4.7 Alternative 3 Analysis

4.7.1 Target Groundfish Species Analysis

4.7.1.1 Pollock Alternative 3 Analysis

This section provides the direct, indirect and cumulative effects analysis for BSAI and GOA pollock for each of the bookends under Alternative 3. The goal of Alternative 3 is seek to accelerate precautionary management measures through community or rights-based management, ecosystem-based management principles, and where appropriate and practicable, increased habitat protection and additional bycatch constraints. For further information regarding persistent past effects listed below in the text and in the tables, see the past/present effects analysis section of Section 3.5.1.1.

FMP 3.1 – Direct/Indirect Effects

Under FMP 3.1, the following measures would be implemented:

- Sharks and skates would be removed from the "Other Species" category and given their own TAC, and criteria for separating individual stocks from stock complexes would be developed.

- The FMP would require that the TAC for each stock or stock complex be set no higher than the ABC.

- MSSTs for stocks in Tiers 1-3 would be specified in the FMPs, and the resources and time frame necessary to specify MSSTs for stocks in Tiers 4-6 would be identified, and a list of Tier 4-6 stocks prioritized for future MSST specification would be developed.

<u>Total Biomass</u>

Total biomass (ages 1 through 15+) of EBS pollock at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 12.97 million mt. Model projections of future total EBS pollock biomass are shown in Table H.4-1 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that EBS pollock biomass is expected to decrease to a value of about 11.3 million mt in 2004, then stabilize to about 11.6 million mt. The 2003-2007 average total biomass is 11.5 million mt.

In the Aleutian Islands region, the assessments are based trawl surveys that occur every other year. The most recent assessment indicates a biomass level of 175,000 mt. Given that under FMP 3.1, there is no directed fishing for pollock in this region (the exploitation level is quite low, <1 percent), the expectation is that the stock will remain stable or increase in the future. A similar pattern is expected for the Bogoslof Island.

For GOA pollock, the age 2-10+ biomass is expected to increase under this FMP from a 2003 low of 800,000 mt to 1,240,000 mt by 2007. The average biomass over this period is expected to be 1,040,000 mt. This increase is anticipated primarily because recruitment is expected to improve from the recent series of relatively low levels (Table H.4-23 of Appendix H).

Spawning Biomass

Female spawning biomass of EBS pollock in 2002 is estimated to be about 3.68 million mt. Model projections of future levels are shown in Table H.4-1 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, projections indicate that EBS pollock spawning biomass will decrease to about 78 percent of the 2002 level by 2007. The projected average for 2003-2007 is 3.05 million mt.

In the Aleutian Islands region, spawning biomass is monitored by biannual trawl surveys. In the Bogoslof Island region, spawning stock is monitored by echo-integration trawl surveys. Since under FMP 3.1, these areas are kept at bycatch-only levels, it is expected that the spawning stock size will remain stable or increase in these regions.

The 2002 GOA female spawning biomass is estimated at about 136,000 mt and is anticipated to increase steadily to 240,000 mt by 2007 under FMP 3.1. This is above the estimated B_{msy} level of 210,000 mt although the average from 2003-2007 is 188,000 mt. Model projections of future levels are shown in Table H.4-23 of Appendix H.

Fishing Mortality

The estimated fishing mortality for the EBS pollock stock in 2002 is 0.187. Model projections show this fishing mortality will increase by about 40 percent and average 0.243 for the period 2003-2007. These values are below the $F_{35\%}$ level of 0.448 and the $F_{40\%}$ level of 0.342, which are taken as proxies for F_{ABC} and F_{OFL}, respectively. This pattern in fishing mortality is due to the fact that the projected catch is expected to come closer to the actual ABC in future years. The proportion of SPR conserved under these mortality rates is 51 percent in 2003, decreasing to 46 percent by 2007; the average implied SPR rate of fishing from 2003-2007 is 47 percent (Table H.4-1 of Appendix H). Fishing mortality for the Bogoslof and Aleutian Islands region is expected to remain at less than one percent under FMP 3.1 (Table H.4-2 of Appendix H).

For the GOA, fishing mortality in 2002 is estimated at 0.174 with projections suggesting a decrease to 0.126 in 2003 followed by increases to 0.172 by 2007. The values for $F_{35\%}$ and $F_{40\%}$ are 0.350 and 0.294, respectively. The SPR rate in 2002 is estimated at 55 percent and averages about 60 percent for the period 2003-2007. This fishing mortality rate pattern is due to the fact that under this alternative, the F_{ABC} is adjusted while the spawning stock is below $B_{40\%}$ (Table H.4-23 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

The harvest of EBS pollock occurs largely along the western edge of the EBS shelf during the summer and around the southern areas east of 170°W during the winter season (Jan 20-March). Under FMP 3.1, an average of 1.46 million mt of EBS pollock is projected to be harvested annually from 2003-2007 with spatial/temporal allocations as presented in Section 3.5.1.1. The Bogoslof and Aleutian Island concentration of fishing mortality is anticipated to remain unchanged over this projection period.

In the GOA, pollock fishery in a broad variety of locales and regional quotas are allocated by season as presented in Section 3.5.1.1. Under FMP 3.1, an average of 75,700 mt of GOA pollock is projected to be harvested annually during 2003-2007 with the largest catch expected to be 111,300 mt in 2007. As the

density and quotas of pollock change during this period, the concentration of the pollock fishery will likely change from the 2002 pattern. The effect of these changes is unknown.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.1, the ABC is set at a lower level than the OFL, creating a buffer between these two harvest regulations. Model projections of future catches of EBS pollock are below the ABC and OFL levels in all years. The EBS pollock are above their respective MSST in the year 2002 and in all subsequent projection years.

For FMP 3.1, GOA pollock spawning biomass is below the B_{msy} (taken as $B_{35\%}$) in 2002 and remains below this level until 2007. However, based on 10-year status determinations projections, the stock is above the MSST for all years 2003-2007.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the EBS pollock stock at the end of 2007, as computed in model projections, is 2.50 years. This compares with a mean age in an equilibrium unfished stock of 3.16 years. For GOA pollock the 2007 value is 3.07 years compared with an unfished estimate of 3.60 years (note that the GOA pollock assessment is modeled from age 2-10+ while the EBS pollock is modeled from age 1-15+).

Sex Ratio

In the models, the sex ratio of GOA and BSAI pollock is assumed to be 50:50. However, observer data and information from surveys is routinely collected and used to monitor the sex ratios of these stocks. Based on these data, it is unlikely that the sex ratio will be affected under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of Alternative 1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. An evaluation of potential trophic interactions is presented in Section 3.10. It seems unlikely that significant qualitative changes in predator-prey interactions would be a result of actions taken under FMP 3.1 (for the period 2003-2007).

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 on Pollock

Because the pollock are fished at less than the OFL and are above the minimum stock size threshold, the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.1 are considered insignificant. Fishing rates are well within accepted scientific standards based on studies of population dynamics and estimates of natural variation of

recruitment. Under these considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity. Based on extended 20-year projections (with the same model assumptions as used in the base 2003-2007 period), both the EBS and GOA pollock are expected to stabilize with catches lower than the expected long-term F_{ABC} catch levels and spawning biomass levels above the B_{msy} levels (Table 4.5-1).

FMP 3.1 Cumulative Effects – BSAI Pollock

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the EBS pollock stock is insignificant under FMP 3.1 (see Section 4.7.1.1).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are not expected for the EBS pollock stock. While large removals of pollock did occur in the past, there does not appear to be a lingering effect on the BSAI pollock populations (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Removals of pollock occur in the Russian pollock fishery, and the catch is not accounted for in the annual harvest rates set for the U.S. fishery. Therefore, the removals can be considered a potential adverse effect on fishing mortality. Catch and bycatch of pollock in the State of Alaska pollock fisheries are not considered to be contributors to fishing mortality in the cumulative case. Removals in these fisheries are accounted for when setting annual harvest levels for pollock and do not add additional fishing mortality. Marine pollution is also identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to pollock mortality.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for mortality of EBS pollock, but the effects are judged to be insignificant. Pollock are fished at less than the OFL and are above the minimum stock size. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the EBS pollock stock is expected to be insignificant under the FMPs (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of pollock and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.1), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on biomass are indicated due to removals in the Russian and State of Alaska pollock fisheries. However, the effects of any future removals are not expected to affect the ability of the stock to maintain MSST. Marine pollution is identified as having

a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution to change in biomass since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could impact biomass to the point that the stock is unable to maintain MSST. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to pollock mortality, and therefore would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effects** for change in biomass are identified under each FMP; however, the effects are insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the pollock biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population (see Section 4.7.1.1).

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure since the past large removals of pollock and other past effects (see Section 3.5.1.1) have not had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above MSST. However, since past fisheries could have had a beneficial effect on pollock recruitment by reducing the adult pollock biomass, lingering beneficial effects are identified for change in reproductive success. In addition, past commercial whaling and sealing also removed large predators of pollock adding to the potential for reproductive success of the stock. Lingering past effects are also identified due to Climate Changes and Regime Shifts (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The Russian and State of Alaska pollock fisheries have the potential to cause adverse effects. However, the removals are not expected to be sufficiently concentrated to alter the genetic structure of the population. On the other hand, removals in these fisheries, with the exception of the herring fishery, could have a potential beneficial effect on pollock recruitment by reducing the adult pollock biomass. Marine pollution could contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effects** are possible under FMP 3.1 for the spatial/temporal concentration; however, the effects are insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify (see above).

However, as discussed under direct/indirect effects, the FMP would have insignificant effects on pollock prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign and domestic fisheries catch and bycatch of pollock prey species are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on pollock prey species (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of climate changes and regime shifts on pollock prey species could have potentially beneficial or potential adverse effects. A strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment and cause a change in the reproductive success of the stock. Likewise, a weak Aleutian Low and cooler water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stock's ability to sustain itself above its MSST. The other fisheries shown on Table 4.5-3 are determined to be potential adverse contributors since catch and bycatch of prey species is likely to continue.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability under the FMP; however, the effects are insignificant since the combination of internal and external removals of prey species is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the pollock stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under the FMP, as with prey-mediated impacts, any habitat-mediated impacts would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify (see direct/indirect effects discussion). However, it is determined that the FMP would have insignificant effects on pollock habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for EBS pollock stock include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.1) Intense bottom trawling for pollock in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the EBS. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered from the intense efforts (see Section 3.6).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** are possible from the Russian and State of Alaska fisheries, since any of these may impact bottom habitat through use of fishing gear. Impacts on habitat from of the climate changes and regime shifts on the EBS pollock stock could be either beneficial or adverse since a strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment and cause a change in the reproductive success of the stock. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for habitat suitability; however, their significance on the EBS pollock stock is insignificant since the combination of internal and external habitat disturbance

factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the pollock stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMPs 3.1 – BSAI Pollock

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are all determined to be insignificant for the EBS pollock stock under each of these alternatives (Table 4.5-3).

FMP 3.1 Cumulative Effects – GOA Pollock

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA pollock stock is insignificant under FMP 3.1 (see Section 4.7.1.1).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, domestic, State of Alaska, and bait fisheries are not expected for the GOA pollock stock. While large removals of pollock did occur in the past, there does not appear to be a lingering effect on the GOA pollock populations (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Catch and bycatch of pollock in the State of Alaska pollock fisheries, and State of Alaska shrimp fisheries are not considered to be contributors to fishing mortality in the cumulative case. Removals in these fisheries are accounted for when setting annual harvest levels for pollock and do not add additional fishing mortality. Marine pollution is identified as having a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to pollock mortality.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for mortality of GOA pollock, but the effects are judged to be insignificant for each FMP. Pollock are fished at less than the OFL and are above the minimum stock size. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the GOA pollock stock is expected to be insignificant under FMPs 3.1 (see direct/indirect effects discussion above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of pollock and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.1), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on biomass are indicated due to removals in the State of Alaska pollock fisheries. However, any future removals are not expected to affect the ability

of the stock to maintain MSST. Marine pollution is identified as having a potential adverse contribution to change in biomass since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could impact biomass to the point that the stock is unable to maintain MSST. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to pollock mortality, thereby would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effects** for change in biomass are identified; however, the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the pollock biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As the density and quotas of pollock change during the modeled period, the concentration of the pollock fishery will change from the 2002 pattern; it is not possible to predict exactly how the pattern will change. However, for GOA pollock under FMP 3.1, the stock is expected to be above MSST for the years 2003-2007 (see direct/indirect effects discussion). Therefore, impacts of the spatial/temporal changes should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure since the past large removals of pollock and other past effects (see Section 3.5.1.1) have not had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above MSST. However, there are lingering past effects due to Climate Changes and Regime Shifts (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State of Alaska pollock fisheries and the State of Alaska shrimp fishery are identified as potential adverse contributors. However, these fisheries are unlikely to be sufficiently concentrated to alter the genetic structure of the population. Marine pollution could contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effects** are possible for spatial/temporal concentration under FMP 3.1; however, the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify (see above). However, as described under direct/indirect effects, the FMP would have insignificant effects on pollock prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign, state, and domestic fisheries catch and bycatch of pollock prey species, and the effects of EVOS on these species, are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on pollock prey species (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for EBS pollock, climate changes and regime shifts could have potential adverse or beneficial effects on pollock prey species. Marine pollution has been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor. The other fisheries shown on Table 4.5-4 are determined to be potential adverse contributors since bycatch and catch of forage species is likely to continue.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability; however, the combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the pollock stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, as with prey-mediated impacts, any habitat-mediated impacts would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify (see direct/indirect effects discussion). However, it is determined that the FMP would have insignificant effects on pollock habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on habitat suitability identified for GOA pollock stock include past foreign, JV, and, State of Alaska, and domestic fisheries, EVOS, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.1). Intense bottom trawling for pollock in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the GOA. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered from these intense efforts (see Section 3.6 for additional information on the effects of trawling on benthic habitat).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** are possible from the State of Alaska pollock and shrimp fisheries, since any of these may impact bottom habitat through use of fishing gear. Impacts on habitat from climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA pollock stock would be either beneficial or adverse as described for EBS pollock. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for habitat suitability for FMP 3.1; however, their significance on the GOA pollock stock is insignificant since the combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the pollock stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMP 3.1– GOA Pollock

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant under each of these FMPs for the GOA pollock stock (Table 4.5-4).

FMP 3.2 – Direct/Indirect Effects

FMP 3.2 extends several of the measures enacted in Alterative 3.1, including:

- Biological reference points used in the tier system would be made taxon-specific where appropriate (for example, max F_{ABC} for Tier 3 rockfish stocks could be capped at $F_{60\%}$ rather than $F_{40\%}$), and scientifically justifiable methods for adjusting maxABC to account for statistical uncertainty in various tiers would be developed, implemented, and updated as appropriate.

- The OY would be specified separately for each stock or stock complex and set equal to the respective TAC.

- MSSTs would be specified in the FMPs for priority stocks in Tiers 4-6 as the necessary resources became available.

- A set of ecosystem indicators would be formally adopted and used in the TAC-setting process.

Total Biomass

Total biomass (ages 1 through 15+) of EBS pollock at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 12.97 million mt. Model projections of future total EBS pollock biomass are shown in Table H.4-1 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that EBS pollock biomass is expected to decrease to a value of about 11.1 million mt in 2005, then stabilize to about 11.4 million mt. The 2003-2007 average total biomass is estimated at 11.3 million mt.

In the Aleutian Islands region, the assessments are based trawl surveys that occur every other year. The most recent assessment indicates a biomass level of 175,000 mt. If under FMP 3.2 there is no directed fishing for pollock in this region (the exploitation level is quite low, <1 percent), the expectation is that the stock will remain stable or increase in the future. A similar pattern is expected for the Bogoslof Island.

For GOA pollock, the age 2-10+ biomass is expected to increase under this FMP from a 2003 low of 800,000 mt to 1,270,000 mt by 2007. The average biomass over this period is expected to be 1,060,000 mt. This increase is anticipated primarily because recruitment is expected to improve from the recent series of relatively low levels (Table H.4-23 of Appendix H).

Spawning Biomass

Female spawning biomass of EBS pollock in 2002 is estimated to be about 3.68 million mt. Model projections of future levels are shown in Table H.4-1 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, projections indicate that EBS pollock spawning biomass will decrease to about 78 percent of the 2002 level by 2007. The projected average for 2003-2007 is 2.99 million mt.

In the Aleutian Islands region, spawning biomass is monitored by biannual trawl surveys. In the Bogoslof Island region, spawning stock is monitored by echo-integration trawl surveys. If under FMP 3.2 these areas

are kept at bycatch-only levels, we expect the spawning stock size to remain stable or increase in these regions.

The 2002 GOA female spawning biomass is estimated at about 136,000 mt and is anticipated to increase steadily to 254,000 mt by 2007 under FMP 3.2. This is above the estimated B_{msy} level of 210,000 mt although the average from 2003-2007 is 195,000 mt. Model projections of future levels are shown in Table H.4-23 of Appendix H.

Fishing Mortality

The estimated fishing mortality for the EBS pollock stock in 2002 is 0.187. Model projections show this fishing mortality will increase by about 33 percent and average 0.249 for the period 2003-2007. These values are below the $F_{35\%}$ level of 0.448 and the $F_{40\%}$ level of 0.342, which are taken as proxies for F_{ABC} and F_{OFL}, respectively. This pattern in fishing mortality is due to the fact that the projected catch is expected to come closer to the actual ABC in future years. The proportion of SPR conserved under these mortality rates is 49 percent in 2003, decreasing to 47 percent by 2007; the average implied SPR rate of fishing from 2003-2007 is 47 percent (Table H.4-1 of Appendix H). If under this FMP pollock are maintained at bycatch-only status, then the fishing mortality for the Bogoslof and Aleutian Islands region is expected to remain at less than one percent under FMP 3.2 (Table H.4-2 of Appendix H).

