

Administration of the  
MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972  
Annual Report  
April 1, 1980 - December 31, 1980

Prepared by  
Department of the Interior  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT

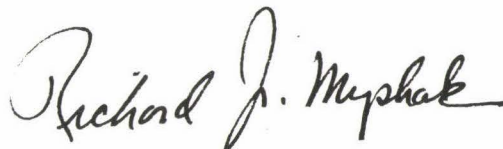
Report of the Department of the Interior

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407, 86 Stat, 1027 (1972)) states in section 103(f) that "Within six months after the effective date of this Act [December 21, 1972] and every twelve months thereafter, the Secretary shall report to the public through publication in the Federal Register and to the Congress on the current status on all marine mammal species and population stocks subject to the provisions of this Act. His report shall describe those actions taken and those measures believed necessary, including where appropriate, the issuance of permits pursuant to this title to assure the well-being of such marine mammals."

The responsibility of the Department of the Interior is limited by section 3(12)(B) of the Act to those mammals that are members of the orders Carnivora (polar bear, sea otter, and marine otter), Pinnipedia (walrus), and Sirenia (manatee and dugong). Accordingly, published herewith is the report of the Department of the Interior for the period April 1, 1980, to December 31, 1980, on the administration of the Act with regard to those mammals.

To facilitate meeting the statutory deadline reporting requirements and to coincide with other Federal agency reporting periods, this and subsequent reports will be on a calendar year basis.

Issued at Washington, D.C., dated JUN 19 1981

  
**Acting** Director

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972

April 1, 1980 - December 31, 1980

Report of the Department of the Interior

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## INTRODUCTION

### AUTHORITY

The passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, hereafter referred to as the Act or MMPA, gave the Department of the Interior responsibility for manatees, polar bears, walruses, sea otters, and dugongs. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS or Service) is responsible for managing the marine mammals in the Department of the Interior and for enforcing the moratorium on taking and importing marine mammals and marine mammal parts.

The FWS administers requests for waiving the moratorium, issues permits, conducts research programs, enforces provisions of the Act, publishes rules and regulations to manage marine mammals, cooperates with the States, participates in international activities and agreements, lists and delists species as endangered or threatened and other Endangered Species Act (ESA) related responsibilities and maintains a close working relationship with the Marine Mammal Commission (MMC) and its Committee of Scientific Advisors.

General information on distribution and migration, abundance and trends, general biology, ecological problems, allocation problems, regulations and research can be found in the 1979 annual report, thus it is not repeated here. There have been no significant changes in the status of the marine otter, Atlantic walrus, Amazonian manatee, West African manatee, or dugong during this report period.

### SPECIES LIST

Species List and Status of Marine Mammals With FWS Jurisdiction Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act

<u>Species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Marine Mammal Protection Act</u>	<u>Endangered Species Act</u>
<u>Ursus maritimus</u>	Polar bear	Yes	No
<u>Enhydra lutris</u>	Sea otter	Yes	Threatened*
<u>Lutra felina</u>	Marine otter	Yes	Endangered
<u>Odobenus rosmarus</u>	Walrus	Yes	No
<u>Dugong dugon</u>	Dugong	Yes	Endangered
<u>Trichechus manatus</u>	West Indian manatee	Yes	Endangered
<u>Trichechus inunguis</u>	Amazonian manatee	Yes	Endangered
<u>Trichechus senegalensis</u>	West African manatee	Yes	Threatened

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\* Southern population (California) only.



APPROPRIATIONS

The most recent funding authorization by Congress for the Service under three sections of the MMPA for fiscal years (FY's) 1979, 1980, and 1981 includes: section 109 (grants to States for developing and implementing protection and management programs), section 110 (research), and section 114 (administration). The period covered by this report (April 1, 1980 - December 31, 1980) overlaps two fiscal years, FY 80 and FY 81. Funds authorized (Auth.) and appropriated (Appro.) for each section for FY 80 and 81 (in \$1,000) are shown below.

	Section 109		Section 110		Section 114		Total	
	Auth.	Appro.	Auth.	Appro.	Auth.	Appro.	Auth.	Appro.
FY 80	400	400	1,500	1,000	760	600	2,660	2,000
FY 81	400	400	2,100	1,000	876	600	3,376	2,000

The funding breakdown is as follows:

<u>Marine Mammal Protection Act:</u>	FY 80 (10/1/79 - 9/30/80)	FY 81 (10/1/80 - 9/30/81)
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Section 109 (Grants-to-States)	None*	None as of 12/31/80)
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Section 110 (Research)	FY 80	FY 81
Sea otter	\$284,000	Sea otter \$275,000
Walrus	112,000	Walrus 143,750
Polar bear	195,000	Polar bear 218,750
Manatee	330,000	Manatee 331,250
Dugong	7,000	Dugong 6,250
Monk seal	32,000	Marine otter 6,250
Tagging Research Project	40,000	Monk seal 18,750
	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

Section 114 (Administration)	FY 80	FY 81
Permits Office	\$ 22,000	Permits Office \$ 22,000
Law Enforcement	465,000	Law Enforcement 465,000
Office of Wildlife Assistance	113,000	Division of Wildlife Management 113,000
	<u>\$600,000</u>	<u>\$600,000</u>

\* No grants were made in FY 80, therefore these funds were utilized by the Service as follows:

Southern Sea otter studies in California	\$121,230
Walrus studies in Alaska	242,770
Service overhead	36,000
	<u>\$400,000</u>

Endangered Species Act: (during this report period)

Section 6

(Grants to States)	California - Sea otter studies	\$162,000
	Florida - manatee law enforcement	173,300
	- manatee information and education activities	10,000
	- manatee recovery plan activities	800
		<u>\$346,100</u>

SUMMARY OF 1980 PROGRAM

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF (OCS) ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

The FWS participates in the Department's OCS Minerals Leasing and Development Program, primarily by providing advice, input, and review at various decision stages. The Service provides technical expertise on the management of fish and wildlife resources and the habitats on which they depend. During the report period, the Service participated in several lease sales and suggested protective measures for the polar bear, walrus, sea otter, and manatee.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Deputy Conservation Manager (DCM) adopted March 20 as the cut-off date for seismic operations in the Beaufort Sea for 1980 & 81. This measure, in combination with contacting Service biologists prior to conducting operations that could impact the polar bear, serve to minimize impact of OCS development on polar bears and their habitat.

The Navarin Basin, Sale No. 87, was opened to a Call for Nominations from the oil and gas industry, Federal, State, and Public agencies. The area includes the southern most extension of the polar bear range and the main hauling ground for the Pacific walrus at Round Island. Leasing will include protective measures for these marine mammals.

The area proposed in the OCS, Sale No. 75, for the Northern Aleutian Shelf contains Amak Island where an unusual population of walrus, composed primarily of males, is found. The tracts in this sale are over 12 miles from Amak Island which affords the walrus a buffer from the potential adverse impacts of development activities.

