be displaced by the proposed closures and redistributed throughout the remaining open areas.

In the GOA, the proposed new closures are relatively small areas, as noted above. Analysis of these area closures in the EIS and EA indicates that very little fishing activity occurs in any of the identified areas. All of the proposed GOA closures combined represent about 1% of the groundfish tows and less than 1% of the catch from 1995-2003. Fishing effort that occurs in these area would likely shift to surrounding waters, as described in the Regulatory Impact Review / Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis accompanying the EIS and EA. These minor changes in fishing effort would not change effects on listed species measurably compared to the fishing operations evaluated in previous Endangered Species Act consultations between the Sustainable Fisheries Division and Protected Resources Division.

Conclusion

Despite some potential for redistribution of fishing effort, NMFS does not expect any adverse effects for listed sea lions and whales because the redistribution of fishing effort under the preferred alternatives would be very small. The areas closures in the GOA are limited in size and support only a small amount of fishing activity. The area closures in the AI are large, but were designed expressly to allow fishing to continue in areas with the highest historical catch rates and to preclude fishing in new areas, thereby limiting potential redistribution of fishing effort. Additionally, the proposed measures would not alter the existing Steller sea lion protection measures for global, temporal, or spatial harvest, which were designed to limit the effects of the fisheries on sea lions and their critical habitat.

Based on the reasons set forth in this memorandum, I have determined that this action is not likely to adversely affect listed whales or Steller sea lions or adversely modify designated critical habitat. Your concurrence with this determination will complete the informal consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

I concur: Mald Berg w. Balsifg in	4/8/05	Date
I do not concur:		Date

Attachments