For the GOA, fishing mortality in 2002 is estimated at 0.174 with projections suggesting a decrease to 0.101 in 2003 followed by increases to 0.142 by 2007. The values for $F_{35\%}$ and $F_{40\%}$ are 0.350 and 0.294, respectively. The SPR rate in 2002 is estimated at 55 percent and averages about 65 percent for the period 2003-2007. This fishing mortality rate pattern is due to the fact that under this alternative, the F_{ABC} is adjusted while the spawning stock is below $B_{40\%}$ (Table H.4-23 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

The harvest of EBS pollock occurs largely along the western edge of the EBS shelf during the summer and around the southern areas east of 170°W during the winter season (January 20-March). Under FMP 3.2, an average of 1.48 million mt of EBS pollock is projected to be harvested annually from 2003-2007 with spatial/temporal allocations as presented in Section 3.5.1.1. The Bogoslof and Aleutian Island concentration of fishing mortality is anticipated to remain unchanged over this projection period (provided these regions maintain a bycatch-only status).

In the GOA, pollock fishery in a broad variety of locales and regional quotas are allocated by season as presented in Section 3.5.1.1. Under FMP 3.2, an average of 64,100 mt of GOA pollock is projected to be harvested annually during 2003-2007 with the largest catch expected to be 96,400 mt in 2007. As the density and quotas of pollock change during this period, the concentration of the pollock fishery will likely change from the 2002 pattern. The effect of these changes is unknown.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.2, the ABC is set at a lower level than the OFL, creating a buffer between these two harvest regulations. Model projections of future catches of EBS pollock are below the ABC and OFL levels in all

years. The EBS pollock are above their respective MSST in the year 2002 and in all subsequent projection years.

For FMP 3.2, GOA pollock spawning biomass is below the B_{MSY} (taken as $B_{35\%}$) in 2002 and remains below this level until 2007. However, based on 10-year status determinations projections, the stock is above the MSST for all years 2003-2007.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of the EBS pollock stock at the end of 2007, as computed in model projections, is 2.50 years. This compares with a mean age in an equilibrium unfished stock of 3.16 years. For GOA pollock the 2007 value is 3.13 years compared with an unfished estimate of 3.60 years (note that the GOA pollock assessment is modeled from age 2-10+ while the EBS pollock is modeled from age 1-15+).

Sex Ratio

In the models, the sex ratio of GOA and BSAI pollock is assumed to be 50:50. However, observer data and information from surveys is routinely collected and used to monitor the sex ratios of these stocks. Based on these data, it is unlikely that the sex ratio will be affected under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.2.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. An evaluation of potential trophic interactions is presented in Section 3.10. It seems unlikely that significant qualitative changes in predator-prey interactions would be a result of actions taken under FMP 3.2 (for the period 2003-2007).

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – Pollock

Because the pollock are fished at less than the OFL and are above the minimum stock size threshold, the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.2 are considered insignificant. Fishing rates are well within accepted scientific standards based on studies of population dynamics and estimates of natural variation of recruitment. Under these considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity. Based on extended 20-year projections (with the same model assumptions as used in the base 2003-2007 period), both the EBS and GOA pollock are expected to stabilize with catches lower than the expected long-term F_{ABC} catch levels and spawning biomass levels above the B_{MSY} levels.

FMP 3.2 Cumulative Effects – BSAI Pollock

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the EBS pollock stock is insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Section 4.7.1.1).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are not expected for the EBS pollock stock. While large removals of pollock did occur in the past, there does not appear to be a lingering effect on the BSAI pollock populations (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Removals of pollock that occur in the Russian pollock fishery are considered to be a potential adverse contributor while removals in the State of Alaska pollock fisheries are not considered to be contributors to fishing mortality in the cumulative case. Marine pollution is also identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution, and climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to pollock mortality.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for mortality of EBS pollock, but the effects are judged to be insignificant. Pollock are fished at less than the OFL and are above the minimum stock size. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the EBS pollock stock is expected to be insignificant under the FMP (see Section 4.7.1.1).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of pollock and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.1), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on biomass are the same as those described for FMP 3.1 and include the Russian and State of Alaska pollock fisheries, and marine pollution.

- **Cumulative Effects** for change in biomass are identified under the FMP; however, the effects are insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the pollock biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population (see Section 4.7.1.1).

- **Persistent Past Effects** under FMP 3.2 are identical to those described for FMP 3.1 and include lingering beneficial effects on reproductive success.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, the Russian and State of Alaska pollock fisheries have the potential to cause adverse effects on genetic structure, and a potentially beneficial effect on pollock recruitment by reducing the adult pollock biomass. Marine pollution could contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effects** are possible for the spatial/temporal concentration; however, the effects are insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify (see direct/indirect effects discussion above). However, it is determined that the FMPs would have insignificant effects on pollock prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign and domestic fisheries catch and bycatch of pollock prey species are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on pollock prey species (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of climate changes and regime shifts on pollock prey species could have potential beneficial or potential adverse effects (see direct/indirect effects discussion for FMP 3.1). Marine pollution has been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor, and the other fisheries shown on Table 4.5-3 are determined to be potential adverse contributors since catch and bycatch of prey species is likely to continue.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability under the FMP; however, the effects are insignificant since the combination of internal and external removals of prey species is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the pollock stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under the FMP, as with prey-mediated impacts, any habitat-mediated impacts would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, as described in the direct/indirect effects section, the FMP would have insignificant effects on pollock habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for EBS pollock stock include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.1) Intense bottom trawling for pollock in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the EBS. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered from the intense efforts (see Section 3.6 for additional information on the effects of trawling on benthic habitat).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, adverse effects are possible from the Russian and State of Alaska fisheries and marine pollution. Impacts on habitat from of the climate changes and regime shifts on the EBS pollock stock could be either beneficial or adverse.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for habitat suitability under FMP 3.2; however, their significance on the EBS pollock stock is insignificant since the combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the pollock stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMP 3.2 – BSAI Pollock

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are all determined to be insignificant for the EBS pollock stock under each of these alternatives (Table 4.5-3).

FMPs 3.2 Cumulative Effects – GOA Pollock

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA pollock stock is insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Section 4.7.1.1).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, domestic, State of Alaska, and bait fisheries are not expected for the GOA pollock stock. While large removals of pollock did occur in the past, there does not appear to be a lingering effect on the GOA pollock populations (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, catch and bycatch of pollock in the State of Alaska pollock fisheries, and State of Alaska shrimp fisheries are not considered to be contributors to fishing mortality in the cumulative case. Marine pollution is identified as having a potential adverse contribution, and climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to pollock mortality.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for mortality of GOA pollock, but the effects are judged to be insignificant for each FMP. Pollock are fished at less than the OFL and are above the minimum stock size. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the GOA pollock stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see direct/indirect effects discussion). As modeled under the FMP, the age 2-10+ biomass of GOA pollock is expected to increase (see Section 4.7.1.1). The increase is anticipated primarily because recruitment is expected to improve from recent low levels.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of pollock and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.1), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described in FMP 3.1, effects on biomass are indicated due to removals in the State of Alaska pollock fisheries. Marine pollution is identified as having a potential adverse contribution to change in biomass, and climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to pollock mortality.

- **Cumulative Effects** for change in biomass are identified; however, the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the pollock biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As the density and quotas of pollock change during the modeled period, the concentration of the pollock fishery will change from the 2002 pattern; it is not possible to predict exactly how the pattern will change. However, for GOA pollock, the stock is expected to be above MSST for the years 2003-2007 (see direct/indirect effects discussion). Therefore, impacts of the spatial/temporal changes should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure since the past large removals of pollock and other past effects (see Section 3.5.1.1) have not had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above MSST. However, there are lingering past effects due to Climate Changes and Regime Shifts (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, the State of Alaska pollock fisheries, and the State of Alaska shrimp fishery and marine pollution are identified as potential adverse contributors.

- **Cumulative Effects** are possible for spatial/temporal concentration; however, the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify (see Section 4.7.1.1). However, it is determined that the FMP would have insignificant effects on pollock prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign, state, and domestic fisheries catch and bycatch of pollock prey species, and the effects of EVOS on these species, are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on pollock prey species (see Section 3.5.1.1).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, climate changes and regime shifts could have potentially adverse or beneficial effects on pollock prey species. Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor, and the other fisheries shown on Table 4.5-4 are determined to be potential adverse contributors.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability under FMP 3.2; however, the combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the pollock stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, as with prey-mediated impacts, any habitat-mediated impacts would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify (see direct/indirect effects discussion). However, it is determined that the FMPs would have insignificant effects on pollock habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on habitat suitability identified for GOA pollock stock include past foreign fisheries, JV, State of Alaska, domestic fisheries, EVOS, climate changes, and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.1). Intense bottom trawling for pollock in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the GOA. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered from the intense efforts (see Section 3.6).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** are possible from the State of Alaska pollock and shrimp fisheries, since any of these may impact bottom habitat through use of fishing gear. Impacts on habitat from of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA pollock stock would be either adverse or beneficial as described for EBS pollock, although a strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment and cause a change in the reproductive success of the stock. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor since

acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for habitat suitability; however, their significance on the GOA pollock stock is insignificant since the combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the pollock stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects 3.2 – GOA Pollock

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant under each of these FMPs for the GOA pollock stock (Table 4.5-4).

4.7.1.2 Pacific Cod Alternative 3 Analysis

This section provides the direct, indirect and cumulative effects analysis for BSAI and GOA Pacific cod for each of the bookends under Alternative 3. The goal of Alternative 3 is seek to accelerate precautionary management measures through community or rights-based management, ecosystem-based management principles, and where appropriate and practicable, increased habitat protection and additional bycatch constraints.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1

Total Biomass

Total (ages 1 through 12+) biomass of BSAI Pacific cod at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 1,933,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI biomasses are shown in Table H.4-3 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that total BSAI biomass is expected to increase steadily to a value of 2,124,000 mt in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 2,089,000 mt.

Total (ages 1 through 12+) biomass of GOA Pacific cod at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 568,000 mt. Model projections of future total GOA biomasses are shown in Table H.4-24 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that total GOA biomass is expected to increase steadily to a value of 675,000 mt in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 622,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female BSAI Pacific cod at the start of 2002 was estimated to be 404,500 mt. Model projections of future BSAI spawning biomasses are shown in Table H.4-3 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that BSAI spawning biomass is expected to decrease to a value of 403,000 mt in 2003, then increase to a value of 447,000 mt in 2006, then decrease to a value of 445,000 mt in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 432,000 mt. Projected spawning biomass never dips below the B_{MSY} proxy value of 361,000 mt for the years 2003-2007.

Spawning biomass of female GOA Pacific cod at the start of 2002 was estimated to be 97,900 mt. Model projections of future GOA spawning biomass are shown in Table H.4-24 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that GOA spawning biomass is expected to decrease to a value of 79,100 mt in 2005, then increase to a value of 85,700 mt in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 83,100 mt. Projected spawning biomass never dips below the B_{MSY} proxy value of 79,000 mt for the years 2003-2007.

Fishing Mortality

The fishing mortality rate imposed on the BSAI Pacific cod stock in 2002 was estimated to be 0.228. Model projections of future BSAI fishing mortality rates are shown in Table H.4-3 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that BSAI fishing mortality will increase to a value of 0.284 in 2003, then decrease to a value of 0.266 in 2005, then increase to a value of 0.271 in 2006, then decrease to a value of 0.265 in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average of 0.272. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.409, which is the rate associated with the OFL for stocks above $B_{40\%}$.

The fishing mortality rate imposed on the GOA Pacific cod stock in 2002 was estimated to be 0.255. Model projections of future GOA fishing mortality rates are shown in Table H.4-24 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that GOA fishing mortality is expected to increase to a value of 0.324 in 2003, then decrease to a value of 0.289 in 2005, then increase to a value of 0.312 in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average of 0.304. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.421, which is the rate associated with the OFL for stocks above $B_{40\%}$.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Certain areas that are currently open to fishing would be closed under FMP 3.1. If these closures had been in place in 2001, it is estimated that the following proportions of the 2001 Pacific cod catch would have been displaced from each sub-region:

Area:	Bering Sea	Aleutian Islands	Western GOA	Central GOA	Eastern GOA
Proportion of catch displaced:	0.033	0.681	0.202	0.122	0.000

Under FMP 3.1, catches of Pacific cod are projected to increase in both the BSAI and GOA, meaning that the imposition of new closed areas will tend to increase the amount of catch taken from the remaining open areas.

Under FMP 3.1, it is likely that fishing for BSAI and GOA Pacific cod would tend, to some extent, to be concentrated in space and time so as to coincide with concentrations of spawning fish. Evaluating the effects of such concentrations of fishing mortality is difficult for two reasons: 1) Such concentrations of fishing mortality have already been in place for many years. Although the stocks currently appear to be healthy despite such concentrations, the absence of a "control" treatment makes it difficult to determine which population characteristics are attributable specifically to the existing spatial/temporal concentrations of fishing mortality. 2) Pacific cod undergo large migrations and a large degree of genetic mixing appears to exist. Compared to a sedentary species with readily identifiable genetic subunits, this means that the effects

of spatial/temporal concentrations of fishing effort are probably diluted to some extent, but also that their evaluation involves a larger number of difficult-to-estimate parameters.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI and GOA Pacific cod are below their respective OFLs in all years under FMP 3.1. The BSAI and GOA Pacific cod stocks are projected to be above $B_{35\%}$ and therefore above their respective MSSTs in every year throughout the period 2003-2007 (Tables H.4-3 and H.4-24 of Appendix H).

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the projected mean age of the BSAI Pacific cod stock in 2008 is 2.8 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 3.2 years.

Under FMP 3.1, the projected mean age of the GOA Pacific cod stock in 2008 is 2.8 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished GOA stock of 3.2 years.

Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of Pacific cod in both the BSAI and GOA is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on Pacific cod would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – Pacific Cod

Relationship to Comparative Baseline

The comparative baselines for BSAI and GOA Pacific cod are identical: Neither stock is overfished, the biomass of both stocks is below $B_{40\%}$ and has been decreasing for the last few years, and all catch and bycatch

are accounted for in the management of both stocks. Under FMP 3.1, both stocks are projected to remain above MSST throughout the period 2003-2007. The biomass of the BSAI stock is projected to be below $B_{40\%}$ in 2003 but above $B_{40\%}$ in 2004-2007, while the biomass of the GOA stock is projected to be below $B_{40\%}$ throughout the period 2003-2007. The biomass of the BSAI stock is expected to show an overall increase during the period 2003-2007 and beyond, while the biomass of the GOA stock is expected to show an overall decrease during the period 2003-2007 and beyond. All catch and bycatch would continue to be accounted for in the management of both stocks.

Significance of Direct and Indirect Effects

The criteria used to rate the significance of impacts of FMP 3.1 on the BSAI and GOA stocks of Pacific cod are identical to those used for the other groundfish stocks. The rating of conditionally significant (either positive or negative) is not applicable to any of the direct or indirect effects of FMP 3.1 on BSAI or GOA Pacific cod. Table 4.5-5 and Table 4.5-6 summarize the effects of FMP 3.1 on Pacific cod stocks in the BSAI and GOA, respectively.

For the BSAI and GOA Pacific cod stocks, the impact of FMP 3.1 on fishing mortality and biomass is rated "insignificant," because the projection model indicates that fishing mortality would be less than the OFL and biomass would be above the MSST throughout the period 2003-2007.

Because the existing spatial-temporal concentration of the catch does not appear to have led to changes in the genetic structure of the BSAI or GOA Pacific cod populations that materially impact either stock's ability to maintain itself at or above the MSST and because the impacts of spatial-temporal concentration on genetic structure under FMP 3.1 are expected to be not much greater than those of the existing concentration, the magnitude of this effect is rated insignificant for both stocks.

Likewise, because the existing spatial-temporal concentration of the catch does not appear to have led to changes in the reproductive success of the BSAI or GOA Pacific cod populations that materially impact either stock's ability to maintain itself at or above the MSST and because the impacts of spatial-temporal concentration on reproductive success under FMP 3.1 are expected to be not much greater than those of the existing concentration, the magnitude of this effect is rated insignificant for both stocks.

Likewise, because the existing level of groundfish harvest does not appear to have led to changes in prey availability for the BSAI or GOA Pacific cod populations that materially impact either stock's ability to maintain itself at or above the MSST and because the level of groundfish harvest under FMP 3.1 is expected to be no greater than the existing level, the magnitude of this effect is rated insignificant for both stocks.

Likewise, because the existing level of habitat disturbance does not appear to have led to changes in spawning or rearing success in the BSAI or GOA Pacific cod populations that materially impact either stock's ability to maintain itself at or above the MSST and because the level of habitat disturbance under FMP 3.1 is expected to be no greater than the existing level, the magnitude of this effect is rated insignificant for both stocks.

FMP 3.1 Cumulative Effects – BSAI Pacific Cod

External effects and the resultant cumulative effects associated with FMP 3.1 are depicted on Table 4.5-7 (BSAI cumulative effects). For further information regarding persistent past effects listed below in the text and in the tables, see the past/present effects analysis section of Section 3.5.1.2.

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI Pacific cod stocks is insignificant under the FMP (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, domestic, and State of Alaska bait fisheries are identified for the BSAI stock. Large removals of Pacific cod did occur in the past and could have a lingering effect on the present-day stock, the biomass of which is below $B_{40\%}$ (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** While bycatch and removals of Pacific cod are predicted to continue in the IPHC longline fishery, State of Alaska crab fishery and subsistence/personal use fishery in the BSAI, these are not expected to be contributing factors to fishing mortality in the cumulative case. Removals in these fisheries are accounted for when setting annual harvest levels for pollock and do not add additional fishing mortality. Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Pacific cod mortality.