The Bureau of Land Management/Outer Continental Shelf Office briefed the Eskimo Walrus Commission (EWC) on the status of the proposed Norton Basin, Sale No. 57, oil and gas lease sale. The draft Environmental Impact Statement will be completed by June, 1981. The EWC generally felt that OCS development would adversely impact marine fish and wildlife resources as well as the subsistence lifestyle of the area due to inadequate technology for preventing serious pollution problems from offshore oil development in Arctic regions.



The Service's recommendations for the protection of the West Indian manatee have been adopted by the USGS for Sale No. 43 and No. 56 in the South Atlantic. USGS has informed all lessees wishing to conduct exploratory activities in the South Atlantic of recommended operational safeguards for avoiding collisions with manatees. The four major safeguards are:

1. All vessels associated with development of a South Atlantic OCS season will remain in deeper ship channels and/or operate at no wake speeds in shallower parts of the channels;
2. Personnel are advised of the civil and criminal penalties for violations;
3. Vessel operators should keep a log of collisions and submit it to the Jacksonville FWS Area Office; and
4. The above conditions apply to Florida ports year-round; to Georgia ports from April 1 through November 15; and do not apply to Carolina ports.

Sale No. 53, offshore Central and Northern California, may have potentially adverse impacts to the Southern Sea otter. The ESA Section 7 biological opinion for leasing and exploratory activities concluded non-jeopardy. However, the biological opinion stated that more information needs to be gathered before required consultation begins for development activities. The Service has recommended to the Secretary that these studies become an issue of special concern to the FWS and the Department.

The Service's efforts supporting creation of a marine sanctuary for the offshore waters of the Channel Islands were successful. On September 21, 1980, President Carter approved the proposal by the Department of Commerce to designate the six-mile area surrounding Santa Barbara Island and the Northern Channel Islands as the Channel Islands Marine Sanctuary. The populations of marine mammals and seabirds supported by the Channel Islands and its offshore waters are now afforded protection and management benefits under the Channel Islands National Park, the Channel Islands Marine Sanctuary, and as an International Biosphere Reserve.

The final designation documents for the Looe Key National Marine Sanctuary, Gray's Reef Marine Sanctuary, and the Pt. Reyes/Farallon Islands Marine Sanctuary received support from the Department of the Interior. (All were designated as marine sanctuaries by President Carter on January 16, 1981.) Each sanctuary affords marine mammal and seabird foraging habitat protection, environmental safeguards, and research areas in the ocean frontier.

During the report period, a pilot study of the seasonal distribution and abundance of marine mammals, birds, and turtles, was completed for the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic coast of the United States. Using methods established during the pilot study, the Service's Denver Wildlife Research Center (DWRC) initiated an intensive study of the marine fauna of these areas in April 1980. Spatial and seasonal distribution patterns are being correlated with other parameters such as bathymetry and ocean currents and areas of biological significance are being identified.

The Service's Office of Biological Services (OBS) completed a contract for the Atlantic Coast Ecological Inventory. Covering portions of 15 coastal States, the inventory's 31 maps (designated as the Fish and Wildlife Service's National Ecological Map Series) depict 364 important plant and animal species including marine mammals, highlighting those species with special protection and listing the purposes for which they use particular coastal areas (breeding grounds, wintering areas, etc.). In addition to the map series, a 163-page narrative report, "Atlantic Coast Ecological Inventory--User's Guide and Information Base," is also available. The report provides detailed explanations and technical information about the ecological data plotted on the maps.

#### ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATIONS OF U.S. COASTAL AREAS

The OBS is managing a group of studies known as ecological characterizations. An ecological characterization is a structured synthesis of existing information on the functional relationships of ecosystem processes and components. This ecosystem information base is designed to assist decisionmakers in comprehensive coastal resource planning and management. Each of the characterizations will contain a section on marine mammal life histories, species abundance and distribution, migration routes, statistics on harvest by man, and habitat preferences and requirements. Four characterizations have been completed for the following areas: Chenier Plain coastal ecosystem of Louisiana and Texas, the Pacific Northwest coastal region, the rocky coast of Maine, and the sea islands and coastal plain of South Carolina and Georgia. Five other characterizations are currently being prepared under contracts including: the Mississippi Deltaic Plain region, the Texas Barrier Islands, the central and northern California coast, the northeastern Gulf of Mexico, and the southwestern Florida and Keys region. They are due for completion in FY 82 or 83.

#### RESEARCH

During this report period the National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory was merged with the DWRC of the Division of Wildlife Ecology Research. The Marine Mammal Section of the Center is responsible for carrying out the Service's mandates under the MMPA with regard to determining the ecological effects of human activities related to development and exploitation of the marine environment on marine wildlife and ecosystems. To meet these objectives, considerable survey work, accumulation of information, and detailed analyses of population data remain to be accomplished.

Research conducted in-house or by contract is summarized below.

#### In-house

1. Polar bear investigations:
  - a. Identify areas critical for high polar bear denning success, and identify general movement patterns of adult females.



- b. Develop alternative techniques to capture free-ranging polar bears.
  - c. Produce model to simulate population dynamics of the northern Alaska polar bear population.
  - d. Determine biological parameters of polar bears of western and northern populations.
2. Sea otter and marine otter investigations:
- a. Annual and seasonal distribution, abundance, and composition of populations of sea otters and other marine mammals in Prince William Sound, Alaska.
  - b. Biology and management needs for sea otters in California.
  - c. Interactions between sea otters and the nearshore community.
  - d. Parasites and environmental contaminants in sea otters.
  - e. Occurrence of sea otters in Baja California.
  - f. Determination of status of marine otters.
3. Walrus investigations:
- a. Evaluate selected areas for potential use for population assessment of walruses, to assess the size of walrus populations, and to investigate hauling out patterns.
  - b. Parasites and environmental contaminants in walruses.
  - c. Biological studies to determine status of population.
4. Manatee and dugong investigations:
- a. Distribution and status of all manatee taxa and populations.
  - b. Basic reproductive and behavioral characteristics of West Indian manatees.
  - c. Define ecosystem relationships of the manatee, and assess effects of habitat alterations.
  - d. Determine causes of manatee mortality, and study and salvage stranded manatees and other marine mammals.
  - e. Develop manatee tagging and tracking technology.
  - f. Parasites and environmental contaminants in manatees.
  - g. Distribution and status of all dugong populations.

#### Contracts

- 1. San Nicolas Island (California) survey for baseline data and as potential sea otter translocation site. Principal investigator: W. Doyle, University of California, Santa Cruz (\$121,230).
- 2. Study marine and terrestrial ecosystems and habitats, with emphasis on marine mammals and land use problems. Principal investigator: W. Doyle, University of California, Santa Cruz (\$31,000).

3. Round Island walrus survey. Principal investigator: James Taggat, University of California, Santa Cruz (\$14,670).
4. Economics of the Pismo clam fishery. Principal investigator: Sue Holt, University of California, Santa Cruz (\$4,500).
5. The development of techniques to observe and quantify the food habits of the West Indian manatee (Trichechus manatus). Principal investigator: Charles Woods, University of Florida, Gainesville (\$8,600).
6. Development and refinement of a population model of polar bears directed toward management implications. Principal investigator: D. Siniff, University of Minnesota (\$23,789).
7. Study of parasites and diseases of the West Indian manatee. Principal investigator: D. Forester, University of Florida, Gainesville (\$5,000).