- **Cumulative Effects** under FMP 3.1 are identified for mortality of BSAI Pacific cod, but the effects are judged to be insignificant. Pacific cod are fished at less than the OFL and all catch and bycatch are accounted for in the management of the stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the BSAI Pacific cod stocks is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.1 (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of Pacific cod and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.2), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on biomass are indicated due to bycatch in the IPHC longline and State of Alaska crab fisheries, and bycatch and removals in the subsistence/personal use fishery in the BSAI. However, these removals are not expected to affect the ability of the stock to maintain maximum stock size. Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution to change in biomass since acute and/or

chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could impact biomass to the point that the stock is unable to maintain MSST. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Pacific cod mortality, thereby would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effects** for change in biomass are identified under FMP 3.1; however, the effects are insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the Pacific cod biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population (see direct/indirect effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure since the past large removals of Pacific cod and other past effects (see Section 3.5.1.2) have not had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above MSST. However, since past fisheries, could have had a adverse effect on Pacific cod recruitment, lingering effects are identified for change in reproductive success. Lingering past effects (either beneficial or adverse depending on the regime) are also identified due to Climate Changes and Regime Shifts (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline and State of Alaska crab fisheries, and subsistence use in the BSAI have the potential to cause adverse effects. However, the removals are not expected to be sufficiently concentrated to alter the genetic structure of the population. Marine pollution could contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effects** are possible for the spatial/temporal concentration under the FMP; however, the effects are insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify (see direct/indirect effects discussion). However, it is determined that the FMP 3.1 would have insignificant effects on Pacific cod prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign and domestic and State fisheries catch and bycatch of Pacific cod prey species are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on Pacific cod prey species (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of climate changes and regime shifts on Pacific cod prey species could be either beneficial or adverse since a strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment and cause a change in the reproductive success of the stock. Likewise, a weak Aleutian Low and cooler water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST. The other fisheries shown on Table 4.5-7 are determined to be potential adverse contributors since catch and bycatch of prey species is likely to continue.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the Pacific cod stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, any habitat-mediated impacts would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, the effect is rated as insignificant (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI Pacific cod stocks include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, the State of Alaska crab and bait fisheries, IPHC longline, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.2). Past fishing for Pacific cod in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the BSAI. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered (see Section 3.6 for additional information on the effects of trawling on benthic habitat).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** are possible from the State of Alaska fisheries, subsistence, and the IPHC fishery since any of these may impact bottom habitat through use of fishing gear. As described above for prey availability, impacts on habitat from of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI Pacific cod stocks could be either beneficial or adverse depending on water temperatures. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for habitat suitability under the FMP; however, the combination of internal and external impacts on habitat are not expected to jeopardize the Pacific cod stock such that it is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST and the effect is judged insignificant.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMP 3.1 – BSAI Pacific Cod

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in and prey availability, and habitat suitability they are determined to be insignificant for the BSAI Pacific cod stocks (Table 4.5-7).

Cumulative Effects FMP 3.1 – GOA Pacific Cod

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA Pacific cod stocks is insignificant under FMP 3.1 (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, domestic, and State of Alaska bait fisheries are identified for the GOA Pacific cod stocks. Additionally, the State of Alaska groundfish fishery contributed to past removals in the GOA. Large removals of Pacific cod did occur in the past and could have a lingering effect on the present-day stock, the biomass of which is below $B_{40\%}$ (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** While bycatch and removals of Pacific cod are predicted to continue in the IPHC longline fishery, State of Alaska crab fishery, subsistence/personal use fishery, and in the State of Alaska groundfish fisheries, these are not expected to be contributing factors to fishing mortality in the cumulative case. Removals in these fisheries are accounted for when setting annual harvest levels for pollock and do not add additional fishing mortality. Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Pacific cod mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect** under FMP 3.1 is identified for mortality of GOA Pacific cod, but the effect is judged to be insignificant. Pacific cod are fished at less than the OFL and all catch and bycatch are accounted for in the management of the stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the GOA Pacific cod stocks is expected to be insignificant under the FMP 3.1 (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of Pacific cod and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.2), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on biomass are indicated due to bycatch in the IPHC longline and State of Alaska crab fisheries, and bycatch and removals in the

subsistence/personal use fishery and in the State of Alaska groundfish fisheries. However, these removals are not expected to affect the ability of the stock to maintain maximum stock size. Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution to change in biomass since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could impact biomass to the point that the stock is unable to maintain MSST. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Pacific cod mortality, thereby would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effect** for change in biomass is identified for the FMP; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the Pacific cod biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

<u>Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch</u>

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure since the past large removals of Pacific cod and other past effects (see Section 3.5.1.2) have not had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above MSST. However, since past fisheries, could have had a adverse effect on Pacific cod recruitment particularly in the GOA where the State groundfish fishery is very localized, lingering effects are identified for change in reproductive success. Lingering past effects (either beneficial or adverse depending on the regime) are also identified due to Climate Changes and Regime Shifts (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline and State of Alaska crab fisheries, subsistence use, and the State of Alaska groundfish fisheries all have the potential to cause adverse effects. However, the removals are not expected to be sufficiently concentrated to alter the genetic structure of the population. Marine pollution could contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration under the FMP; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, it is determined that FMP 3.1 would have insignificant effects on Pacific cod prey availability (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign and domestic and State fisheries catch and bycatch of Pacific cod prey species are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on Pacific cod prey species (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for the Bering Sea, the effects of climate changes and regime shifts on Pacific cod prey species could be either beneficial or adverse depending on water temperature. Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor, and the other fisheries shown on Table 4.5-8 are determined to be potential adverse contributors since catch and bycatch of prey species is likely to continue.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability under the FMP; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the Pacific cod stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, any habitat-mediated impacts would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, the effect is rated as insignificant (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for GOA Pacific cod stocks include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, the State of Alaska crab and bait fisheries, IPHC longline, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.2). Additionally, the State of Alaska groundfish fishery contributed to habitat impacts in the GOA. Past fishing for Pacific cod in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the GOA. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered (see Section 3.6).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** are possible from the State of Alaska fisheries, subsistence, and the IPHC fishery since any of these may impact bottom habitat through use of fishing gear as described for the Bering Sea, impacts on habitat from climate changes and regime shifts on GOA Pacific cod stocks could be either beneficial or adverse and marine pollution could be a potential adverse contributing factor.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for habitat suitability under the FMP; however, the combination of internal and external impacts on habitat are not expected to jeopardize the Pacific cod stock such that it is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST and the effect is judged insignificant.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMP 3.1 – GOA Pacific Cod

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability, and habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the GOA Pacific cod stocks (Table 4.5-8).

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.2

Total Biomass

Total (ages 1 through 12+) biomass of BSAI Pacific cod at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 1,933,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI biomasses are shown in Table H.4-3 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that total BSAI biomass is expected to increase steadily to a value of 2,155,000 mt in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 2,105,000 mt.

Total (ages 1 through 12+) biomass of GOA Pacific cod at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 568,000 mt. Model projections of future total GOA biomasses are shown in Table H.4-24 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that total GOA biomass is expected to increase steadily to a value of 688,000 mt in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 631,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female BSAI Pacific cod at the start of 2002 was estimated to be 404,500 mt. Model projections of future BSAI spawning biomasses are shown in Table H.4-3 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that BSAI spawning biomass is expected to decrease to a value of 403,000 mt in 2003, then increase to a value of 457,000 mt in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 438,000 mt. Projected spawning biomass never dips below the B_{MSY} proxy value of 361,000 mt for the years 2003-2007.

Spawning biomass of female GOA Pacific cod at the start of 2002 was estimated to be 97,900 mt. Model projections of future GOA spawning biomasses are shown in Table H.4-24 of Appendix H Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that GOA spawning biomass is expected to decrease to a value of 82,400 mt in 2005, then increase to a value of 90,100 mt in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 85,900 mt. Projected spawning biomass never dips below the B_{MSY} proxy value of 79,000 mt for the years 2003-2007.

Fishing Mortality

The fishing mortality rate imposed on the BSAI Pacific cod stock in 2002 was estimated to be 0.228. Model projections of future BSAI fishing mortality rates are shown in Table H.4-3 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that BSAI fishing mortality will increase to a value of 0.277 in 2003, then decrease to a value of 0.249 in 2006, then increase to a value of 0.256 in 2006, then decrease to a value of 0.252 in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average of 0.259. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.409, which is the rate associated with the OFL for stocks above $B_{40\%}$.

The fishing mortality rate imposed on the GOA Pacific cod stock in 2002 was estimated to be 0.255. Model projections of future GOA fishing mortality rates are shown in Table H.4-24 of Appendix H. Under FMP

3.2, model projections indicate that GOA fishing mortality is expected to increase to a value of 0.282 in 2003, then decrease to a value of 0.260 in 2005, then increase to a value of 0.280 in 2007, with a 2003-2007 average of 0.271. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.421, which is the rate associated with the OFL for stocks above $B_{40\%}$.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Certain areas that are currently open to fishing would be closed under FMP 3.2. If these closures had been in place in 2001, it is estimated that the following proportions of the 2001 Pacific cod catch would have been displaced from each sub-region:

Area:	Bering Sea	Aleutian Islands	Western GOA	Central GOA	Eastern GOA
Proportion of catch displaced:	0.257	0.477	0.372	0.217	0.560

Under FMP 3.2, catches of Pacific cod are projected to increase in both the BSAI and GOA, meaning that the imposition of new closed areas will tend to increase the amount of catch taken from the remaining open areas.

Under FMP 3.2, it is likely that fishing for BSAI and GOA Pacific cod would tend, to some extent, to be concentrated in space and time so as to coincide with concentrations of spawning fish. Evaluating the effects of such concentrations of fishing mortality is difficult for two reasons: 1) Such concentrations of fishing mortality have already been in place for many years. Although the stocks currently appear to be healthy despite such concentrations, the absence of a "control" treatment makes it difficult to determine which population characteristics are attributable specifically to the existing spatial/temporal concentrations of fishing mortality. 2) Pacific cod undergo large migrations and a large degree of genetic mixing appears to exist. Compared to a sedentary species with readily identifiable genetic subunits, this means that the effects of spatial/temporal concentrations of fishing effort are probably diluted to some extent, but also that their evaluation involves a larger number of difficult-to-estimate parameters.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI and GOA Pacific cod are below their respective OFLs in all years under FMP 3.2. The BSAI and GOA Pacific cod stocks are projected to be above $B_{35\%}$ and therefore above their respective MSSTs in every year throughout the period 2003-2007 (Tables H.4-3 and H.4-24 of Appendix H).

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the projected mean age of the BSAI Pacific cod stock in 2008 is 2.8 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 3.2 years.

Under FMP 3.2, the projected mean age of the GOA Pacific cod stock in 2008 is 2.8 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished GOA stock of 3.2 years.

Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of Pacific cod in both the BSAI and GOA is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on Pacific cod would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – Pacific Cod

Relationship to Comparative Baseline

The comparative baselines for BSAI and GOA Pacific cod are identical: Neither stock is overfished, the biomass of both stocks is below $B_{40\%}$ and has been decreasing for the last few years, and all catch and bycatch are accounted for in the management of both stocks. Under FMP 3.2, both stocks are projected to remain above MSST throughout the period 2003-2007. The biomass of the BSAI stock is projected to be below $B_{40\%}$ in 2003 but above $B_{40\%}$ in 2004-2007, while the biomass of the GOA stock is projected to be below $B_{40\%}$ throughout the period 2003-2007. The biomass of the BSAI stock is expected to show an overall increase during the period 2003-2007 and beyond, while the biomass of the GOA stock is expected to show an overall decrease during the period 2003-2007 but an overall increase farther into the future. All catch and bycatch would continue to be accounted for in the management of both stocks.

Significance of Direct and Indirect Effects

The criteria used to rate the significance of impacts of FMP 3.2 on the BSAI and GOA stocks of Pacific cod are identical to those used for the other groundfish stocks. The rating of conditionally significant (either positive or negative) is not applicable to any of the direct or indirect effects of FMP 3.2 on BSAI or GOA Pacific cod. Tables 4.5-5 and 4.5-6 summarize the effects of FMP 3.2 on Pacific cod stocks in the BSAI and GOA, respectively.

For the BSAI and GOA Pacific cod stocks, the impact of FMP 3.2 on fishing mortality and biomass is rated insignificant, because the projection model indicates that fishing mortality would be less than the OFL and biomass would be above the MSST throughout the period 2003-2007.

Because the existing spatial-temporal concentration of the catch does not appear to have led to changes in the genetic structure of the BSAI or GOA Pacific cod populations that materially impact either stock's ability to maintain itself at or above the MSST and because the impacts of spatial-temporal concentration on genetic structure under FMP 3.2 are expected to be not much greater than those of the existing concentration, the magnitude of this effect is rated insignificant for both stocks.

Likewise, because the existing spatial-temporal concentration of the catch does not appear to have led to changes in the reproductive success of the BSAI or GOA Pacific cod populations that materially impact either stock's ability to maintain itself at or above the MSST and because the impacts of spatial-temporal concentration on reproductive success under FMP 3.2 are expected to be not much greater than those of the existing concentration, the magnitude of this effect is rated insignificant for both stocks.

Likewise, because the existing level of groundfish harvest does not appear to have led to changes in prey availability for the BSAI or GOA Pacific cod populations that materially impact either stock's ability to maintain itself at or above the MSST and because the level of groundfish harvest under FMP 3.2 is expected to be no greater than the existing level, the magnitude of this effect is rated insignificant for both stocks.

Likewise, because the existing level of habitat disturbance does not appear to have led to changes in spawning or rearing success in the BSAI or GOA Pacific cod populations that materially impact either stock's ability to maintain itself at or above the MSST and because the level of habitat disturbance under FMP 3.2 is expected to be no greater than the existing level, the magnitude of this effect is rated insignificant for both stocks.

Cumulative Effects FMP 3.2 – BSAI Pacific Cod

<u>Mortality</u>

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI Pacific cod stocks is insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, domestic, and State of Alaska bait fisheries are identified for the BSAI stock. Large removals of Pacific cod did occur in the past and could have a lingering effect on the present-day stock, the biomass of which is below $B_{40\%}$ (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1 in the BSAI, bycatch and removals of Pacific cod are predicted to continue in the IPHC longline fishery, State of Alaska crab fishery and subsistence/personal use fishery in the BSAI, but these are not expected to be contributing factors to fishing mortality in the cumulative case. Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution, and climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Pacific cod mortality.

- **Cumulative Effects** under FMP 3.2 are identified for mortality of BSAI Pacific cod, but the effects are judged to be insignificant. Pacific cod are fished at less than the OFL and all catch and bycatch are accounted for in the management of the stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the BSAI Pacific cod stocks is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of Pacific cod and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.2), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects on biomass are indicated due to bycatch in the IPHC longline and State of Alaska crab fisheries, and bycatch and removals in the subsistence/personal use fishery in the BSAI. Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution, and climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Pacific cod mortality, thereby would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effects** for change in biomass are identified under FMP 3.2; however, the effects are insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the Pacific cod biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure since the past large removals of Pacific cod and other past effects (see Section 3.5.1.2) have not had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above MSST. However, since past fisheries could have had an adverse effect on Pacific cod recruitment, lingering effects are identified for change in reproductive success. Lingering past effects (either beneficial or adverse depending on the regime) are also identified due to Climate Changes and Regime Shifts (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, the IPHC longline and State of Alaska crab fisheries, and subsistence use in the BSAI have the potential to cause

adverse effects. Marine pollution could contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effects** are possible for the spatial/temporal concentration under the FMP; however, the effects are insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, it is determined that FMP 3.2 would have insignificant effects on Pacific cod prey availability (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign and domestic and State fisheries catch and bycatch of Pacific cod prey species are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on Pacific cod prey species (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects of climate changes and regime shifts on Pacific cod prey species could be either beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor, and the other fisheries shown on Table 4.5-7 are determined to be potential adverse contributors since catch and bycatch of prey species is likely to continue.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the Pacific cod stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, any habitat-mediated impacts would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, it is determined that FMP 3.2 would have insignificant effects on Pacific cod habitat suitability (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI Pacific cod stocks include past foreign, JV, domestic fisheries, the State of Alaska crab and bait fisheries, IPHC longline, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.2). Past fishing for Pacific cod in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the BSAI. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered (see Section 3.6).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects are possible from the State of Alaska fisheries, subsistence, and the IPHC fishery since any of these may impact bottom habitat through use of fishing gear. Impacts on habitat from climate changes and regime

shifts on the BSAI Pacific cod stocks could be either beneficial or adverse, and marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for habitat suitability under the FMP; however, the combination of internal and external impacts on habitat are not expected to jeopardize the Pacific cod stock such that it is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMP 3.2 – BSAI Pacific Cod

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change, in prey availability, and habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the BSAI Pacific cod stocks (Table 4.5-7).

FMP 3.2 Cumulative Effects – GOA Pacific Cod

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA Pacific cod stocks is insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, domestic, and State of Alaska bait fisheries are identified for the GOA Pacific cod stocks. Additionally, the State of Alaska groundfish fishery contributed to past removals in the GOA. Large removals of Pacific cod did occur in the past and could have a lingering effect on the present-day stock, the biomass of which is below $B_{40\%}$ (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1 in the GOA, bycatch and removals of Pacific cod are predicted to continue in the IPHC longline fishery, State of Alaska crab fishery, subsistence/personal use fishery, and in the State of Alaska groundfish fisheries, but these are not expected to be contributing factors to fishing mortality in the cumulative case. Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution, and climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Pacific cod mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect** under FMP 3.2 is identified for mortality of GOA Pacific cod, but the effect is judged to be insignificant. Pacific cod are fished at less than the OFL and all catch and bycatch are accounted for in the management of the stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the GOA Pacific cod stocks is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of Pacific cod and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.2), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects on biomass are indicated due to bycatch in the IPHC longline and State of Alaska crab fisheries, and bycatch and removals in the subsistence/personal use fishery and in the State of Alaska groundfish fisheries. Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution to change in biomass, while climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Pacific cod mortality, thereby would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effect** for change in biomass is identified for the FMP; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the Pacific cod biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

<u>Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch</u>

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population (see direct/indirect effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure since the past large removals of Pacific cod and other past effects (see Section 3.5.1.2) have not had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above MSST. However, since past fisheries could have had an adverse effect on Pacific cod recruitment, particularly in the GOA where the State groundfish fishery is very localized, lingering effects are identified for change in reproductive success. Lingering past effects (either beneficial or adverse depending on the regime) are also identified due to Climate Changes and Regime Shifts (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, the IPHC longline and State of Alaska crab fisheries, subsistence use, and the State of Alaska groundfish fisheries all have the potential to cause adverse effects. Marine pollution could also contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration under the FMP; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, it is determined that FMP 3.2 would have insignificant effects on Pacific cod prey availability (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign and domestic and State fisheries catch and bycatch of Pacific cod prey species are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on Pacific cod prey species (see Section 3.5.1.2).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1 in the GOA, effects of climate changes and regime shifts on Pacific cod prey species could be either beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor, and the other fisheries shown on Table 4.5-8 are determined to be potential adverse contributors since catch and bycatch of prey species is likely to continue.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability under the FMP; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the Pacific cod stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, any habitat-mediated impacts would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, it is determined that FMP 3.2 would have insignificant effects on Pacific cod habitat suitability (see Section 4.7.1.2).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for GOA Pacific cod stocks include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, the State of Alaska crab and bait fisheries, IPHC longline, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.2). Additionally, the State of Alaska groundfish fishery contributed to habitat impacts in the GOA. Past fishing for Pacific cod in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the GOA. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered (see Section 3.6).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects are possible from the State of Alaska fisheries, subsistence, and the IPHC fishery since any of these may impact bottom habitat through use of fishing gear. Impacts on habitat from climate changes and regime shifts on GOA Pacific cod stocks could be either beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for habitat suitability under the FMP; however, the combination of internal and external impacts on habitat are not expected to jeopardize the Pacific cod stock such that it is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMP 3.2 – GOA Pacific Cod

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the GOA Pacific cod stocks (Table 4.5-8).