#### ENFORCEMENT

The Service's Division of Law Enforcement is responsible for enforcing the MMPA provisions for the polar bear, sea and marine otter, walrus, manatee, and dugong. Service Special Agents investigate known, alleged, or potential violations of the Act involving the illegal take or importation of these marine mammals or their products. In addition, they assist the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) by making apprehensions and conducting investigations in cases involving species under that agency's jurisdiction. Results of these efforts are referred to the NMFS for its consideration and appropriate action. However, under a NMFS/Service memorandum of understanding, the Service retains authority over those investigations that involve endangered marine mammal species. Violations are referred to the Department's Office of the Solicitor for civil action or to the Department of Justice for criminal action.

One hundred and nine marine mammal investigations were pending at the start of the report period, during which Service Agents initiated 226 new investigations. A total of 171 investigations were closed, while 164 were pending at the end of the period. One hundred and fifty-two civil penalties totalling \$4,357 were assessed and collected during the period. Marine Mammal parts and products with an estimated value of \$20,591 were also forfeited as part of these civil actions. Additionally, \$450 in fines were paid during the period as a result of criminal convictions under the Act.

A year-long covert investigation conducted by Service Special Agents culminated with the arrest and conviction of an Indiana man for smuggling five polar bear hides into the U.S. from Canada. The hides were offered for sale to undercover agents for prices ranging from \$5,000 to \$8,000 each. The defendant received a \$5,000 fine, a 2-year jail sentence (with 18 months suspended) and was placed on 3 years active probation. The five polar bear hides were forfeited to the Service.



Although the Service has attempted to concentrate its enforcement effort on activities which involve the unlawful commercialization of marine mammals or their parts, all incidents of unlawful taking are investigated. For instance, one such incident involving the taking of a sea otter on Adak Island, Alaska by a group of five anglers has resulted in the payment of \$225 in civil penalties. Additional civil penalties of \$350 have been assessed, but not paid to date for the same incident. This incident involved the stoning of a sea otter as it was feeding in a stream.

A Special Agent has been stationed in Santa Maria, California, to assist in providing protection to Southern sea otters in California.

#### Alaska Law Enforcement Actions

During May and June 1980, combined aerial patrols and stakeouts were used to monitor illegal hunting of walrus on the Alaska Peninsula. Two apprehensions were made. The cases are pending in U.S. District Court. One other incident of shooting a walrus is still under investigation.

A search warrant was served, in cooperation with the Anchorage Police Department, on an Anchorage ivory dealer. Forty-two fresh walrus tusks were seized. Charges are pending in U.S. District court.

Raw walrus tusks were seized from several individuals attempting to export them from Alaska to other states. All were submitted for civil penalty.

An investigation into the illegal walrus ivory and polar bear hide trade was opened. Undercover agents were utilized to contact and make purchases from suspected dealers. Cases have been opened on 25 subjects as a result of this investigation. The number of people involved and the quantity of walrus ivory involved is far greater than suspected, with suspected dealers based in Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, California, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

One investigation involving sea otters being killed by fishermen in Prince William Sound was conducted. The responsible subjects were never apprehended. Numerous contacts with commercial fishermen were made and as a result there has been no known reoccurrence of sea otter killings in that area.

One investigation was conducted into the shooting of three polar bears in one day at Kaktovik. It was determined to be a legal taking.

One live polar bear cub was seized at Point Hope. The cub was held at the Anchorage zoo and then sent on to Marine World at San Diego where it subsequently died. No charges were filed in the case.

One case involving purchase of raw walrus ivory and transportation of the ivory in a National Guard aircraft resulted in a civil penalty of \$750 and forfeiting of the ivory.

Four polar bear cases were closed with civil penalties of \$2,850 being assessed and two polar bear hides forfeited.

Alaska enforcement Summary:

ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS:

Walrus	30
Polar Bear	12
Sea Otter	3

CASES SUBMITTED FOR CIVIL PENALTY:

Walrus	9
Polar Bear	4
Sea Otter	1

CLOSED CASES:

Walrus	3 - \$800 civil penalty assessments in two cases, and two forfeitures
Polar Bear	4 - \$2,850 civil penalty assessments in two cases, and two forfeitures

CASES REFERRED TO NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE:

Seal	1 - Seal skin slippers imported from Canada into U.S. at Fairbanks, Alaska
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PERMITS AND REGISTRATIONS

The MMPA placed a moratorium on the taking or importing of marine mammals and marine mammal products, but it included exceptions that allow scientific research of these animals as well as taking for public display. Such research and taking, however, may be conducted only if there are no adverse effects on the health and well-being of the marine mammal species, populations and the marine ecosystems of which they are a part.

Section 102(2)(1) of the Act and Section 18.31 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, which govern the taking and importing of marine mammals under Service jurisdiction, authorize the Director to issue permits for scientific research and public display purposes, but only after the applications have been reviewed by the MMC.



Between April 1, 1980, and December 31, 1980, three of the four applications pending at the time of the last report were issued; the other was withdrawn. Three new applications were processed and issued. Nine amendment requests were received, eight were issued and one was withdrawn. No applications are pending.

#### Scientific Research Permit Applications

Amendment to PRT 2-319, California Department of Fish and Game, E.L. Fullerton, Director. The permittee had been authorized to capture 200 sea otters weighing twelve pounds or more, immobilize them with drugs when necessary, tag them on the hind flippers and ear, and collect other data on each animal. Forty other otters could be captured and used in a simulated transplant project. The permittee requested the activities be authorized for an additional two years. The expiration date was extended to September 30, 1982, as requested.

Amendment to PRT 2-3058, DWRC, Dr. R.L. Brownell, Jr., Chief, Marine Mammal Section. Many activities authorized under this permit had been completed, and authority for ongoing activities is provided in PRT 2-4405 (discussed below). The permit expired on June 30, 1980.

Amendment to PRT 2-3167, John L. Bengston. Authorized to capture, radio-tag, release and monitor up to 15 West Indian manatees until December 31, 1980. Authority to continue was extended to December 31, 1981.

Amendment to PRT 2-4405, DWRC, Dr. R.L. Brownell, Jr., Chief, Marine Mammal Section. The permit to tag and retag six West Indian manatees was amended on October 6, 1980, to include salvage of dead and aid to any sick or injured manatees, and to provide disposition instructions. The permit expires on December 31, 1981.

New permit PRT 2-6330, DWRC, Dr. R.L. Brownell, Jr., Chief, Marine Mammal Section. This permit authorizes take by immobilizing with drugs, tagging, marking with paint or dye, attachment of radio transmitters and release of 330 Pacific walrus along the West Coast of Alaska and on pack ice in the Bering and Chukchi Seas, and to collect biological samples from any walrus found dead. Special conditions were included to minimize risk to the animals. The permit was issued on May 29, 1980, and expires August 31, 1981.