4.7.1.3 Sablefish Alternative 3 Analysis

This section provides the direct, indirect and cumulative effects analysis for sablefish for each of the bookends under Alternative 3. Sablefish are managed as one stock in the BSAI and GOA; therefore, BSAI and GOA areas are discussed together in this section.

The goal of Alternative 3 is seek to accelerate precautionary management measures through community or rights-based management, ecosystem-based management principles, and where appropriate and practicable, increased habitat protection and additional bycatch constraints. For further information regarding persistent past effects listed below in the text and in the table, see the past/present effects analysis section of Section 3.5.1.3.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1

Catch/ABC

FMP 3.1 is projected to have an insignificant impact on average sablefish yield compared to the baseline. Similar yields are projected because FMP 3.1 assumptions mostly replicate baseline conditions.

Total Biomass

FMP 3.1 is projected to have an insignificant impact on total biomass (age 2-31+) compared to the baseline. FMP 3.1 assumptions mostly replicate baseline conditions. Total biomass increases from 2002-2007 under FMP1 because long-term average recruitment (1977-present) is used to project biomass and is higher than most recent recruitments (Tables H.4-11 and H.4-30 of Appendix H).

Spawning Biomass

FMP 3.1 is projected to have an insignificant impact on spawning biomass compared to the baseline. FMP 3.1 assumptions mostly replicate baseline conditions. Spawning biomass increases from 2002-2007 under FMP1 because long-term average recruitment (1977-present) is used to project biomass and is higher than recent recruitment (Table H.4-11 of BSAI sablefish and H.4-30 of GOA sablefish found in Appendix H).

Spawning biomass is projected to decrease from 2002-2007 while total biomass is projected to increase during the same interval. Total biomass includes ages 2-30+ while spawning biomass includes ages 6.5-30+ (initial age is average age of first spawning for females) so that spawning biomass trends due to changing recruitment lag total biomass trends. Spawning biomass will likely increase for a longer projection.

Fishing Mortality

Under FMP 3.1, the fishing mortalities imposed on the sablefish stock are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.14 which is the rate associated with the OFL (Tables H.4-11 and H.4-30 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Sablefish fishing is concentrated along the upper continental slope and deepwater gullies. FMP 3.1 is projected to have an insignificant impact on the spatial/temporal concentration of fishing mortality compared to the baseline. FMP 3.1 closed areas are the same as baseline.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.1, sablefish is not overfished nor approaching an overfished condition.

Age and Size Composition

FMP 3.1 is projected to have an insignificant impact on mean age compared to the baseline. The mean ages actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to projections of mean ages) will be driven largely by incoming recruitment strengths during the intervening years.

BSAI mean age likely is overestimated. The model assumes that the lower exploitation rate for the BSAI compared to the GOA will translate into greater mean age for the BSAI. However sablefish migration is substantial enough to erase the effects of differential exploitation rates between the GOA and BSAI. The mean age for the GOA best represents the mean age for the BSAI/GOA because sablefish abundance is much greater for the GOA.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the adult population is 40 males: 60 females, based on sex ratio data collected during sablefish longline surveys. This FMP probably would have no significant effect on the sex ratio compared to the baseline.

Habitat Suitability

FMP 3.1 would have no significant effect on habitat suitability compared to the baseline because exploitation rates for FMP1 are similar to baseline.

Predator-Prey Relationships

FMP 3.1 is projected to have an insignificant impact on total biomass (age 2-31+) compared to the baseline, so this FMP should have an insignificant effect on the amount of sablefish biomass available to the ecosystem and the amount of predation due to sablefish (Table 4.5-9).

Cumulative Effects FMP 3.1

External effects and the resultant cumulative effects associated with FMP 3.1 are depicted on Table 4.5-10.

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the sablefish stock is insignificant under FMP 3.1 (see Section 4.7.1.3).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, domestic, and State of Alaska groundfish fisheries are identified for sablefish. Large removals of sablefish occurred, particularly in the JV and domestic fisheries. Catches that were under reported during the late 1980s may have contributed to abundance declines in the 1990s (see Section 3.5.1.3).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** While bycatch and removals of sablefish are predicted to continue in the IPHC longline fishery, and State of Alaska groundfish fishery, these are not expected to be contributing factors to fishing mortality in the cumulative case. Removals in these fisheries are accounted for when setting annual harvest levels for pollock and do not add additional fishing mortality. Due their highly migratory nature, Canadian fisheries within Canadian waters could be harvesting sablefish considered to be part of the GOA population. These removals are not accounted for in the TAC setting process and can be considered as having a potential adverse contribution to the cumulative case. Likewise, marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to direct sablefish mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect** under FMP 3.1 is identified for mortality of sablefish, but the effect is judged to be insignificant. Sablefish are fished at less than the OFL and all catch and bycatch are accounted for (with the exception of any fish taken in Canadian waters) in the management of the stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the sablefish stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.1 (see direct/indirect effects discussion presented above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of sablefish and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.3), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on biomass are indicated due to catch and bycatch in the IPHC longline and State of Alaska groundfish fisheries, and in the Canadian fisheries. Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution to

change in biomass since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could impact biomass to the point that the stock is unable to maintain MSST. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to sablefish mortality, thereby would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effect** for change in biomass is identified; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the sablefish biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1 the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population (see direct/indirect effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure or reproductive success. While spatial/temporal concentration of catch occurred in the State directed sablefish fisheries, there are no lingering effects due to the migratory nature of the fish (see Section 3.5.1.3).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline and State of Alaska groundfish fisheries, and Canadian fisheries all have the potential to cause adverse effects. However, the removals are not expected to be sufficiently concentrated to alter the genetic structure of the population or affect recruitment. Marine pollution could contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, it is determined that the FMP would have insignificant effects on sablefish prey availability (see Section 4.7.1.3).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign and domestic and State fisheries catch and bycatch of sablefish prey species are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on sablefish prey species (see Section 3.5.1.3).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of climate changes and regime shifts on sablefish prey species could be either beneficial or adverse since a strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment and cause a change in the reproductive success of the stock. Likewise, a weak Aleutian Low and cooler water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment (see Section 3.5.1.3). Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stock's ability to sustain itself above its MSST. The other fisheries shown on Table 4.5-10 are determined to be potential adverse contributors since catch and bycatch of prey species is likely to continue.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the sablefish stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, any habitat-mediated impacts would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. FMP 3.1 is not expected to impact habitat compared to baseline. Therefore, it is determined that the FMP would have insignificant effects on sablefish habitat suitability (see direct/indirect effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for sablefish include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries; the State of Alaska crab and bait fisheries; IPHC longline; and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.3). Past fishing for sablefish in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the GOA and possibly the BSAI. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered (see Section 3.6).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** are possible from the State of Alaska fisheries,, and the IPHC fishery since any of these may impact bottom habitat through use of fishing gear. As described above for prey availability, impacts on habitat from climate changes and regime shifts on the sablefish stock could be either beneficial or adverse depending on water temperature. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for habitat suitability; however, its effect on the sablefish stock is insignificant since the combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the sablefish stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMP 3.1 – Sablefish

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability, and habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the sablefish stock (Table 4.5-10).

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.2

Catch/ABC

Alternative 3.2 is projected to significantly decrease sablefish yield compared to the baseline. In Alternative 3.2, a risk-averse adjustment is applied to F_{ABC}. The amount of adjustment is affected by recruitment variability and uncertainty in abundance estimation. Sablefish abundance is estimated with reasonable certainty, but recruitment is highly variable, so that the adjustment (0.491) is substantial. As a result, projected yield is significantly reduced for Alternative 3.2 (Tables H.4-11 and H.4-30 of Appendix H).

Total Biomass

Alternative 3.2 is projected to have an insignificant impact on total biomass (age 2-31+) compared to the baseline. Fishing mortality is lower for this alternative compared to baseline, but not enough to significantly increase total biomass (Tables H.4-11 and H.4-30 of Appendix H).

Spawning Biomass

Alternative 3.2 is projected to have an insignificant impact on spawning biomass compared to the baseline. Fishing mortality is lower for this alternative compared to baseline, but not enough to significantly increase spawning biomass (Table H.4-11 for BSAI sablefish and Table H.4-30 for GOA sablefish found in Appendix H).

Spawning biomass is projected to remain about the same from 2002-2007 while total biomass is projected to increase during the same interval. Total biomass includes ages 2-30+ while spawning biomass includes ages 6.5-30+ (initial age is average age of first spawning for females) so that spawning biomass trends due to changing recruitment lag total biomass trends. Spawning biomass will likely increase for a longer-term projection.

Fishing Mortality

Under Alternative 3.2, the fishing mortalities imposed on the sablefish stock are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.14 which is the rate associated with the OFL (Tables H.4-11 and H.4-30 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Sablefish fishing is concentrated along the upper continental slope and deepwater gullies. Alternative 3.2 is projected to significantly increase the spatial / temporal concentration of fishing mortality compared to the baseline. The proposed closed areas for this alternative cover some of the areas where the sablefish fishery, both longline and trawl, currently operate, thus restricting the fishery to the remaining open areas. Sablefish undergo large migrations (e.g. Heifetz and Fujioka 1991) and substantial genetic mixing is expected for this stock. The degree of spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery is not likely to result in depletion of sub-populations of sablefish if they exist. For this reason, it is not likely that the amount of spatial/temporal concentration of fishing effort would inhibit the stock's ability to remain above the MSST.

Status Determination

Under Alternative 3.2, sablefish is not overfished nor approaching an overfished condition.

Age and Size Composition

Alternative 3.2 is projected to have an insignificant impact on mean age compared to the baseline. The mean ages actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to projections of mean ages) will be driven largely by incoming recruitment strengths during the intervening years.

BSAI mean age likely is overestimated. The model assumes that the lower exploitation rate for the BSAI compared to the GOA will translate into greater mean age for the BSAI. However sablefish migration is substantial enough to erase the effects of differential exploitation rates between the GOA and BSAI. The mean age for the GOA best represents the mean age for the BSAI/GOA because sablefish abundance is much greater for the GOA.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the adult population is 40 males: 60 females, based on sex ratio data collected during sablefish longline surveys. This alternative probably would have no significant effect on the sex ratio compared to the baseline.

Habitat Suitability

Alternative 3.2 would decrease exploitation rates overall, but also will significantly increase the spatial/ temporal concentration of fishing mortality compared to the baseline. The proposed closed areas in this alternative cover some longline and trawl fishing for sablefish, thus restricting the fishery to the remaining open areas. This would eliminate the local fishing mortality rates on sablefish in the closed areas, but effort also would increase in some areas or times as a result of area closures, thus concentrating the fishery at certain fishing location and increasing fishing mortality rates on sablefish there. Under Alternative 3.2, average catch is projected to decrease by about 1/3 compared to baseline. As long as at least 2/3 of the areas remain open, the remaining catch should not decrease habitat suitability in the open areas and the habitat suitability of closed areas should improve, to the extent that fishing affects habitat suitability.

Predator-Prey Relationships

Alternative 3.2 is projected to have an insignificant impact on total biomass (age 2-31+) compared to the baseline, so this alternative should have an insignificant effect on the amount of sablefish biomass available to the ecosystem and the amount of predation due to sablefish (Table 4.5-9).

Cumulative Effects FMP 3.2

Eternal effects and the resultant cumulative effects associated with FMP 3.2 are depicted on Table 4.5-10.

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the sablefish stock is insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, domestic, and State of Alaska groundfish fisheries are identified for sablefish. Large removals of sablefish occurred, particularly in the JV and domestic fisheries. Catches that were under reported during the late 1980s may have contributed to abundance declines in the 1990s (see Section 3.5.1.3).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, bycatch and removals of sablefish are predicted to continue in the IPHC longline fishery, and State of Alaska groundfish fishery, but these are not expected to be contributing factors to fishing mortality in the cumulative case. Canadian fisheries within Canadian waters and marine pollution are identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to direct sablefish mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect** under FMP 3.2 is identified for mortality of sablefish, but the effect is judged to be insignificant. Sablefish are fished at less than the OFL and all catch and bycatch are accounted for (with the exception of any fish taken in Canadian waters) in the management of the stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the sablefish stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Section 4.7.1.3).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of sablefish and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.3), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects on biomass are indicated due to catch and bycatch in the IPHC longline and State of Alaska groundfish fisheries, and in the Canadian fisheries. Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution, but climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to sablefish mortality, thereby would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effect** for change in biomass is identified; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the sablefish biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure or reproductive success. While spatial/temporal concentration of catch occurred in the State directed sablefish fisheries, there are no lingering effects due to the migratory nature of the fish (see Section 3.5.1.3).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As with FMP 3.1, the IPHC longline and State of Alaska groundfish fisheries, and Canadian fisheries all have the potential to cause adverse effects. Marine pollution could also contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, it is determined that the FMP would have insignificant effects on sablefish prey availability (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign and domestic and State fisheries catch and bycatch of sablefish prey species are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on sablefish prey species (see Section 3.5.1.3).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As discussed under FMP 3.1, the effects of climate changes and regime shifts on sablefish prey species could be beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor, and the other fisheries shown on Table 4.5-10 are determined to be potential adverse contributors since catch and bycatch of prey species is likely to continue.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the sablefish stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** It is determined that FMP 3.2 would have insignificant effects on sablefish habitat suitability (see direct/indirect effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for sablefish include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, the State of Alaska crab and bait fisheries, IPHC longline, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.3). Past fishing for sablefish in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the GOA and possibly the BSAI. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered (see Section 3.6 for additional information on the effects of trawling on benthic habitat).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As discussed for FMP 3.1, effects are possible from the State of Alaska fisheries, and the IPHC fishery since any of these may impact bottom habitat through use of fishing gear. Impacts on habitat from climate changes and regime shifts on the sablefish stock could be either beneficial or adverse and marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for habitat suitability; however, its effect on the sablefish stock is insignificant since the combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the sablefish stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMP 3.2 – Sablefish

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability, and habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the sablefish stock (Table 4.5-10).

4.7.1.4 Atka Mackerel Alternative 3 Analysis

This section provides the direct, indirect and cumulative effects analysis for BSAI and GOA Pacific cod for each of the bookends under Alternative 3. The goal of Alternative 3 is to accelerate precautionary management measures through community or rights-based management, ecosystem-based management principles, and where appropriate and practicable, increased habitat protection and additional bycatch constraints. For further information regarding persistent past effects listed below in the text and in the tables (see Section 3.5.1.4).

External effects and the resultant cumulative effects associated with FMPs 3.1 and 3.2 are depicted on Table 4.5-11 and 4.5-12. For further information regarding persistent past effects listed below in the text and in the tables (see Section 3.5.1.4).

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1

Model projections of future BSAI Atka mackerel catch and biomass levels under FMP 3.1 assume the maximum permissible fishing mortality rate according to Amendment 56 ABC/OFL definitions.

GOA Atka mackerel are managed in Tier 6 because current estimates of total and spawning biomass are unknown for GOA Atka mackerel. Age structured models were not available for evaluation of impacts for the GOA, therefore model projections of future biomass levels were not produced.

Catch and Fishing Mortality

The average expected yield for BSAI Atka mackerel for the period 2003-2007 is 62,700 mt (Table H.4-17 of Appendix H). The catch and ABC values, which are nearly equivalent in the projections, are expected to decrease through 2006. The average fishing mortality imposed on the BSAI Atka mackerel stock in 2002 is 0.251. Model projections show this value will increase to 0.436 in 2004, then decrease in 2005 and increase to 0.401 in 2007. Overall, the projections show a 60 percent increase in the average fishing mortality from 2002 to 2007. These values are well below the FMSY proxy ($F_{35\%}$) value of 0.564 which is the rate associated with the OFL.

Projections of GOA Atka mackerel under FMP 3.1 indicate that catches will likely average 400 mt through 2007 (Table H.4-38 of Appendix H). Annual changes in the GOA Atka mackerel catches reflect shifts in catches of other species which catch Atka mackerel as bycatch (e.g. Pacific ocean perch, pollock, northern rockfish, and Pacific cod).

Total Biomass

Total (ages 1-15+) biomass of BSAI Atka mackerel at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 480,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI total biomasses are shown in Table H.4-17 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that total BSAI Atka mackerel is expected to decline to a value of 415,000 mt by 2005, then increase to a value of 442,000 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 435,000 mt. Overall, the projections show an 8 percent decrease in total biomass from 2002 to 2007 under FMP 3.1.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female BSAI Atka mackerel at the start of 2002 is estimated at 118,500 mt. Model projections of future BSAI spawning biomasses are shown in Table H.4-17 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that BSAI spawning biomass is expected to decline to a value of 78,500 mt by 2005, then increase to a value of 88,000 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 88,900 mt. Overall, the projections show about a 26 percent decrease in female spawning biomass from 2002 to 2007 under FMP 3.1. Projected spawning biomass exceeds the proxy BMSY value ($B_{35\%}$) of 77,800 mt for the projection years (2003-2007).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Under FMP 3.1, the current network of spatial/temporal closed areas is in place. The closures designated in the Steller sea lion protection measures probably have the largest impact relative to Atka mackerel.