New permit PRT 2-6354, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Dr. R.O. Skoog, Commissioner. This permit authorizes harpooning and shooting of 60 Pacific walrus in Bristol Bay, Alaska and the Southeastern Bering sea, and salvage of any other dead or aid to injured walrus found. The permit was issued on June 4, 1980, and expires May 31, 1982.

New application PRT 2-6432, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Area Office. Application was made to receive scientific samples from walrus taken by Alaskan Natives for subsistence purposes. Inadequacies in the regulations prevented this and, as discussed in the Federal Register Notice and in the regulations

section of this report, the regulations were amended to permit such activity. This application was withdrawn on June 30, 1980.

New permit PRT 2-6669, DWRC, Dr. R.L. Brownell, Jr., Chief, Marine Mammal Section. This permit authorizes capture of 35 sea otters per year for tagging and release for future observation along the California coast from Raged Point to Camleria. It also authorized salvage of sea otters which die or are found dead. The permit was issued on August 25, 1980, and expires on August 31, 1982.

New permit PRT 2-6983, DWRC, Dr. R.L. Brownell, Jr., Chief, Marine Mammal Section. This permit authorizes capture, attachment of radio-tags, collection of biological specimens and injection of tetracycline of up to 20 manatees from the St. Johns River, Florida. Sick or injured manatees may be taken for rehabilitation wherever found and be used for the study once returned to health. The permit was issued November 4, 1980, and expires December 31, 1982.

New permit PRT 2-7139, USSR Ministry of Fisheries. This permit was issued jointly with the NMFS since responsibility for the species involved is shared by that agency with the Service. The permit authorizes take of 200 Pacific walrus, 100 ribbon seal, 100 larga seals, 100 ringed seals, 100 bearded seals and 50 stellar sea lions. The permit was issued on December 5, 1980, and expires May 31, 1981.

In October 1980, the NFWL merged with the DWRC. Consequently, permits by NFWL (PRT 2-3090, PRT 2-3724, PRT 2-4405, PRT 2-6669, and PRT 2-6983) were amended to reflect that change on January 2, 1981. These changes are noted above for new permits and substantive amendments.

#### Public Display Permits

New permit PRT 2-4895, St. Paul's Como Zoo, John A. Fletcher, Director. This permit authorizes import of one young female polar bear from Assiniboine Park Zoo in Canada for public display. The permit expires March 31, 1981.

#### Certificates of Registration

Section 18.23 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, provides that marine mammals taken by an Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo for the purposes of creating and selling authentic native articles of handcraft and clothing may be transferred to a registered tannery agent, either directly by an Indian, Aleut or Eskimo, or through a registered agent. Similarly, marine mammals taken by Alaskan Natives for subsistence may be sent to a registered tannery for processing and subsequent return to an Alaskan Native. Any tannery or person who wishes to act as an agent may apply for registration. During the report period the Service received three requests for new registration and one request to renew a registration. Three new certificates were issued, including one application pending under last year's report, and two are pending final action by the Service.



New certificate PRT 2-6479-RA. D & C Expeditors, 5941 Arctic Blvd., Unit M, Anchorage, Alaska 99502, Darell Farmen, President. This certificate authorizes the holder to receive or acquire and to sell or transfer walrus, polar bear or sea otter skins from and to Alaskan Natives or other registered agents. It was issued on June 5, 1980, and expires on June 30, 1982.

New certificate PRT 2-6636-RA. Roy Hendricks, 801 N. Bragaw, P.O. Box 8122, Anchorage, Alaska 99508. This certificate authorizes the holder to receive or acquire and sell or transfer walrus and polar bear from and to Alaskan Natives or other registered agents. It was issued on October 28, 1980, and expires on October 1, 1982.

New certificate PRT 2-7160-RA. American Fur Dressing Co., Inc., 10816 Newport Highway, Spokane, Washington 99218, Ronald G. Hatch, President. This certificate authorizes the holder to receive or acquire and to sell or transfer polar bear hides from and to Alaskan Natives or other registered agents. It was issued on November 6, 1980, and expires on December 31, 1982.

#### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Service's international efforts to conserve marine mammals and their habitats are an important component of its overall efforts to achieve the objectives of the MMPA. The following summaries describe the principal international activities carried out by the Service during the report period.

##### US-USSR Environmental Agreement-Marine Mammal Project

The Service, the NMFS, the USSR Ministry of Fisheries and the USSR Academy of Sciences, seeks to promote the conservation and effective management of marine mammals of interest to both countries. During this reporting period, exchange visits involving U.S. and Soviet specialists took place which contributed to ongoing studies of the biology, ecology, and population dynamics of these animals.

Representatives of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries and the Pacific Ocean Fishery Institute in Vladivostok conducted research on the population dynamics of northern sea lions in the Kodiak region of Alaska, and on sea otters in Prince William Sound (Alaska) and off the coast of central California during July/August, 1980. While in the United States they met with U.S. representatives of the Service's Alaska Regional Office, the National Marine Mammal Laboratory, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to discuss similar research efforts being undertaken on various marine mammal populations migrating between the U.S. and the USSR.

A total of seven American specialists participated in a two-part pinniped research cruise of the Soviet vessel Zvyagino from February 20 through mid-April. The first portion of the expedition, involving U.S. scientists, concentrated on walrus in the southeastern Bering Sea/Bristol Bay area.

#### Agency for International Development (AID) contract with FWS in Thailand

On August 31, 1980, the Office of Ecological Services, Florida State Museum, and the University of Florida at Gainesville completed a contract study for the Service entitled "A Profile of the Endangered Species of Thailand." The study was funded under the U.S. Agency for International Development/Man and the Biosphere Project. This contract culminated an effort by the Service to develop material on the endangered species of Thailand which AID could use as a planning tool or early warning system to avoid or compensate for impacts that development projects are likely to have on endangered species. The study report consists of lists of endangered and threatened species of Thailand, accounts of their biology and management needs, literature references, and a list of experts. Thirteen species of marine mammals including 8 species of dolphin, 1 porpoise, 3 whales, and 1 dugong occurring in Thailand's waters are discussed in this report.

#### U.S.-Mexico Marine Mammal Activities

In December 1980, a representative of the Instituto de Biologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico worked with Service manatee project personnel in Florida for one week. Service personnel are planning to work with Mexican scientists in the late spring of 1981 in Mexico on manatees.

#### Excess Foreign Currency Programs

During this report period, the Service received congressional authorization for continued use of excess foreign currencies held by the U.S. in Egypt, India, and Pakistan. These authorizations were requested under Section 8 of the Endangered Species Act, which allows such funds to be expended on projects deemed by the Secretary of the Interior to be necessary for the conservation of endangered or threatened species.

The National Park Service, assisted by the FWS, offered a three part Seminar Series on Conservation Area Planning and Management to selected Egyptian Wildlife Service and university personnel. The series consisted of classroom and field exercises. While most of the time was devoted to upland systems, marine systems were also covered and a field trip to the Red Sea at Hurghada was sponsored.

In August 1980, a Professor of Zoology at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University, began a specialized one-year post graduate training course at Colorado State University under the sponsorship of the Service. Upon completion of this training, graduate and post-graduate courses in wildlife management will be incorporated into Cairo University's curriculum. Training in the biology and management of marine mammals will form part of this curriculum.



## STATUS REPORTS

### POLAR BEAR

The Alaska Regional Office of the Service initiated a limited program of gathering polar bear harvest data during the report period. The annual bear harvest was about 250 animals in 1972. Data collected since that time is very limited resulting in harvest estimates being based on broad assumptions.

The Service polar bear management biologist, attended the North Slope Borough Fish and Game management committee meeting on December 16th. Members attended from Point Hope, Point Lay, Wainwright, Barrow, Nuiqsut, Anaktuvik, Atkasook, and Kaktovik. The Service's program to gather information on sex, age, location, chronology and harvest was explained.

#### Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears

The Governments of Canada, Denmark, Norway, the Soviet Union, and the United States continued research on an international scale. The Service's efforts, during this report period, concentrated on radio telemetry studies, determining the significance of coastal denning, developing better techniques to estimate population sizes and improving our knowledge on reproductive biology.



Figure 1. A polar bear resighted after it had been previously captured and marked.

## MANATEE

### West Indian Manatee

Sixty-seven manatee deaths were recorded in 1980, 11 less than in 1979. Of the 63 animals that were recovered, Service and University of Miami salvagers could determine the cause of death for 46. Twenty (43%) of these animals were either dependent calves or died of natural causes and 26 (57%) were killed directly or indirectly by human activities (16 by collisions with boats or barges, 8 by crushing or drowning in automatic floodgates or in canal lock gates, and 2 by gunshot wounds). Five additional manatees were recovered alive and are undergoing rehabilitation at Florida oceanaria. Boats continue to be the single greatest cause of mortality.

Major advancements have been made in the manatee salvage program during recent years, particularly by the Gainesville Laboratory. To facilitate standardization of data collection by the Miami and Gainesville teams, Miami has acquired a full-time salvage person. The individual will provide the Miami program with the means to further upgrade and standardize its program with that of Gainesville's, which has two full-time salvage personnel. The Service has worked with the South Florida Water Management District on operational modifications to some of their floodgates. These modifications have been successful in decreasing mortalities in the structures, but manatee deaths in navigation locks have increased. The Service continues to investigate dead and injured manatee reports but, to date, no prosecutable cases have resulted.

New biological information indicates calves begin grazing within weeks of birth, but nursing may continue for 24 months. Breeding occurs every 2 to 5 years. Manatees occasionally seek freshwater to drink. Captive manatees are known to feed erratically in 16°C water and to cease feeding in colder water.

The Division of Wildlife Ecology Research field study objectives are to acquire better knowledge of manatee ecology and population dynamics. Radio-tracking studies continue on the St. Johns River and Crystal River. Information is being gathered on habitat use and daily and seasonal movements in relation to environmental factors such as temperature, human activity, and food resources. Recently more research activity has been focused on manatee feeding ecology. A long-term study of manatee diet has been initiated and a detailed study of Crystal River manatee feeding ecology is in progress with cooperators from the Florida State Museum.

During the report period, the Service conducted 20 formal Endangered Species consultations for projects and permits that might impact the West Indian manatee. These consultations are required under Section 7 of the ESA and may be requested for any Federal program, or non-Federal program involving Federal approval, permits, or funding, before these programs may be implemented. The results, although not binding, must be considered before decisions are made, and they are issued by the Service's Washington and Regional Offices in the form of "biological opinions."



Since manatees are distributed throughout most of Florida's estuaries, bays, and coastal waters, a considerable number of Federal actions affect these marine mammals. Bridge construction by the Federal Highway Administration, permit issuance by the Corps of Engineers (COE) and Coast Guard (USCG), and dredging projects authorized and funded by the COE are some of the actions with which the Service routinely becomes involved through review of permit applications and Section 7 consultations.



Figure 2. A bottom-resting West Indian manatee being fitted with a radio transmitter by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist. Crystal River, Florida.

Of the 20 manatee-related consultations: 11 were with the COE, three were with the Service, two were with the U.S. Navy and one consultation each with the following agencies: Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Highway Administration, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Service issued 14 findings of "not likely to jeopardize" and two findings of "would promote the conservation" of the manatee in its consultations. The remaining four consultations were still ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

The Manatee Recovery Plan was approved by the FWS on April 15, 1980. Soon thereafter, the newly appointed Manatee Recovery Activities Coordinator (a member of the Recovery Team) began preparing a comprehensive work plan to better enable agencies involved in manatee conservation to budget and implement specific recovery tasks.

A Manatee Coordinator for the FWS was temporarily appointed in July with the position being permanently filled in September. The Manatee Coordinator's job will be to keep on top of daily activities while the Recovery Activity Coordinator develops detailed work plans for implementation of the comprehensive work plan.

Approval was requested from the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittee to reprogram funds from St. Johns National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) to acquire 42 acres of islands in Kings Bay, Crystal River, thereby preventing commercial development of the Islands which would adversely impact this important winter concentration of manatees. When acquired, the islands will be administered as part of Chassahowitzka NWR.

Since the Florida Manatee Sanctuary Act specifically exempted commercial vessels engaged in intrastate, interstate, and foreign commerce while entering or leaving the port authorities of the State from the subsequently adopted boat speed regulations, problems were created in some areas where speed zones were established in port waters. Some craft such as commercial fishing boats, party boats and pilot boats still, in many cases, do not comply with posted speeds. This problem is being addressed from two standpoints: 1) although the exemption was first incorporated to assure the port authorities that their port operations would not be jeopardized, there was no clear definition of what constituted a commercial vessel. Therefore, the attorneys for the Florida Department of Natural Resources are currently defining the term "commercial vessels" as it pertains to the statute, to exclude those vessels not using port authority facilities, 2) due to safety considerations, most vessels and tugs using port facilities should travel at slow speed. Both verbal and written assurance has been received from the Port Everglades Authority that it will use its offices to gain voluntary compliance of pilot boats, tugs, and work boats associated with port activities as it pertains to idle and slow speed regulations. Similar support will be solicited from the remaining affected port authorities in the near future.

During the report period, the State of Florida, the Service and other Federal agencies, the Florida Audubon Society (FAS), the Florida Power and Light Company (FP&L), and other groups continued intensified coordinated efforts to gather baseline data and to increase the effectiveness of manatee protection in Florida through stronger legislation, regulations, law enforcement, and public information and education. The FP&L Company has renewed its manatee public awareness contract with the FAS for another year. The program is being expanded to include several workshops for boater groups around the State.