The directed fishery for Atka mackerel is prosecuted by catcher-processor bottom trawlers. The patterns of the fishery generally reflect the behavior of the species in that the fishery is highly localized, occurring in the same few locations each year, at depths that typically range between 100 and 200 m. The localized

pattern of fishing for Atka mackerel apparently does not affect fishing success from one year to the next since local populations in the Aleutians appear to be replenished by immigration and recruitment. In addition, management measures are in place which have the effect of spreading out the harvest in time and space . The overall BSAI TAC is allocated to three management areas (western, central, and Bering Sea/eastern Aleutians). The regional TACs are further allocated to two seasons and there are limits to the amount of catch that can be taken inside of Steller sea lion critical habitat. Because Steller sea lion critical habitat overlaps significantly with Atka mackerel habitat, these measures provide protection to Atka mackerel by reducing the risk of localized depletion through effort limitations and reductions. The temporal/spatial concentration of the catch under FMP 3.1 does not appear to affect the sustainability of the stock either through changes in the genetic structure of the population or changes in reproductive success, as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself about its MSST.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI Atka mackerel are below the OFL in all years under FMP 3.1 (Table H.4-17 of Appendix H). Female spawning biomass in each of the projection years (2003-2007), is above $B_{35\%}$ (B_{MSY} proxy), thus the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is not overfished and is determined to be above its MSST under FMP 3.1.

GOA Atka mackerel are in Tier 6 and its MSST is unknown; therefore a status determination cannot be made.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of BSAI Atka mackerel in 2007, as computed in model projections, is 2.74 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 3.82 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2007 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2007) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years. The selectivity of the fishery has cumulative impacts on the age composition due to fishing mortality, and the current composition is also the result of its being a fished population with a greater than 30-year catch history. In the short term however, the impacts of the current fishing mortality levels on the stock would be overshadowed by the magnitude of incoming year classes, which in turn are highly dependent on environmental conditions. The cumulative long-term impacts of the fishing mortality rates could cause a shift in the age and size compositions.

The level of catch of GOA Atka mackerel is low and projected to remain at a low level, therefore, it is unlikely that the age and size compositions would change in the future under FMP 3.1. Changes in the age and size compositions of GOA Atka mackerel are more likely driven by variation in recruitment than to the effects of fishing.

Sex Ratio

A 50:50 sex ratio is assumed for the BSAI Atka mackerel stock assessment and model projections. It is unknown what the true population sex ratio is, and what change, if any, would occur in the future. The current population sex ratio of GOA Atka mackerel is unknown. The true GOA population sex ratio, and what changes, if any, would occur in the future is unknown.

Habitat Suitability

Because Steller sea lion critical habitat overlaps significantly with Atka mackerel habitat, Steller sea lion protection measures may provide habitat protection for Atka mackerel through effort limitations and reductions. The level of habitat disturbance caused by the fishery under FMP 3.1, does not appear to affect the sustainability of the stock as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself above its MSST.

Predator-Prey Relationships

The trophic interactions of Atka mackerel are governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1. In a study conducted by Yang (1996), more than 90 percent of the total stomach contents weight of Atka mackerel in the study was made up of invertebrates, with less than 10 percent made up of fish. Based on the low proportion of fish found in the diet of Atka mackerel, it is presumed that FMP 3.1 will not impact prey availability for BSAI and GOA Atka mackerel.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – Atka Mackerel

Tables 4.5-11 and 4.5-12 summarize the effects of FMP 3.1 on BSAI and GOA Atka mackerel. The ratings of conditionally significant (either positive or negative) are not applicable in this analysis as the model projections yielded results that were deemed either significant (positive or negative), insignificant, or unknown.

The ratings use the overfishing mortality rate (F_{OFL}) and the MSST for the fishing mortality effect and the MSST for all other effects, as a basis for the positive or negative impacts of FMP 3.1. Because the mean projected BSAI Atka mackerel fishing mortality rates are below the overfishing mortality rate, and the spawning stock is above its MSST in each of the projection years (2003-2007), the fishing mortality effect is insignificant for FMP 3.1. As noted above, the spawning stock biomass of BSAI Atka mackerel in each of the projection years (2003-2007), is above $B_{35\%}$ (B_{MSY} proxy), thus the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is determined to be above its MSST under FMP 3.1. Therefore, for all other effects, it was determined that FMP 3.1 did not jeopardize the ability of the BSAI Atka mackerel stock to sustain itself at or above its MSST, and the effects were insignificant (Table 4.5-11).

Relative to the comparative baseline, under FMP 3.1, the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is not overfished. Spawning biomass declines through 2005, after which biomass increases. Long-term projections (10 and 20 year projections) of spawning biomass show a very stable trend in biomass after 2007, with levels just above the 2007 level of 88,900 mt.

The fishing mortality rate and the MSST for GOA Atka mackerel is unknown, thus the effect of fishing mortality is unknown under FMP 3.1 (Table 4.5-12). As the MSST cannot be estimated for GOA Atka mackerel which are in Tier 6, the significance of the spatial temporal concentration and habitat suitability effects are also unknown under FMP 3.1. Although the MSST cannot be estimated for GOA Atka mackerel, due to the low proportion of fish found in the diet of Atka mackerel, it is presumed that FMP 3.1 will not

impact prey availability for GOA Atka mackerel and the impact to the prey availability effect is insignificant (Table 4.5-12).

Relative to the comparative baseline, under FMP 3.1, the GOA Atka mackerel stock is likely to remain at low abundance under continued low exploitation as a bycatch fishery only.

Cumulative Effects FMP 3.1 – BSAI Atka Mackerel

External effects and the resultant cumulative effects associated with FMP 3.1 for BSAI Atka mackerel are shown on Table 4.5-13.

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is insignificant under FMP 3.1 (see Section 4.7.1.4).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are not expected for the BSAI Atka mackerel stock. While large removals of Atka mackerel did occur in the past, there does not appear to be a lingering effect on the BSAI Atka mackerel populations (see Section 3.5.1.4).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution has been identified as the only external event that could cause effects on the BSAI Atka mackerel population. Acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Atka mackerel mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect** under FMP 3.1 is identified for mortality of BSAI Atka mackerel, but the effect is judged to be insignificant. Atka mackerel are fished at less than the OFL and are above the minimum stock size. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.1 (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of Atka mackerel and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.4), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution to change in biomass since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could impact biomass to the point that the stock

is unable to maintain MSST. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Atka mackerel mortality, and therefore would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effect** for change in biomass is identified; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the Atka mackerel biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The temporal/spatial concentration of the catch under FMP 3.1 does not appear to affect the sustainability of the stock either through changes in the genetic structure of the population or changes in reproductive success, as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself about its MSST and the effect is judged insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Since the Atka mackerel fishery was highly localized, past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are found to have had lingering effects on the spatial/temporal distribution of the fish. However, the effect of this change in distribution on genetic structure is unknown. Past commercial whaling and sealing removed large predators of Atka mackerel adding to the potential for reproductive success of the stock. Lingering past effects are also identified due to Climate Changes and Regime Shifts (see Section 3.5.1.4).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution could contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment. Climate changes and regime shifts could have potential beneficial or potential adverse effects on Atka mackerel reproductive success. A shift toward colder waters favors recruitment and survival of Atka mackerel. Conversely, warmer waters are potentially adverse.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Based on the low proportion of fish found in the diet of Atka mackerel, it is presumed that FMP 3.1 will have an insignificant effect on prey availability for BSAI Atka mackerel (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign and domestic fisheries catch and bycatch of Atka mackerel prey species are not expected, past climate changes and

regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on Atka mackerel prey species (see Section 3.5.1.4).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects**. Climate changes and regime shifts could have potential beneficial or potential adverse effects on Atka mackerel reproductive success. A shift toward colder waters favors recruitment and survival of Atka mackerel. Conversely, warmer waters are potentially adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external removals of prey species is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the Atka mackerel stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Habitat disturbance caused by the fishery under FMP 3.1, does not appear to affect the sustainability of the stock as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself above its MSST, and the effect is judged insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI Atka mackerel stocks include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.4). Intense bottom trawling for Atka mackerel in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the BSAI. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered from the intense efforts (see Section 3.6).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Impacts on habitat from the climate changes and regime shifts could be either beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for habitat suitability; however, its significance on the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is insignificant since the combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the Atka mackerel stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMP 3.1 – BSAI Atka Mackerel

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the BSAI Atka mackerel stock (Table 4.5-13).

FMP 3.1 Cumulative Effects – GOA Atka mackerel

GOA Atka mackerel are managed in Tier 6 because current estimates of total and spawning biomass are unknown for GOA Atka mackerel. Age structured models were not available for evaluation of impacts for

the GOA, therefore model projections of future biomass levels were not produced. Therefore, the internal effects of the FMP are unknown for all categories with the exception of prey availability.

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA Atka mackerel stock is unknown under FMP 3.1. The fishing mortality rate and the MSST for GOA Atka mackerel is unknown, thus the effect of fishing mortality is unknown under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are likely for the GOA Atka mackerel stock. Large, concentrated removals of Atka mackerel occurred in the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, have had a lingering effect on the GOA Atka mackerel population that has not yet recovered (see Section 3.5.1.4).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution is identified as having a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the population is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Atka mackerel mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect** under FMP 3.1 is identified for mortality of GOA Atka mackerel, but the significance of the effect is unknown. GOA Atka mackerel are in Tier 6 and its MSST is unknown; therefore a status determination cannot be made.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the GOA Atka mackerel stock is unknown FMP 3.1. Current reliable estimates of total and spawning biomass are unknown for GOA Atka mackerel.

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are likely for the GOA Atka mackerel stock. Large, concentrated removals of Atka mackerel occurred in the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, have had a lingering effect on the GOA Atka mackerel population that has not yet recovered (see Section 3.5.1.4).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution is identified as having a potential adverse contribution to change in biomass since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could impact biomass to the point that the population is affected. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Atka mackerel mortality, thereby would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effect** for change in biomass is identified; however, the significance of the effect is unknown.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As the MSST cannot be estimated for GOA Atka mackerel which are in Tier 6, the significance of the spatial temporal concentration effects are also unknown under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Since the Atka mackerel fishery was highly localized past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are found to have had lingering effects on the spatial/temporal distribution of the fish. However, the effect of this change in distribution on genetic structure is unknown. The past highly localized fisheries are found to have had lingering effects on the spatial/temporal distribution of the fish. Also, there are lingering past effects due to Climate Changes and Regime Shifts (see Section 3.5.1.4).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution could contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment. Also, climate changes and regime shifts are could impact spawning success since a shift toward colder waters favors recruitment and survival of Atka mackerel. Conversely, warmer waters are potentially adverse.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration; however, the significance of the effect is unknown.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Although the MSST cannot be estimated for GOA Atka mackerel, due to the low proportion of fish found in the diet of Atka mackerel, it is presumed that FMP 3.1 will not impact prey availability for GOA Atka mackerel and the impact to the prey availability effect is determined to be insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects on the invertebrate prey of Atka mackerel from past foreign, state, and domestic fisheries, EVOS are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on Atka mackerel prey species (see Section 3.5.1.4).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of climate changes and regime shifts on Atka mackerel prey species could be either beneficial or adverse depending on the direction of change. Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability; however, the effect is unknown since the direction of external effects is unknown.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As the MSST cannot be estimated for GOA Atka mackerel which are in Tier 6, the significance of the habitat suitability effects are also unknown under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on habitat suitability identified for GOA Atka mackerel stocks include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, EVOS, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.4). Intense bottom trawling for Atka mackerel in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the GOA. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered from the intense efforts (see Section 3.6).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Impacts on habitat from the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA Atka mackerel could be either favorable or unfavorable depending on the direction of change. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for habitat suitability; however, its significance on the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is unknown.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Atka Mackerel

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success, prey availability and change in habitat suitability, the significance of the cumulative effects is determined to be unknown for the GOA Atka mackerel stock (Table 4.5-14).

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.2

Model projections of future BSAI Atka mackerel catch and biomass levels under FMP 3.2 assume an uncertainty correction applied to the maximum permissible fishing mortality rate according to Amendment 56 ABC/OFL definitions.

GOA Atka mackerel are managed in Tier 6 because current estimates of total and spawning biomass are unknown for GOA Atka mackerel. Age structured models were not available for evaluation of impacts for the GOA, therefore model projections of future biomass levels were not produced.

Catch and Fishing Mortality

The average expected yield for BSAI Atka mackerel for the period 2003-2007 is 52,300 mt. The catch and ABC values (which are nearly equivalent after 2004) are expected to decrease through 2006. The average fishing mortality imposed on the BSAI Atka mackerel stock in 2002 is 0.251 (Table H.4-17 of Appendix H). Model projections show this value will increase to 0.310 in 2005, then decrease to 0.304 in 2007. Overall, the projections show a 21 percent increase in the average fishing mortality from 2002 to 2007. These values are well below the FMSY proxy ($F_{35\%}$) value of 0.564 which is the rate associated with the OFL.

Projections of GOA Atka mackerel under FMP 3.2 indicate that catches will likely average 200 mt through 2007 (Table H.4-38 of Appendix H). Annual changes in the GOA Atka mackerel catches reflect shifts in catches of other species which catch Atka mackerel as bycatch (e.g. Pacific ocean perch, pollock, northern rockfish, and Pacific cod).

Total Biomass

Total (ages 1-15+) biomass of BSAI Atka mackerel at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 480,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI total biomasses are shown in Table H.4-17 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that total BSAI Atka mackerel biomass is expected to decline to a value of 451,000 mt by 2004, then increase to a value of 470,000 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 459,000 mt. Overall, the projections show a 2 percent decrease in total biomass from 2002 to 2007 under FMP 3.2.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female BSAI Atka mackerel at the start of 2002 is estimated at 118,500 mt. Model projections of future BSAI spawning biomasses are shown in Table H.4-17 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that BSAI spawning biomass is expected to decline to a value of 93,800 mt by 2005, then increase to a value of 100,800 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 101,900 mt. Overall, the projections show a 15 percent decrease in spawning biomass from 2002 to 2007 under FMP 3.2. Projected spawning biomass exceeds the B_{MSY} proxy value ($B_{35\%}$) of 77,800 mt for the projection years (2003-2007).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Under FMP 3.2, 20 percent of the EEZ is designated as marine protected areas (MPA). The MPAs are comprised of no take marine reserves (3 percent of EEZ), and no bottom contact areas (17 percent of EEZ). The spatial closures in the Aleutian Islands under FMP 3.2 would likely impact the directed fishery for Atka mackerel. Based on locations of historical Atka mackerel fishing effort, some catches of Atka mackerel are likely to be displaced under FMP 3.2, but it is assumed that these catches could be taken (at least in the short term) in the remaining open areas. As such, the temporal/spatial concentration of the catch will likely increase under FMP 3.2. Because Atka mackerel are a patchily distributed fish and the harvest is concentrated in specific locations, there is an increased risk of localized depletion that may occur under this FMP. However, FMP 3.2 is not likely to adversely affect the sustainability of the stock (at least in the short term) either through changes in the genetic structure of the population or changes in reproductive success, as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself above its MSST.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI Atka mackerel are below the OFL in all years under FMP 3.2 (Table H.4-17 of Appendix H). Estimates of female spawning biomass in each of the projection years (2003-2007), are above $B_{35\%}$ (B_{MSY} proxy), thus the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is not overfished and is determined to be above its MSST under FMP 3.2.

GOA Atka mackerel are in Tier 6 and its MSST is unknown; therefore a status determination cannot be made.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of BSAI Atka mackerel in 2007, as computed in model projections, is 2.85 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 3.82 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2007 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2007) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years. The selectivity of the fishery has cumulative impacts on the age composition due to fishing mortality, and the current composition is also the result of its being a fished population with a greater than 30-year catch history. In the short term however, the impacts of the current fishing mortality levels on the stock would be overshadowed by the magnitude of incoming year classes, which in turn are highly dependent on environmental conditions. The cumulative long-term impacts of the fishing mortality rates could cause a shift in the age and size compositions.

The level of catch of GOA Atka mackerel is low and projected to remain at a low level, therefore, it is unlikely that the age and size compositions would change in the future under FMP 3.2. Changes in the age and size compositions of GOA Atka mackerel are more likely driven by variation in recruitment than to the effects of fishing.

Sex Ratio

A 50:50 sex ratio is assumed for the BSAI Atka mackerel stock assessment and model projections. It is unknown what the true population sex ratio is, and what change, if any, would occur in the future. The current population sex ratio of GOA Atka mackerel is unknown. The true GOA population sex ratio, and what changes, if any, would occur in the future is unknown.

Habitat Suitability

The spatial closures in the Aleutian Islands under FMP 3.2 would eliminate some Atka mackerel fishery areas while increasing effort in the fewer remaining open areas. The level of habitat disturbance would decrease in the closed areas, but increase in the remaining open areas. However, FMP 3.2 is not likely to adversely affect the sustainability of the stock (at least in the short term) as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself above its MSST. The removal of directed fishing in some areas may lead to habitat improvement, but whether this would translate into improved reproductive success is uncertain.