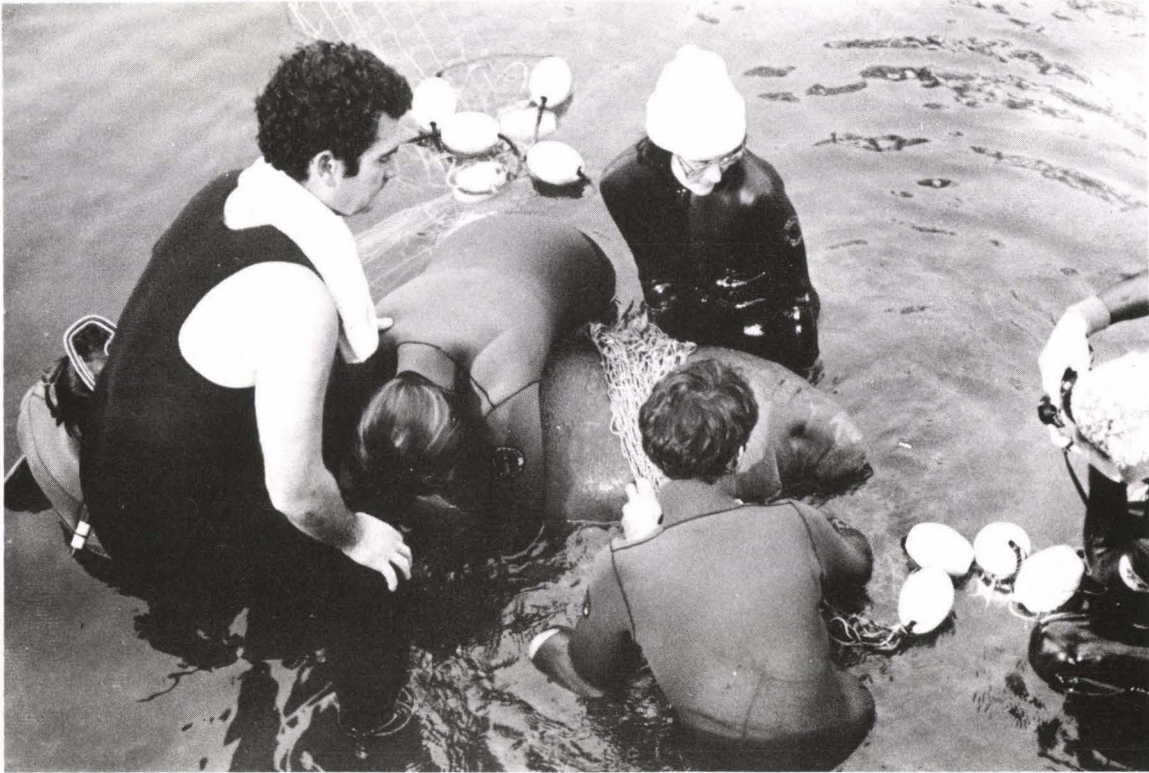


Figure 3. A West Indian manatee being weighed, measured, and radio-tagged by Sea World of Florida staff and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists at Blue Spring State Park, Florida.

A wide variety of public awareness activities are being planned and conducted; some of the projects are: two 30-second videotape television public service announcements produced for the Service by FAS entitled "Stop manatee/boat collisions" and "Report dead or injured manatees." The slide/tape program entitled "Mermaids Fact or Fiction" by FAS has been transferred to film strip and is now being distributed to county school systems in Florida as part of a Service effort. Together with a host of printed materials such as brochures, bumper stickers, logos, etc., the Florida Division of Natural Resources (DNR) is sponsoring the publication of a manatee/endangered species teaching packet which will be made available to all the school systems in Florida. A one-half hour manatee documentary film is being produced by the FAS in cooperation with DNR, FP&L, and the Service. The film entitled "Silent Sirens: Manatees in Peril" is narrated by Leonard Nimoy. The Miami Seaquarium has volunteered to provide a number of release prints to have the film included in the Florida film library. This film will be aired on television wherever possible.



A meeting was held in June, 1980, at the Outboard Marine Test Center (OMC) in Stuart, Florida. The meeting was held in order to discuss how OMC could avoid harassing or injuring manatees during their test boat operations. Also discussed was the possibility of OMC's research division becoming involved in trying to develop an effective and efficient propeller guard for the larger class vessels that have been identified as the major contributors to manatee mortality. Initial cooperation to minimize the chances of striking manatees has been good.

In October, 1980, eight workshops were conducted by the Florida Marine Patrol for their officers and FFWFC officers. The purpose of the sessions was to present the State enforcement personnel with information on manatee law enforcement and biology. The Recovery Activities Coordinator and Service Law Enforcement personnel assisted in the organization and presentation of the workshops. During each workshop, the ESA and the MMPA were reviewed with emphasis on their enforcement provisions. Federal court procedures and authorities and responsibilities of U.S. Deputy Game Wardens was also covered. Insufficient quantities, poor positioning, and the small size of regulatory signs were major complaints of enforcement personnel during the workshops. The COE has recently agreed to provide approximately \$100,000 of direct support to the State of Florida to help alleviate sign-related problems. This action was taken in response to a request from the Florida DNR with assistance from the MMC.

Motorboat speed enforcement in slow speed and no wake zones on both Chassahowitzka and Merritt Island NWRs was initiated. This activity resulted in the issuance of numerous citations for violations of the speed regulations. The conviction rate has been 100 percent. Speed regulations are also enforced at the J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR.

The John F. Kennedy Space Center issued recommendations (in May 1980) for boat engines over 25 hp. to be modified to use water jet drives or other appropriate protective devices. Service personnel of the Merritt Island NWR cooperated in this effort. The Merritt Island NWR also has been involved in an extensive manatee/boater education program. Refuge personnel have trained over 240 boat operators, including most of NASA's operators. The program is designed to brief the operators on the current laws and regulations pertaining to boat operations in manatee waters and to point out ways of minimizing boat/manatee collisions. The program is expected to continue since requests are now being received from the Coast Guard Auxiliary to conduct programs.

Two ongoing contracts are being administered by the Service using transfer funds from the MMC:

1. Crystal River Management Plan - The purpose of this study is to develop a pilot plan for the Crystal River area and its manatee population. The plan will serve as a model for developing similar plans for other areas having manatee populations. Factors such as human demographics and development, water related activities (boating and skin diving), aquatic weed control, and other factors which might infringe on manatees and their habitat are being evaluated in order to plan for manatee conservation in the face of increasing human population growth.



2. Study of Manatee Distribution, Movements and Feeding Areas in the Riviera Beach - Hobe Sound Area of Florida. Significant concentrations of manatees occur at the warm water discharge of the power generating plant at Riviera Beach during cold weather periods. During warmer weather periods, manatees are thought to move from the power plant as much as 15 to 30 miles north to the Hobe Sound area where they apparently feed on the seagrass beds along the Intracoastal Waterway. This study involves: documenting manatee movements between the power plant and feeding areas, mapping grass beds, quantitative and qualitative sampling of grass beds describing their overall characteristics, and studying manatee movements and feeding habitats to ascertain which grass beds are preferred. The Hobe Sound NWR is providing facility support of this study.