Predator-Prey Relationships

The trophic interactions of Atka mackerel are governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Under FMP 3.2, elimination of the directed fishery for Atka mackerel in some areas and increased effort in other areas could impact the amount of Atka mackerel available to the ecosystem. In a study conducted by Yang (1996), more than 90 percent of the total stomach contents weight of Atka mackerel in the study was made up of invertebrates, with less than 10 percent made up of fish. Based on the low proportion of fish found in the diet of Atka mackerel, it is presumed that FMP 3.2 will not impact prey availability for BSAI and GOA Atka mackerel.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – Atka Mackerel

The criteria used to estimate the significance of impacts of the FMPs on the BSAI and GOA stock of Atka mackerel are outlined in Section 4.1.1.1. Table 4.5-11 and 4.5-12 summarize the effects of FMP 3.2 on BSAI and GOA Atka mackerel. The ratings of conditionally significant (either positive or negative) are not applicable in this analysis as the model projections yielded results that were deemed either significant (positive or negative), insignificant, or unknown.

The ratings use the overfishing mortality rate (F_{OFL}) and the MSST for the fishing mortality effect and the MSST for all other effects, as a basis for the positive or negative impacts of FMP 3.2. Because the mean projected BSAI Atka mackerel fishing mortality rates are below the overfishing mortality rate, and the spawning stock is above its MSST in each of the projection years (2003-2007), the fishing mortality effect is insignificant for FMP 3.2. As noted above, the spawning stock biomass of BSAI Atka mackerel in each of the projection years (2003-2007), is above $B_{35\%}$ (B_{MSY} proxy), thus the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is determined to be above its MSST under FMP 3.2. Therefore, for all other effects, it was determined that FMP 3.2 did not jeopardize the ability of the BSAI Atka mackerel stock to sustain itself at or above its MSST, and the effects were insignificant .

Relative to the comparative baseline, under FMP 3.2, the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is not overfished. Projected spawning biomass declines through 2005, after which biomass increases. Long-term projections (10 and 20 year projections) of spawning biomass show a fairly stable trend in biomass after 2007, with levels just above the 2007 level of 100,800 mt.

The fishing mortality rate and the MSST for GOA Atka mackerel is unknown, thus the effect of fishing mortality is unknown under FMP 3.2 (Table 4.5-11 and 4.5-12). As the MSST cannot be estimated for GOA Atka mackerel which are in Tier 6, the significance of the spatial temporal concentration and habitat suitability effects are also unknown under FMP 3.2. Although the MSST cannot be estimated for GOA Atka mackerel, due to the low proportion of fish found in the diet of Atka mackerel, it is presumed that FMP 3.2 will not impact prey availability for GOA Atka mackerel and the impact to the prey availability effect is insignificant.

Relative to the comparative baseline, under FMP 3.2, the GOA Atka mackerel stock is likely to remain at low abundance under continued low exploitation as a bycatch fishery only.

Cumulative Effects FMP 3.2 – BSAI Atka Mackerel

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are not expected for the BSAI Atka mackerel stock. While large removals of Atka mackerel did occur in the past, there does not appear to be a lingering effect on the BSAI Atka mackerel populations (see Section 3.5.1.4).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, marine pollution has been identified as the only external event that could cause effects on the BSAI Atka mackerel population.

- **Cumulative Effect** under FMP 3.2 is identified for mortality of BSAI Atka mackerel, but the effect is judged to be insignificant. Atka mackerel are fished at less than the OFL and are above the minimum stock size. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Change in biomass of the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While past large removals of Atka mackerel and other past effects on biomass have been identified (see Section 3.5.1.4), these do not appear to have had a lingering effect on the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As discussed under FMP 3.1, marine pollution is identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution to change in biomass. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Atka mackerel mortality, and therefore would not directly affect biomass.

- **Cumulative Effect** for change in biomass is identified. The effect is determined to be insignificant since the combination of internal and external factors is not likely to decrease increase the Atka mackerel biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** FMP 3.2 is not likely to adversely affect the sustainability of the stock (at least in the short term) either through changes in the genetic structure of the population or changes in reproductive success, as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself above its MSST and the effect is judged to be insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are found to have had lingering effects on the spatial/temporal distribution of the fish. Past commercial whaling and sealing removed large predators of Atka mackerel adding to the potential for reproductive success of the stock. Lingering past effects are also identified due to Climate Changes and Regime Shifts (see Section 3.5.1.4).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, marine pollution could contribute adversely to genetic changes and reduced recruitment, and climate changes and regime shifts could have potential beneficial or potential adverse effects on Atka mackerel reproductive success.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration; the effect is insignificant for change in the genetic structure of the population because there is no evidence of genetic sub-population structure. The cumulative effect on reproductive success is also judged insignificant.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Any predation mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. However, the internal effect is judged insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** While lingering population level effects from past foreign and domestic fisheries catch and bycatch of Atka mackerel prey species are not expected, past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on Atka mackerel prey species (see Section 3.5.1.4).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Climate changes and regime shifts could have potential beneficial or potential adverse effects on Atka mackerel reproductive success. Marine pollution has been identified as a reasonably future adverse contributing factor.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for prey availability; however, the effect is insignificant since the combination of internal and external removals of prey species is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the Atka mackerel stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** The reduction of the fishery under this FMP may lead to habitat improvement, but the effect on the stock's ability to maintain itself above its MSST is judged insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI Atka mackerel stocks include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.4). Intense bottom trawling for Atka mackerel in the past fisheries likely disrupted habitat in areas of the BSAI. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered from the intense efforts (see Section 3.6).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, impacts on habitat from the climate changes and regime shifts could be either beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for habitat suitability; however, its significance on the BSAI Atka mackerel stock is insignificant since the combination of internal and external habitat disturbance

factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the Atka mackerel stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects FMP 3.2 – BSAI Atka Mackerel

Cumulative effects are identified and rated as insignificant for mortality, change in biomass change in genetic structure, reproductive success, change in prey availability, and habitat suitability (Table 4.5-13).

Cumulative Effects FMP 3.2 – GOA Atka Mackerel

GOA Atka mackerel are managed in Tier 6 because current estimates of total and spawning biomass are unknown for GOA Atka mackerel. Age structured models were not available for evaluation of impacts for the GOA, therefore model projections of future biomass levels were not produced. Therefore, the internal effects of the FMP are unknown for all categories with the exception of prey availability. In addition, the external effects and cumulative effects are the same as those described above for FMP 3.1 in the GOA. Since all of the internal effects on mortality, biomass, spatial/temporal concentration, and habitat are unknown, the cumulative effects on GOA Atka mackerel are also unknown (Table 4.5-14).

The internal effect on change in prey availability is judged insignificant because the main prey items for Atka mackerel are invertebrates. However, the cumulative effect for this category is also judged unknown since the direction of the external effects is unknown.

4.7.1.5 Yellowfin Sole and Shallow Water Flatfish Alternative 3 Analysis

Numerous fishery management actions have been implemented that affect the yellowfin sole fisheries in the BSAI. These actions are described in more detail in Section 3.5.1.5 of this Programmatic SEIS. Yellowfin sole is managed as its own stock under the BSAI groundfish FMP under the Tier 3 management category, thus MSSTs are defined for these species by the National Standard Guidelines.

Eight flatfish species inhabit shallow waters and are managed in the shallow water flatfish assemblage in the GOA. They include: northern and southern rock sole, yellowfin sole, starry flounder, butter sole, English sole, Alaska plaice and sand sole. Survey results from 2001 indicate that over half of the estimated biomass (54 percent) of this assemblage are northern and southern rock sole. The shallow water group is managed as a Tier 5 species in the GOA (Turnock *et al.* 2001b).

External effects associated with the Alternative 3, FMP 3.1 and 3.2, are depicted on Table 4.5-17 and 4.5-18. For further information regarding persistent past effects listed below in the text and in Table 4.5-17 and 4.5-18 (see the past/present effects analysis section of Section 3.5.1.5).

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1 – BSAI Yellowfin Sole

<u>Total Biomass</u>

The total biomass of yellowfin sole at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 1,552,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-4 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model

projections indicate that the total BSAI biomass is expected to decline to 1,530,000 in 2005 and then increase to 1,538,000 in 2007, an abundance level slightly less than one percent of the 2002 value. The 2003-2007 average total biomass is 1,536,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female yellowfin sole at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 450,700 mt. Model projections of future yellowfin sole spawning biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-4 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that female spawning biomass is expected to decline over 7 percent of the 2002 value to 417,500 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 436,500 mt. Projected female spawning biomass is estimated to be above the B_{MSY} proxy value of 336,900 mt throughout the 5 year projection.

Fishing Mortality

The average annual fishing mortality imposed on the yellowfin sole stock in 2002 is 0.064. Model projections show this value will steadily increase to 0.091 in 2007. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.138, the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-4 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what spatial / temporal characteristics of the annual BSAI yellowfin sole harvest would be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP. Bycatch management would include closing hot-spot areas which could disperse fishing locations in both time and space.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI yellowfin sole are below the OFLs in all years under FMP 3.1. The yellowfin sole stock is above the MSST level in 2002.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the BSAI yellowfin sole stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-4 of Appendix H), is 6.3 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 8.0 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of yellowfin sole in the BSAI is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on yellowfin sole would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Yellowfin Sole

Table 4.5-15 summarizes the effects of FMP 3.1 on BSAI yellowfin sole. The rating of conditionally significant (either positive or negative) is not applicable in this analysis as the model projections yielded results that were determined either significant (positive or negative), insignificant, or unknown.

The ratings utilize FOFL and the MSST as a basis for positive or negative impacts of fishing mortality and change in reproductive success for each FMP. A thorough description of the rationale for the MSST can be found in the National Standard Guidelines 50 CFR Part 600 (FR Vol. 63, No. 84, 24212-24237). Under FMP 3.1, the spawning stock biomass of BSAI yellowfin sole is expected to be above the MSST. Since the fishing mortality rate does not exceed F_{OFL} and the stock is expected to remain above the MSST, the expected changes under this FMP are not substantial enough to expect that the genetic diversity or the reproductive success of the spawning stocks would change under the new management regime. Thus, the indirect and direct effects under this FMP are considered insignificant.

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the yellowfin sole stock is projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20 year projection indicates that the female spawning stock is expected to decline until 2010 to B_{ABC} abundance levels and will increase thereafter through the end of the projection in 2023.

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Yellowfin Sole

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI yellowfin sole is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1 (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion). Under FMP 3.1, the annual fishing mortality values are below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.138. Therefore, FMP 3.1 is not likely to result in any significant adverse impact to these stocks.

- **No Persistent Past Effects** have been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI yellowfin sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse contributions of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause yellowfin sole mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of yellowfin sole.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for mortality of BSAI yellowfin sole, but is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effect of the FMP**. It is not expected that FMP 3.1 will result in any significant adverse impact to these stocks (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **No Persistent Past Effects** have been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI yellowfin sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to the potential adverse contributions of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause yellowfin sole mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse contributions on the yellowfin sole biomass level. A strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment whereas a weak Aleutian Low and cooler water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts see Section 3.5.1.5 and 3.10.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI yellowfin sole, but is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock and the spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **No Persistent Past Effects** are identified for spatial/temporal concentration of BSAI yellowfin sole catch.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for biomass, effects on the reproductive success of yellowfin sole due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential

beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as having a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic structure and/or the reproductive success of BSAI yellowfin sole.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the yellowfin sole catch; these effects are ranked as insignificant. The spatial/temporal distribution of yellowfin sole catch is not expected to change significantly. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the BSAI yellowfin sole is ranked as insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** are identified for the Change in Prey Availability of the BSAI yellowfin sole stock and include climate changes and regime shifts. Crab and shrimp have shown variation in abundance associated with changes in climate and water temperatures. However, studies on most benthic invertebrates have not been conducted. Please see Section 3.5.1.5 and 3.10 for more information on climate changes and regime shifts.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for biomass, effect of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI yellowfin sole stock are potentially beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as having a potential adverse contribution since.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for change in prey availability; however, these effects are considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI yellowfin sole is ranked as insignificant (see direct/indirect effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI yellowfin sole include climate changes and regime shifts. In the past, when the Aleutian Low was strong and water temperatures warm, catch tended to be dominated by flatfish species, implying increased recruitment. In contrast, when the Aleutian Low was weak and water temperatures cooler, catch tended to be dominated by shrimp. Persistent past contributions of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries gear impacts are described in Sections 3.5.1.5 and Section 3.6.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described above, the effects of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI yellowfin sole stock are potentially beneficial or adverse.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for BSAI yellowfin sole habitat suitability; however, these effects are considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the yellowfin sole stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Yellowfin Sole

Although cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects are determined to be insignificant for BSAI yellowfin sole (Table 4.5-17).

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1 – GOA Shallow Water Flatfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Estimated total and spawning biomass is not available for GOA shallow water flatfish.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of GOA shallow water flatfish in 2002 was estimated to be 6,800 mt. Model projections of future catch are shown in Table H.4-27 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to decrease from 4,800 mt in 2003 to 3,500 mt in 2007. The 2003-2007 average value is 4,200 mt.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what spatial / temporal characteristics of the annual GOA shallow water flatfish harvest would be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP. Bycatch management would include closing hot-spot areas which could disperse fishing locations in both time and space.

Status Determination

The available information for flatfish species in the shallow water complex requires that they are classified into either the Tier 4 or Tier 5 management category. As a result, no MSSTs are defined for these species in the National Standard Guidelines. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their status.

Age and Size Composition

Age and size composition projections are not available for GOA shallow water flatfish.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of shallow water flatfish in the GOA is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on shallow water flatfish would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Shallow Water Flatfish

The direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.1 on GOA shallow water flatfish cannot be determined from the MSST criteria used for stocks in Management Category Tiers 1-3. It is unknown what the estimate of female spawning biomass of these stocks are over the 5 year projection and what level of fishing mortality corresponds to the modeled catch estimated under this FMP (Table 4.5-16).

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Shallow Water Flatfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA shallow water flatfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1 (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past JV and domestic fisheries have been identified as having lingering past negative effects on the GOA shallow water flatfish complex (see Section 3.5.1.5).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse contributions of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause shallow water flatfish species mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of shallow water flatfish. The State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since shallow water flatfish species bycatch is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for mortality of GOA shallow water flatfish, but is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Since the total and spawning biomass estimates for GOA shallow water species is unavailable, the effects of FMP 3.1 on change in biomass is unknown (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The past JV and domestic fisheries are identified as having past lingering negative effects on the biomass levels of GOA shallow water flatfish (see Section 3.5.1.5).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Events.** As described above for mortality, effects on biomass are indicated due to the potential adverse contributions of marine pollution. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse contributions on the shallow water flatfish species biomass level. However, the State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since bycatch of shallow water flatfish species is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for change in biomass of GOA shallow water flatfish, but is rated as unknown. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. It is unknown if the combined effects of internal removals and removals are likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** It is unknown how the spatial/temporal distribution of the annual GOA shallow water flatfish harvest will be affected under FMP 3.1 relative to the 2002 baseline year.

- **No Persistent Past Effects** have been identified for the change in genetic structure or the change in reproductive success of GOA shallow water flatfish.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of shallow water flatfish species due to climate changes and regime shifts are potentially beneficial or adverse as described for mortality. Marine pollution has been identified as having a potential adverse contribution, and the State of Alaska scallop fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor.

- **Cumulative Effects** is possible for change in genetic structure and reproductive success of GOA shallow water flatfish, but are rated as unknown. It is unknown if the combined effects of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events are likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the GOA shallow water flatfish is determined to be unknown (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** are identified for the change in prey availability of the GOA shallow water flatfish stock complex and include climate changes and regime shifts. Crab and shrimp have shown variation in abundance associated with changes in climate and water temperatures. However, studies on most benthic invertebrates have not been conducted (see Sections 3.5.1.5 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA shallow water flatfish stock complex are potentially beneficial or adverse as described above for mortality. Marine pollution has also been identified as having a potential adverse contribution, and the State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor.

- **Cumulative Effects** for change in prey availability are unknown. The predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on shallow water flatfish are governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA shallow water flatfish complex is considered to be unknown (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for GOA shallow water flatfish include climate changes and regime shifts as described for prey availability. Persistent past effects of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries gear impacts are described in Sections 3.5.1.5 and 3.6.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA shallow water flatfish stock complex are potentially beneficial or adverse as discussed above for mortality. Marine pollution has also been identified as having a potential adverse contribution. The State of Alaska scallop fishery is also identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA shallow water flatfish habitat suitability (see Section 3.6).

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for GOA shallow water flatfish habitat suitability; however, these effects are unknown. It is unknown if the combination of internal and external habitat disturbances will to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the GOA shallow water flatfish stock to maintain current population levels is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Shallow Water Flatfish

Although cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects are except mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-18).

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.2 – BSAI Yellowfin Sole

Total Biomass

The total biomass of yellowfin sole at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 1,552,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-4 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the total BSAI biomass is expected to decline to 1,420,000 in 2007, an abundance level nearly 9 percent less than the 2002 value. The 2003-2007 average value is 1,467,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female yellowfin sole at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 450,700 mt. Model projections of future yellowfin sole spawning biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-4 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that female spawning biomass is expected to decline 19 percent of the 2002 value to 364,500 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 402,500 mt. Projected female spawning biomass is estimated to be above the B_{MSY} proxy value of 336,900 mt throughout the 5 year projection.

Fishing Mortality

The average annual fishing mortality imposed on the yellowfin sole stock in 2002 is 0.064. Model projections show this value will increase to 0.115 in 2003-2005 and decrease to 0.109 in 2007. These values are below the FMSY proxy value of 0.138, the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-4 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what goals, objectives and criteria would be developed under this FMP to allocate TAC in space and time. Since PSC limits are reduced and fishing is restricted to previous areas, it is unlikely that fishing effort would expand in space and time but would rather tend to be more concentrated that the baseline 2002 fishery. It is estimated that 5 percent of the catch allowed under this FMP would be redistributed relative to the 2001 catch distribution.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI yellowfin sole are below the OFLs in all years under FMP 3.2. The yellowfin sole stock is above the MSST level in 2002.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of the BSAI yellowfin sole stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-4 of Appendix H), is 6.1 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 8.0 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of yellowfin sole in the BSAI is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on yellowfin sole would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Yellowfin Sole

Table 4.5-15 summarizes the effects of FMP 3.2 on BSAI yellowfin sole. The rating of conditionally significant (either positive or negative) is not applicable in this analysis as the model projections yielded results that were determined either significant (positive or negative), insignificant, or unknown.