The Service took part in a number of task forces. One involved development of methodology necessary to conduct a pilot study to address site specific boat/barge mortality. Another task force, which involved the Service as well as Sea World of Florida, was formed to develop a manatee rescue contingency plan. The draft plan should be completed during the next reporting period.

On August 3, 1980, at 2:30 a.m., a 70 pound manatee calf was born in captivity at the Miami Seaquarium. The calf, named Alexandria, was born in complete seclusion evading documentation.

## SEA OTTER

### Sea Otters in Alaska

Sea otters appear to be conflicting with subsistence shell fisheries in several areas of Alaska. The Service will allow subsistence taking of sea otters if the Native user group can demonstrate prior subsistence utilization. This action may help reduce sea otters in areas where high populations are adversely affecting shellfish stocks.

### Sea Otters in California

In order to better coordinate sea otter activities, the Service has designated a sea otter coordinator who has been active in the development of the sea otter recovery plan as well as Section 7 consultations.

During the report period, formal Section 7 consultations were initiated or completed for six projects, one of which was for a scientific research permit (for details, see "New Permit PRT 2-6669). Of the six consultations, one resulted in a "jeopardy" opinion, three in "no jeopardy" opinions, and two opinions of "would promote the conservation of" the sea otter resulted.

The Service issued a "jeopardy" opinion regarding the sea otter on the Corps of Engineers permit for Pacific Gas and Electric's (PG&E) Moss Landing Marine Terminal. The Service recommended the following alternatives:

1. Conduct a thorough risk analysis to determine the relative risk factor of the existing terminal operation and the proposed terminal operation; or
2. Construct PG&E Terminal as proposed, limiting operation to existing tanker size class pending review of an acceptable finalized risk analysis or until the Southern sea otter has recovered from its threatened status and is delisted.

A "no jeopardy" opinion was issued to the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

A "no jeopardy" opinion was also issued to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on OCS Lease Sale No. 53. This consultation consisted of only the leasing and exploration of the Federal OCS lands offshore California. Further Section 7 consultation will be required prior to the approval of any development/production activity.

The Service consulted with the USGS on OCS Lease Sale No. 53. The same opinion as was reached with the BLM applied to USGS. The Service is concerned over the potential for oilspills from development and production activities and suggested that studies to determine the effects of oil on the sea otter be pursued.



A biological opinion of "will promote the conservation" of the sea otter was issued on two consultations. They concerned the Draft EIS on the Point Reyes - Farallon Islands Marine Sanctuary with the Office of Coastal Zone Management, and the Service's Law Enforcement regulations implementing Section 9 of the ESA amendments (45F.R. 56668).

The first technical review draft of the Southern sea otter recovery plan was released on June 16, 1980. The purpose of a review draft is to review and refine the biological considerations of the plan. Non-biological and socio-economic considerations are generally incorporated into the plan at a later date. Representatives from the Service, California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G) and their sea otter advisory committee, and the MMC met on July 24 and 25 to discuss recommendations received from reviewers of the draft. The Service suggested that CDF&G and the MMC participate with the Service to incorporate recommendations into the plan. The Service and CDF&G met in October 1980, to incorporate comments. The second technical review draft of the recovery plan was scheduled for distribution for review in January 1981.

Service representatives attended the California Sea Otter Advisory Committee meeting to discuss sea otter censusing, participated in the Channel Island National Park Workshop to discuss research and management needs and attended a public hearing on the BLM-OCS Lease Sale #53 during this report period.

The need for improvement and updating the Sea Otter Law Enforcement Strategy Plan was discussed with the State of California including the feasibility of coordinating efforts to protect sea otters.

## WALRUS

### Pacific walrus

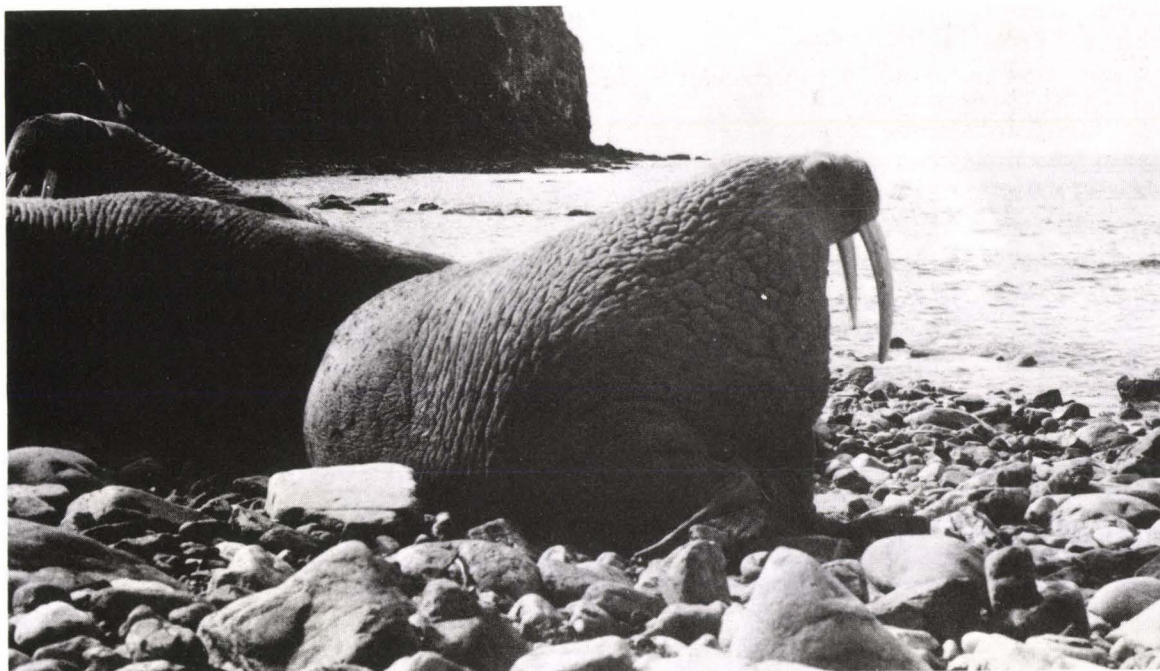


Figure 4. Pacific walrus

#### Population Health Study

During the spring of 1980, Service biologists were temporarily stationed in five villages where walrus are customarily hunted when the pack ice breaks. The villages and the dates of arrival of Service biologists were: Nome - May 5th, Little Diomedes - May 6th, Savoonga - May 6th, Gambell - May 7th, and Wales - May 15th. These dates were chosen to coincide with ice break-up and the initiation of walrus hunting. The period of time spent in the villages was: Nome - 36 days, Little Diomedes - 50 days, Savoonga - 32 days, Gambell - 32 days, and Wales - 22 days. The objectives of this operation were: (1) to gather biological specimens from harvested animals from which to determine reproductive status, food habits and age composition of the kill; and (2) to provide an estimate of the size of the harvest. The Alaska Regional Office contracted with Kawerak, Inc. to provide all labor, equipment, supplies, materials, housing, transportation, and superintendence necessary to provide biological samples of walrus from the above mentioned areas. The total amount of the contract was \$42,720.



The biological specimens collected were the lower canine teeth, female reproductive tracts (ovaries), and stomachs. The parts collected included 950 pairs of teeth, 13 individual teeth, 107 stomachs, and 184 ovaries. Measurements of fat thickness over the sternum were collected as a guide to the condition of animals taken in the harvest. The fat measurements from Little Diomedede are considered most reliable because they were collected in a more standardized fashion. They showed significantly less fat than similar measurements from earlier years, and less than on carcasses in Bristol Bay this season. The estimated retrieved kill of walrus by Alaska Natives was computed to be 2,224 in 1980.

#### Beached Walrus Surveys

Many walrus are wounded and approximately 50% are lost as a result of subsistence hunting, to later wash ashore on the beaches. Aerial beach surveys were conducted to determine mortality. Beached walrus provide trend information to assess hunting and natural mortality.

The beaches from Baird Inlet to Cape Lisburne were surveyed in June, July, and August, 1980. In addition to the mainland coast, St. Lawrence Island, and the Penuk Islands were included in the June and July surveys. The total number of carcasses observed during these surveys were 108, 535, and 430. Greatest numbers occurred between Cape Prince and Wales and Cape Espenberge (155 in August), and on the south side of the Point Hope triangle (114 in August). It was determined from ground examination in May that about half of the walrus observed on St. Lawrence and the Penuk Islands died of natural mortality. The beaches south of Baird Inlet were surveyed in May, June, and September with totals of 125, 135, and 6, respectively. Walrus were concentrated in two areas: between Port Moller and Port Heiden on the Alaska Peninsula and between Cape Constantine and Quinhagak on Kuskokwim Bay.

The sharp reduction of walrus carcasses in September resulted from a tropical storm that entered the southern Bering Sea with gale-force winds on the 17th of August that redistributed objects lying on the beaches. The area affected included the Alaska peninsula on the south to Norton Sound on the north. The carcasses, by then headless, washed off the beaches and probably sank.

When walrus carcasses drift ashore, owners of small planes patrol the beaches and remove the head or the ivory. The efficiency of this activity is demonstrated by the fact that of the 535 carcasses observed on the July survey only one still bore ivory.

#### Joint US-USSR Aerial Walrus Population Survey

In September (10-23) an aerial survey of walrus was conducted along the ice edge in the Arctic Ocean between Point Barrow and a point 90 miles east of Wrangel Island, U.S.S.R. The objective was to obtain a minimum estimate of

the Pacific walrus population occurring in U.S. waters to establish a baseline for monitoring population trends. The method utilized was to fly transects north or south on latitudinal lines at 30 minute (longitude) intervals, recording numbers of walrus visible from both sides of the airplane. The term "ice edge" is misleading in its implication of a clear margin constituting the border between ice and water. It may be a clear margin in some situations but most of the "edge" encountered consisted of drifting ice floes south of the solid ice. These offer the type of habitat walrus seek for resting, and their distribution was spread as much or as little as the ice floes. Thus, the length of the transects necessary to include all the habitat occupied by walrus varied substantially according to the dispersion of the ice floes. The total length of the survey transects was 2,462.2 nautical miles, with 23,685 square nautical miles being sampled. An estimated 101,000 walrus were within the area sampled. During the same period of time, the Soviets concluded there were "more than 180,000" on their side. There have been no discussions between U.S. and Soviet scientists, as yet, to clarify the results.

Following completion of the survey at the ice edge, the return flights were directed to visit all the known hauling grounds. The noteworthy information gained from this effort was the sighting of 550 walrus hauled out on Hall Island off the northwest end of St. Matthew Island. This is the first such record in recent years. An additional flight was made over St. Lawrence Island and the Penuk Islands on December 9th to determine what concentration of walrus might be there. This is the usual time of a heavy concentration, but on that occasion, none were present.

#### Eskimo Walrus Commission

The EWC meeting held in Gambell, Alaska November 5-6, 1980, was attended by Service representatives. The Research Coordinator for EWC discussed a subsistence questionnaire designed to monitor harvests of marine mammals on a daily basis. The EWC is sponsoring this program which will involve workshops in each village in an effort to document the use of marine mammals. It is understood that the harvest survey will be conducted in 15 villages and is scheduled to be completed by April 30, 1981. Service representatives pointed out that the survey needs to be coordinated with similar efforts to gather harvest data by the FWS and the State Subsistence Section.

A representative from the ADF&G indicated the State was developing recommendations for possible amendments to the MMPA. Alaska is very interested in regaining management authority for the nine species of marine mammals for which a moratorium waiver was requested in 1973. The State wants to eliminate racial preference for use of marine mammals.



The Mayor of Mekoryuk expressed concern to the ADF&G about the apparent high walrus population and the "lack of management action by the Federal Government". The thrust of his presentation was that walrus management should be returned to the State and that sport hunting should be allowed since guiding sport hunters provides economic benefit to a number of villagers. During the ensuing discussion it was mentioned that in April of 1979, the EWC had developed and circulated a draft proposal for instituting a sport hunting season for walrus. There were substantially divergent views within the Eskimo community on the merit of this proposal. Service representatives indicated that it appeared that sport hunting could be allowed legally under Federal management, but suggested that such a consideration would carry more weight if it was presented to the Service in the form of a proposal or request from the EWC. This would, of course, require that the representatives to the EWC first reach agreement among themselves.



Figure 5. Young tagged walrus.

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FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES AND REGULATIONS  
Summary

August 12, 1980: Volume 45, No. 157, pages 53495-53499 - Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishment of Manatee Protection Areas in Kings Bay, Crystal River, Florida.

The Service proposed to establish three permanent manatee sanctuaries in Kings Bay. All waterborne activities would be prohibited in these sanctuaries during the period November 15 through March 31 of each year.

August 14, 1980: Volume 45, No. 159, pages 54056-54057 - Transfer for Scientific Research Purposes of Marine Mammal Parts Taken Under the Alaska Native Exemption Provision of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

This final rule allows transfers for scientific research purposes to be made to a duly authorized representative of the Alaska Area Director of the Service of marine mammals and/or their parts taken by Alaska Natives for subsistence or handicraft purposes.

November 12, 1980: Volume 45, No. 220, pages 74880-74882 - Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishment of Manatee Protection Areas in Kings Bay, Crystal River, Florida.

This final rulemaking (effective November 15, 1980) establishes three permanent manatee sanctuaries in Kings Bay, Crystal River, Florida. All waterborne activities will be prohibited from November 15 through March 31 each year to prevent harassment of manatees during the winter months.

## Appendix A

### FACT SHEET - MARINE MAMMALS

A Fact Sheet was developed in June, 1980 to inform the public of which marine mammal species fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and which are under the National Marine Fisheries Service. The Fact Sheet summarizes the prohibitions and exceptions under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Copies are available from the Federal Wildlife Permit Office, P.O. Box 3654, Arlington, Va 22203 (703-235-1903).