The ratings utilize the FOFL and MSST as a basis for positive or negative impacts on fishing mortality and changes in reproductive success for each FMP. A thorough description of the rationale for the MSST can be found in the National Standard Guidelines 50 CFR Part 600 (FR Vol. 63, No. 84, 24212-24237). Under FMP 3.2, the spawning stock biomass of BSAI yellowfin sole is expected to be above the MSST for the five projected years. Since the fishing mortality rate does not exceed F_{OFL} and the stock is expected to remain above the MSST, the expected changes under this FMP are not substantial enough to expect that the genetic diversity or the reproductive success of the spawning stocks would change under the new management regime. Thus, the indirect and direct effects under this FMP are considered insignificant.

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the yellowfin sole stock is projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20 year projection indicates that the female spawning stock is expected to decline until 2010 to an abundance level higher than B_{MSY} levels and will increase thereafter through the end of the projection to B_{ABC}.

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Yellowfin Sole

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI yellowfin sole is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **No Persistent Past Effects** have been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI yellowfin sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse contributions of marine pollution. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for mortality of BSAI yellowfin sole, but is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonable foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effect of the FMP**. Total biomass of BSAI yellowfin sole at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 1,552,000 mt. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the BSAI yellowfin sole 2003-2008 average total biomass is 1,467,000 mt. It is not expected that FMP 3.2 will result in any significant adverse impact to these stock (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **No Persistent Past Effects** have been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI yellowfin sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects on mortality are indicated due to the potential adverse contributions of marine pollution. Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse contributions on the yellowfin sole biomass level. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.5 and 3.10).

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI yellowfin sole, but is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock and the spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonable foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **No Persistent Past Effects** are identified for spatial/temporal concentration of BSAI yellowfin sole catch.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As discussed for FMP 3.1, effects on the reproductive success of yellowfin sole due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has been identified as having a potential adverse contribution.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the yellowfin sole catch; these effects are ranked as insignificant. The spatial/temporal distribution of yellowfin sole catch is not expected to change significantly. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonable foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the BSAI yellowfin sole is ranked as insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** are identified for the Change in Prey Availability of the BSAI yellowfin sole stock and include climate changes and regime shifts. Crab and shrimp have shown variation in abundance associated with changes in climate and water temperatures. However, studies on most benthic invertebrates have not been conducted (see Sections 3.5.1.5 and 3.10).

- **Reasonable Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI yellowfin sole stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has been identified as having a potential adverse contribution.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for change in prey availability; however, these effects are considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI yellowfin sole is ranked as insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI yellowfin sole include climate changes and regime shifts as described for FMP 3.1. Persistent past effects of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries gear impacts are described in Sections 3.5.1.5 and Section 3.6.

- **Reasonable Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI yellowfin sole stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has been identified as having a potential adverse contribution.

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for BSAI yellowfin sole habitat suitability; however, these effects are considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not

expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the yellowfin sole stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Yellowfin Sole

Although cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects are determined to be insignificant for BSAI yellowfin sole (Table 4.5-17).

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.2 – GOA Shallow Water Flatfish

Total Biomass and Spawning Biomass

Estimated total and spawning biomass is not available for GOA shallow water flatfish species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of GOA shallow water flatfish in 2002 was estimated to be 6,800 mt. Model projections of future catch are shown in Table H.4-27 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to decrease to 4,100 mt in 2004 and then further decrease to 2,900 mt in 2007. The 2003-2007 average is 3,500 mt.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what goals, objectives and criteria would be developed under this FMP to allocate TAC in space and time. Since PSC limits are reduced and fishing is restricted to previous areas, it is unlikely that fishing effort would expand in space and time but would rather tend to be more concentrated that the baseline 2002 fishery. It is estimated that under this FMP, the catch of Alaska plaice and butter sole would be mostly displaced from the western area (84 percent and 100 percent, respectively) but less in the central area (29 percent and 7 percent) relative to the 2001 catch distribution.

Status Determination

The available information for flatfish species in the shallow water complex requires that they are classified into either the Tier 4 or Tier 5 management category. As a result, no MSSTs are defined for these species in the National Standard Guidelines. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their status.

Age and Size Composition

Age and size composition projections are not available for GOA shallow water flatfish.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of shallow water flatfish in the GOA is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on shallow water flatfish would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Shallow Water Flatfish

The direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.2 on GOA shallow water flatfish cannot be determined from the MSST criteria used for stocks in Management Category Tiers 1-3. It is unknown what the estimate of female spawning biomass of these stocks are over the 5 year projection and what level of fishing mortality corresponds to the modeled catch estimated under this FMP (Table 4.5-16).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – GOA Shallow Water Flatfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA shallow water flatfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2 (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past JV and domestic fisheries have been identified as having lingering past negative effects on the GOA shallow water flatfish complex (see Section 3.5.1.5).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse contributions of marine pollution. Climate changes, regime shifts, and the State of Alaska scallop fishery are considered non-contributing factors.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for mortality of GOA shallow water flatfish, but is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Since the total and spawning biomass estimates for GOA shallow water species is unavailable, the effects of FMP 3.2 on change in biomass is unknown (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The past JV and domestic fisheries are identified as having past lingering negative effects on the biomass levels of GOA shallow water flatfish (see Section 3.5.1.5).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Events.** As discussed for FMP 3.1, effects on mortality are indicated due to the potential adverse contributions of marine pollution. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse contributions on the shallow water flatfish species biomass level. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.5 and 3.10). The State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since bycatch of shallow water flatfish species is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect** is possible for change in biomass of GOA shallow water flatfish, but is rated as unknown. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. It is unknown if the combined effects of internal removals and removals are likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

<u>Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch</u>

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Little is known about the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA shallow water flatfish, therefore the effects of FMP 3.2 are rated as unknown (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion).

- **No Persistent Past Effects** have been identified for the change in genetic structure or the change in reproductive success of GOA shallow water flatfish.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects on the reproductive success of shallow water flatfish species due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as have a potential adverse contribution. The State of Alaska scallop fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor to the change in genetic structure and reproductive success since bycatch of shallow water flatfish species is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effects** are possible for change in genetic structure and reproductive success of GOA shallow water flatfish, but are rated as unknown. It is unknown if the combined effects of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events are likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

<u>Change in Prey Availability</u>

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the GOA shallow water flatfish is determined to be unknown (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion). Any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on shallow water flatfish would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to

conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are identified for the change in prey availability of the GOA shallow water flatfish stock complex and include climate changes and regime shifts as described for FMP 3.1 (see Sections 3.5.1.5 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, effects of climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA shallow water flatfish stock complex are potentially beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has been identified as having a potential adverse contribution, and the State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since bycatch of shallow water flatfish prey species is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effects** for change in prey availability are unknown. The predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on shallow water flatfish are governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA shallow water flatfish complex is considered to be unknown (see Direct/Indirect Effects discussion). Any habitat mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for GOA shallow water flatfish include climate changes and regime shifts as described for FMP 3.1. Persistent past effects of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries gear impacts are described in Sections 3.5.1.5 and Section 3.6.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects**. As described above, the effects of climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA shallow water flatfish stock complex are potentially beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has been identified as having a potential adverse contribution, and the State of Alaska scallop fishery is also identified as a potential adverse contributor (see Section 3.6).

- **Cumulative Effects** are identified for GOA shallow water flatfish habitat suitability; however, these effects are unknown. It is unknown if the combination of internal and external habitat disturbances will to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the GOA shallow water flatfish stock to maintain current population levels is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Shallow Water Flatfish

Although cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects except mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-18).

4.7.1.6 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Rock Sole Alternative 3 Analysis

Rock sole is described in more detail in Section 3.5.1.6 of this Programmatic SEIS. Rock sole is managed as its own stock under the BSAI Groundfish FMP under the Tier 3 management category, thus MSSTs are defined for these species.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Rock Sole

Total Biomass

The total biomass of rock sole at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 970,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-7 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the total BSAI biomass is expected to decline to 706,000 mt by 2007, an abundance level 27 percent less than the 2002 value. The 2003-2007 average total biomass is 778,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female rock sole at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 331,000 mt. Model projections of future rock sole spawning biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-7 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that female spawning biomass is expected to decline 47 percent of the 2002 value to 161,300 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 244,100 mt. Projected female spawning biomass is estimated to be above the B_{MSY} proxy value of 136,700 mt throughout the 5 year projection.

Fishing Mortality

The average annual fishing mortality imposed on the rock sole stock in 2002 is 0.064. Model projections show this value will steadily increase to 0.107 in 2007. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.21, the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-7 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what spatial / temporal characteristics of the annual BSAI rock sole harvest would be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP or what the effect of hot-spot management of PSC would have on fishing behavior.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI rock sole are below the OFLs in all years under FMP 3.1 and the female spawning stock size is below the MSST. The rock sole stock is above the MSST level in 2002.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the BSAI rock sole stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-7 of Appendix H), is 4.8 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 5.9 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model

projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of rock sole in the BSAI is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on rock sole would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Rock Sole

Under FMP 3.1, the spawning stock biomass of BSAI rock sole is expected to be above the MSST through 2007. Since the fishing mortality rate does not exceed F_{OFL} and the spawning stock size is currently above the MSST, the expected changes under this FMP are not substantial enough to expect that the genetic diversity or the reproductive success of the spawning stocks would change under the new management regime. Thus, the indirect and direct effects under this FMP are considered insignificant Table 4.5-19.

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the rock sole stock is projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20 year projection indicates that the female spawning stock is expected to decline until 2010. From 2010-2012 the stock will be below B_{MSY} before increasing through the end of the projection to levels above B_{ABC} by 2014.

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Rock Sole

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI rock sole is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI rock sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause rock sole

mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of rock sole.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of BSAI rock sole, and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonable foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of the fisheries on the BSAI rock sole biomass is insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI rock sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause rock sole mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the rock sole biomass level. A strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment whereas a weak Aleutian Low and cooler water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.6 and 3.10).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI rock sole, and is rated as insignificant. The spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value for all years. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonable foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- No **Persistent Past Effects** are identified for the change in genetic structure of the BSAI rock sole. Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having a persistent past effect on the reproductive success of BSAI rock sole. Climate changes and regime shifts and corresponding water temperature variation could effect prey availability and habitat suitability, which in combination could effect the reproductive success of the rock sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of rock sole due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been

identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic structure and/or the reproductive success of BSAI rock sole.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the rock sole catch, and is ranked as insignificant. The spatial/temporal distribution of rock sole catch is not expected to change significantly. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonable foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the change in prey availability for the BSAI rock sole is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** include climate changes and regime shifts. Climate changes and regime shifts and corresponding water temperature variation do effect the availability of some forage species (i.e. capelin); however, studies on benthic invertebrates have not been conducted.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI rock sole stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI rock sole is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI rock sole include climate changes and regime shifts. Persistent past effects of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are described in Section 3.5.1.6.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI rock sole stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI rock sole habitat suitability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the rock sole stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Rock Sole

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the BSAI rock sole (Table 4.5-20).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Rock Sole

Total Biomass

The total biomass of rock sole at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 970,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-7 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the total BSAI biomass is expected to decline to 755,000 in 2007, an abundance level 25 percent less than the 2002 value. The 2003-2007 average value is 791,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female rock sole at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 331,000 mt. Model projections of future rock sole spawning biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-7 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that female spawning biomass is expected to decline 41 percent of the 2002 value to 195,100 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 249,600 mt. Projected female spawning biomass is estimated to be above the B_{MSY} proxy value of 136,700 mt throughout the 5 year projection.

Fishing Mortality

The average annual fishing mortality imposed on the rock sole stock in 2002 is 0.055. Model projections show this value will steadily increase to 0.099 by 2007. These values are below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.21, the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-7 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what goals, objectives and criteria would be developed under this FMP to allocate TAC in space and time. Fishing would be restricted to previous areas so it is unlikely that fishing effort would become more diffuse over the Bering Sea shelf. It is estimated that 24 percent of the catch would be spatially displaced under this FMP relative to the 2001 catch distribution.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI rock sole are below the OFLs in all years under FMP 3.2 and the female spawning biomass is above the MSST. The rock sole stock is above the MSST level in baseline year 2002.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of the BSAI rock sole stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-7 of Appendix H), is 4.9 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 5.9 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of rock sole in the BSAI is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on rock sole would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Rock Sole

Under FMP 3.2, the spawning stock biomass of BSAI rock sole is expected to be above the MSST. Since the fishing mortality rate does not exceed the F_{OFL} level and the female spawning stock is currently above the MSST, the expected changes under this FMP are not substantial enough to expect that the genetic diversity or the reproductive success of the spawning stocks would change under the new management regime. Thus, the indirect and direct effects under this FMP are considered insignificant (Table 4.5-19).

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the rock sole stock is projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20 year projection indicates that the female spawning stock is expected to decline until 2010 to near B_{ABC} levels and will increase thereafter through the end of the projection in 2023.

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Rock Sole

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI rock sole is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI rock sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumultive effect is possible for mortality of BSAI rock sole, and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effects of the fisheries on BSAI rock sole biomass is insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI rock sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI rock sole, and is rated as insignificant. The spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value for all years. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in genetic structure and reproductive success of the BSAI rock sole are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success and genetic structure of rock sole are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the rock sole catch, and is ranked as insignificant. The spatial/temporal distribution of rock sole catch is not expected to change significantly. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the change in prey availability for the BSAI rock sole is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** for the change in prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for the change in prey availability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI rock sole is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI rock sole habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI rock sole habitat suitability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the rock sole stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Rock Sole

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the BSAI rock sole (Table 4.5-20).

4.7.1.7 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Flathead Sole Cumulative Effects Alternative 3 Analysis

Flathead sole are described in more detail in Section 3.5.1.7 of this Programmatic SEIS. Flathead sole is managed as its own stock under the BSAI Groundfish FMP under the Tier 3 management category, thus MSSTs are defined for these species. Beginning in 2002, flathead sole were managed independent of the other flatfish complex in the GOA and is evaluated under Tier 4.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Flathead Sole

Total Biomass

Total biomass of BSAI flathead sole at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 513,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI flathead sole biomass are shown in Table H.4-8 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that BSAI flathead sole biomass is expected to decrease to a value of 492,000 mt in 2006, then increase to 503,000 mt in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 499,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of BSAI flathead sole at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 231,200 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI flathead sole biomass are shown in Table H.4-8 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that BSAI flathead sole biomass is expected to decrease to a value of 168,300 mt in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 197,300 mt.

Fishing Mortality

The projected fishing mortality imposed on the BSAI flathead sole stock is 0.045 in 2003, increasing to 0.072 in 2008, with an average from 2003-2008 of 0.055. The proportion of spawner biomass per recruit conserved under these fishing mortality rates is 81 percent in 2003 and decreases to 73 percent in 2008, with an average of 78 percent from 2003-2008 (Table H.4-8 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Under FMP 3.1, a projected average of 11,540 mt of BSAI flathead sole are caught annually from 2003 to 2008, with 3,250 mt (28 percent) of the harvest occurring in the EBS shelf Pacific cod fishery, 2,720 mt (24 percent) of the harvest occurring in the walleye pollock fishery, and 2,420 mt (21 percent) of the harvest occurring in the yellowfin sole fishery. The directed flathead sole fishery contributes only 1,200 mt (10 percent).

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.1, the ABC is set lower than the OFL, creating a buffer between these two harvest regulations. Model projections of future catches of BSAI flathead sole are below ABC and OFL levels from 2003 to 2008.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the BSAI flathead sole stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-8 of Appendix H), is 4.57 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished stock of 5.39 years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of BSAI flathead sole is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under this FMP 3.1.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Flathead Sole

Because the BSAI flathead sole are fished at less than the ABC and are above the minimum stock size threshold, the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.1 are considered insignificant. Fishing rates are below accepted scientific standards based on studies of population dynamics and estimates of natural variation of recruitment. Under these considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity (Table 4.5-21).

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the flathead sole stock is projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The twenty year projection indicates that the female spawning stock expected to decrease until 2009 at which time it will be begin to steadily increase throughout the end of the projection. The female spawning stock is estimated to remain above B_{ABC} throughout the projection.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Flathead Sole

Total and Spawning Biomass

Estimates of total and spawning biomass are currently unavailable for this species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of GOA flathead sole in 2002 was estimated to be 2,000 mt. Model projections of future catch are shown in Table H.4-28 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to decrease to 1,300 mt in 2004-2007. The 2003-2007 average value is also 1,300 mt (65 percent of the 2002 catch).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what spatial/temporal characteristics of the annual GOA flathead sole harvest would be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP. Bycatch management would include closing hot-spot areas which could disperse fishing locations in both time and space.

Status Determination

The available information for GOA flathead sole requires that they are classified into the Tier 4 management category. As a result, no MSSTs are defined for this species. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their status.

Age and Size Composition

Age and size composition estimates are currently unavailable for this species.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of flathead sole in the GOA is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on flathead sole would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Flathead Sole

The direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.1 on GOA flathead sole cannot be determined from the MSST criteria used for stocks in management category Tiers 1-3. It is unknown what the estimate of female spawning biomass of these stock is over the 5 year projection and what level of fishing mortality corresponds to the modeled catch estimated under this FMP (Table 4.5-22).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Flathead Sole

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI flathead sole is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI flathead sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause flathead sole mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of flathead sole.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of BSAI flathead sole, but is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of the fisheries on the BSAI flathead sole biomass is insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI flathead sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause flathead sole mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the flathead sole biomass level. A strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment whereas a weak Aleutian Low and cooler water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.7 and 3.10).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI flathead sole, and is rated as insignificant. Projected spawning biomass is projected to be above the MSST for all years. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for spatial/temporal concentration of BSAI flathead sole catch.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of flathead sole due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic structure and/or the reproductive success of BSAI flathead sole.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the flathead sole catch, and is ranked as insignificant. The spatial/temporal distribution of flathead sole catch is not expected to change significantly. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the BSAI flathead sole is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for the change in prey availability of the BSAI flathead sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI flathead sole stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST.

- **Cumulative Effects.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability; however, this effect is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI flathead sole is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI flathead sole include climate changes and regime shifts. Persistent past effects of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are described in Section 3.5.1.7.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI flathead sole stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI flathead sole habitat suitability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the flathead sole stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Flathead Sole

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the BSAI flathead sole (Table 4.5-23).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – GOA Flathead Sole

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA flathead sole is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have been identified for fishing mortality in the GOA flathead sole stock and include past JV and domestic fisheries. Removals by these fisheries have had a lingering negative effect on GOA flathead sole (see Section 3.5.1.7).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause flathead sole mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of flathead sole. The State of Alaska scallop fishery has also been identified as a non-contributing factor since GOA flathead sole bycatch is not expected in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of GOA flathead sole, but is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in biomass level is rated as unknown since MSST is unable to be determined at this time.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have been identified for fishing mortality in the GOA flathead sole stock and include past JV and domestic fisheries. Large removals of flathead sole by these fisheries is determined to have had a lingering effect on the GOA flathead sole stock (see Section 3.5.1.7).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause flathead sole mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the flathead sole biomass level. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.7 and 3.10). The State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor for change in biomass level since flathead sole bycatch is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA flathead sole, but is unknown. The MSST is not able to be determined and the total and spawning biomass estimates are currently unavailable. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals are likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown since the MSST is unable to be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for the change in genetic structure of the GOA flathead sole stock. However, climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having a positive or negative effect on GOA flathead sole reproductive success (see Section 3.5.1.7).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of flathead sole due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic structure and/or the reproductive success of GOA flathead sole. The State of Alaska scallop fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor to change in genetic structure and change in reproductive success since GOA flathead sole bycatch is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the flathead sole catch; however, this effect is unknown. The spatial/temporal distribution of flathead sole catch is not expected to change significantly. It is unknown whether the combined effect of

internal and external removals are likely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain current population levels is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the GOA flathead sole is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are identified for the change in prey availability of the GOA flathead sole stock and include climate changes and regime shifts. For more information on the effects of climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA flathead sole stock (see Section 3.5.1.7).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA flathead sole stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST. The State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA flathead sole prey availability. The State of Alaska scallop fishery gear could impact flathead sole benthic prey availability and/or quality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combination of internal and external removals of prey is expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself at current population levels.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA flathead sole is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for GOA flathead sole include climate changes and regime shifts. Persistent past effects of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are described in Section 3.5.1.7.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA flathead sole stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. The State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA flathead sole habitat suitability. For information on the effects of fishery gear on EFH (see Section 3.6).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for GOA flathead sole habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the flathead sole stock to sustain itself at current population levels.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Flathead Sole

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability; however, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-24).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Flathead Sole

Total Biomass

Total biomass of BSAI flathead sole at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 513,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI flathead sole biomass are shown in Table H.4-8 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that BSAI flathead sole biomass is expected to decrease to a value of 491,000 mt in 2006, then increase to 504,000 mt in 2008, with an average of 499,000 mt from 2003-2008.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of BSAI flathead sole at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 231,200 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI flathead sole biomass are shown in Table H.4-8 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that BSAI flathead sole biomass is expected to decrease to a value of 169,100 mt in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 197,300 mt.

Fishing Mortality

The projected fishing mortality imposed on the BSAI flathead sole stock is approximately 0.047 in 2003, increasing to 0.053 in 2008. The proportion of spawner biomass per recruit conserved under these fishing mortality rates is 80 percent in 2003 and decreases to 76 percent in 2008, with an average of 78 percent from 2003-2008 (Table H.4-8 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

The average annual projected harvest of flathead sole under FMP 3.2 was 11,100 mt, of which the yellowfin sole fishery (3,400 mt, 31 percent), Pacific cod (2,900 mt, 26 percent), and walleye pollock (2,500 mt, 23 percent) contribute most of the harvest. The directed flathead sole fishery contributes an average annual harvest of 1,100 mt, or 10 percent. It is estimated that 16 percent of the catch under this FMP will be displaced relative to the catch distribution in 2001.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.2, the ABC is set lower than the OFL, creating a buffer between these two harvest regulations. Model projections of future catches of BSAI flathead sole are below the ABC and OFL levels from 2003 to 2008.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of the BSAI flathead sole stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-8 of Appendix H), is 4.58 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished stock of 5.39 years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of BSAI flathead sole is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under this FMP 3.2.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Flathead Sole

Because the BSAI flathead sole are fished at less than the ABC and are above the minimum stock size threshold, the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.2 are considered insignificant. Fishing rates are below accepted scientific standards based on studies of population dynamics and estimates of natural variation of recruitment. Under these considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity (Table 4.5-21).

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the flathead sole stock is projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The twenty year projection indicates that the female spawning stock expected to decrease until 2009 at which time it will be begin to steadily increase throughout the end of the projection. The female spawning stock is estimated to remain above B_{ABC} throughout the projection.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Flathead Sole

Total and Spawning Biomass

Estimates of total and spawning biomass are currently unavailable for this species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of GOA flathead sole in 2002 was estimated to be 2,000 mt. Model projections of future catch are shown in Table H.4-28 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to decrease to 1,300 mt in 2003 and further decrease to 1,100 by 2007. The 2003-2007 average is 1,300 mt (53 percent of the 2002 catch).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what goals, objectives and criteria would be developed under this FMP to allocate TAC in space and time. Since PSC liimits are reduced and fishing is restricted to previous areas, it is unlikely that fishing effort would expand in space and time but would rather tend to be more concentrated that the baseline 2002 fishery.

Status Determination

The available information for GOA flathead sole requires that they are classified into the Tier 4 management category. As a result, no MSSTs are defined for this species. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their status.

Age and Size Composition

Age and size composition estimates are currently unavailable for this species.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of flathead sole in the GOA is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on flathead sole would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Flathead Sole

The direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.2 on GOA flathead sole cannot be determined from the MSST criteria used for stocks in Management Category Tiers 1-3. It is unknown what the estimate of female spawning biomass of these stock is over the 5 year projection and what level of fishing mortality corresponds to the modeled catch estimated under this FMP (Table 4.5-22).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Flathead Sole

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI flathead sole is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI flathead sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of BSAI flathead sole, and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of the fisheries on the BSAI flathead sole biomass is insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI flathead sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI flathead sole, and is rated as insignificant. Model projections indicate that future spawning biomass estimates are above the MSST for all years. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for spatial/temporal concentration of BSAI flathead sole catch.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success and genetic structure of flathead sole are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the flathead sole catch, and is ranked as insignificant. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the BSAI flathead sole is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for the change in prey availability of the BSAI flathead sole stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability; however, this effect is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI flathead sole is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI flathead sole change in habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI flathead sole habitat suitability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the flathead sole stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Flathead Sole

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the BSAI flathead sole (Table 4.5-23).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – GOA Flathead Sole

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA flathead sole is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of GOA flathead sole, and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in biomass level is rated as unknown since MSST is unable to be determined at this time.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for changes in biomass are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA flathead sole, but is unknown. The MSST is not able to be determined and the total and spawning biomass estimates are currently unavailable. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals are likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown since the MSST is unable to be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in genetic structure and reproductive success of the GOA flathead sole are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success and genetic structure of flathead sole are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the flathead sole catch; however, these effects are unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals are likely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain current population levels is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the GOA flathead sole is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combination of internal and external removals of prey is expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself at current population levels.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA flathead sole is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for GOA flathead sole habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the flathead sole stock to sustain itself at current population levels.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Flathead Sole

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability; however, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-24).

4.7.1.8 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska Arrowtooth Flounder Alternative 3 Analysis

BSAI and GOA arrowtooth flounder are described in more detail in Section 3.5.1.8 of this Programmatic SEIS. Arrowtooth flounder is managed as its own stock under the BSAI and GOA Groundfish FMPs under the Tier 3 management category, thus MSSTs are defined for these species.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Arrowtooth Flounder

Total Biomass

The total biomass of BSAI arrowtooth flounder at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 811,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-6 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the total BSAI biomass is expected to decline to 598,000 mt by 2007, an abundance level 26 percent less than the 2002 value. The 2003-2007 average total biomass is 675,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female BSAI arrowtooth flounder at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 475,900 mt. Model projections of future BSAI arrowtooth flounder spawning biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-6 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that female spawning biomass is expected to decline 30 percent of the 2002 value to 330,000 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 388,100 mt. Projected female spawning biomass is estimated to be above the B_{MSY} proxy value of 182,900 mt throughout the 5 year projection.

Fishing Mortality

The average annual fishing mortality imposed on the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock in 2002 is 0.015. Model projections show this value will steadily increase to 0.24 in 2007. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.38, the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-6 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what spatial/temporal characteristics of the annual BSAI arrowtooth flounder harvest would be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP. Bycatch management would include closing hot-spot areas which could disperse fishing locations in both time and space.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI arrowtooth flounder are below the OFLs in all years under FMP 3.1. The arrowtooth flounder stocks are above the MSST level throughout the 5 year projection, as in the 2002 baseline year.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-6 of Appendix H), is 4.8 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 5.4 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

Fishery-independent resource assessment surveys in the BSAI have found that populations of arrowtooth flounder are comprised of a higher percentage of females than males. It is believed that this is a function of a higher natural mortality rate for males than females. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on BSAI arrowtooth flounder would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Arrowtooth Flounder

Under FMP 3.1, the spawning stock biomass of BSAI arrowtooth flounder are expected to be above the MSST. Since the fishing mortality rate does not exceed F_{OFL} and the female spawning stocks are expected

to remain above the MSST, the expected changes under this FMP are not substantial enough to expect that the genetic diversity or the reproductive success of the spawning stocks would change under the new management regime. Thus, the indirect and direct effects under this FMP are considered insignificant (Table 4.5-25).

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stocks are projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20 year projection indicates that both female spawning stocks are expected to remain above B_{ABC} levels through the end of the projection in 2023.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Arrowtooth Flounder

Total Biomass

The total biomass of GOA arrowtooth flounder at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 1,816,000 mt. Model projections of future total GOA biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-29 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the total GOA biomass is expected to increase to 2,085,000 mt by 2007, an abundance level 15 percent more than the 2002 value. The 2003-2007 average total biomass is 1,981,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female GOA arrowtooth flounder at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 1,113,800 mt. Model projections of future GOA arrowtooth flounder spawning biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-29 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that female spawning biomass is expected to increase 4 percent of the 2002 value to 1,154,900 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 1,142,000 mt. Projected female spawning biomass is estimated to be above the B_{MSY} proxy value of 432,700 mt throughout the 5 year projection.

Fishing Mortality

The average annual fishing mortality imposed on the GOA arrowtooth flounder stock in 2002 is 0.017. Model projections show this value will be 0.011 in 2007, and 0.01 thereafter. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.165, the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-29 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what spatial/temporal characteristics of the annual GOA arrowtooth flounder harvest would be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP. Bycatch management would include closing hot-spot areas which could disperse fishing locations in both time and space.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of GOA arrowtooth flounder are below the OFLs in all years under FMP 3.1. The arrowtooth flounder stocks are above the MSST level throughout the 5 year projection, as in the 2002 baseline year.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the GOA arrowtooth flounder stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-29 of Appendix H), is 5.0 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 5.1 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

Fishery-independent resource assessment surveys in the GOA have found that populations of arrowtooth flounder are comprised of a higher percentage of females than males. It is believed that this is a function of a higher natural mortality rate for males than females. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on GOA arrowtooth flounder would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Arrowtooth Flounder

Under FMP 3.1, the spawning stock biomass of GOA arrowtooth flounder are expected to be above the MSST. Since the fishing mortality rate does not exceed F_{OFL} and the female spawning stocks are expected to remain above the MSST, the expected changes under this FMP are not substantial enough to expect that the genetic diversity or the reproductive success of the spawning stocks would change under the new management regime. Thus, the indirect and direct effects under this FMP are considered insignificant Table 4.5-26.

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the GOA arrowtooth flounder stocks are projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20 year projection (Table H.4-29 of Appendix H) indicates that

both female spawning stocks are expected to remain above B_{ABC} levels through the end of the projection in 2023.

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Arrowtooth Flounder

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI arrowtooth flounder is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause arrowtooth flounder mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of arrowtooth flounder. The IPHC longline fishery is identified as a potential adverse contributor to BSAI arrowtooth flounder mortality since arrowtooth flounder are caught as bycatch in this fishery. Finally, the State of Alaska herring fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor to BSAI arrowtooth flounder mortality since bycatch is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of BSAI arrowtooth flounder, but is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Total biomass of BSAI arrowtooth flounder at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 811,000 mt. Under FMP 1, model projections indicate that the BSAI arrowtooth flounder average biomass for 2003-2007 is 675,000 mt.

  The spawning biomass of BSAI arrowtooth flounder at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 475,900 mt. Model projections indicate that the BSAI arrowtooth flounder spawning biomass 2003-2007 average value is 388,100 mt. Model projections indicate that the BSAI arrowtooth flounder are above their respective MSST for all years. Therefore, it is not expected that FMP 3.1 will result in any significant adverse impact to these stocks.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause arrowtooth flounder mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified

as having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the arrowtooth flounder biomass level. A strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment whereas a weak Aleutian Low and cooler water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.8 and 3.10). The IPHC longline fishery has been identified as a potential adverse contributor to BSAI arrowtooth flounder biomass level since bycatch is expected to occur in this fishery. Finally, the State of Alaska herring fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since arrowtooth flounder bycatch is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI arrowtooth flounder, but is rated as insignificant. The spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value for all years. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

<u>Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch</u>

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock. The spatial/temporal characteristics of the annual BSAI arrowtooth flounder harvest could be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP. Bycatch management would include closing hot-spot areas which could disperse fishing locations in both space and time.

  Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock in 2008, as computed in model projections, is 4.8 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished stock of 5.4 years. Fishery-independent resource assessment surveys in the BSAI have found that populations of arrowtooth flounder are comprised of a higher percentage of females that males. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1. We would conclude that the spatial/temporal effects of groundfish fishing under FMP 3.1 will be insignificant to the current population status of BSAI arrowtooth flounder.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for the change in genetic structure of BSAI arrowtooth flounder. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as having had potential adverse or beneficial effects on the reproductive success of BSAI arrowtooth flounder (see Section 3.5.1.8).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of arrowtooth flounder due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. A strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment and cause a change in the reproductive success of the stock. Likewise, a weak Aleutian Low and cooler water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic structure and/or the reproductive success of BSAI arrowtooth flounder. The IPHC longline fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor to the genetic structure and reproductive success of BSAI arrowtooth flounder since the removals are not expected to be significant. The State of Alaska herring fishery

is also identified as a non-contributing factor to the genetic structure and reproductive success of BSAI arrowtooth flounder since bycatch is not expected in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the arrowtooth flounder catch; however, these effects are ranked as insignificant. The spatial/temporal distribution of arrowtooth flounder catch is not expected to change significantly. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the BSAI arrowtooth flounder is ranked as insignificant. Any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on arrowtooth flounder would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1; however, since the diet of arrowtooth flounder consists of many species, it is unlikely that the groundfish fisheries would sufficiently change the prey availability such that is jeopardizes the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified include the past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, State of Alaska groundfish fisheries, State of Alaska herring fisheries and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.8).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Some forage species (i.e. capelin and herring), shrimp and pollock respond to variations in water temperatures which vary with the climate. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST. The IPHC longline fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor to prey availability since the bycatch of prey species is not expected in this fishery. The State of Alaska herring fishery is identified as a potential adverse contributor to prey availability by reducing the availability of herring.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect are identified for change in prey availability; however, these effects are considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI arrowtooth flounder is ranked as insignificant. Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify.

However, it is determined that FMP 3.1 would have insignificant effects on arrowtooth flounder habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI arrowtooth flounder include climate changes and regime shifts. In the past, when the Aleutian Low was strong and water temperatures warm, catch tended to be dominated by flatfish species, implying increased recruitment. In contrast, when the Aleutian Low was weak and water temperatures cooler, catch tended to be dominated by shrimp. Persistent past effects of the foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are described in Section 3.5.1.8.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock are potential beneficial or adverse. A strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment and cause a change in the reproductive success of the stock. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. The IPHC longline fishery and the State of Alaska herring fishery are both identified as non-contributing factors to BSAI arrowtooth flounder habitat suitability. The impacts from the fishery gear is expected to be minimal.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI arrowtooth flounder habitat suitability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the arrowtooth flounder stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Arrowtooth Flounder

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the BSAI arrowtooth flounder (Table 4.5-27).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – GOA Arrowtooth Flounder

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA arrowtooth flounder is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the GOA arrowtooth flounder stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described for BSAI arrowtooth flounder under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of GOA arrowtooth flounder, and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock.

The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of the fisheries on biomass is insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the change in biomass in the GOA arrowtooth flounder stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are the same as those described for BSAI arrowtooth flounder under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA arrowtooth flounder, and is rated as insignificant. The spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value for all years. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for the change in genetic structure and reproductive success of GOA arrowtooth flounder are the same as those described for BSAI arrowtooth flounder under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success and genetic structure of arrowtooth flounder are the same as those described for BSAI arrowtooth flounder under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the arrowtooth flounder catch, and is rated as insignificant. The spatial/temporal distribution of arrowtooth flounder catch is not expected to change significantly. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the GOA arrowtooth flounder is rated as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified include climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.8).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on prey availability are the same as those described for BSAI arrowtooth flounder under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA arrowtooth flounder is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for habitat suitability of GOA arrowtooth flounder are the same as those described for BSAI arrowtooth flounder under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on habitat suitability are the same as those described for BSAI arrowtooth flounder under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for GOA arrowtooth flounder habitat suitability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the arrowtooth flounder stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Arrowtooth Flounder

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the GOA arrowtooth flounder (Table 4.5-28).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Arrowtooth Flounder

Total Biomass

The total biomass of BSAI arrowtooth flounder at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 811,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-6 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the total BSAI biomass is expected to decline to 605,000 mt in 2007, an abundance level 25 percent less than the 2002 value. The 2003-2007 average value is 679,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of BSAI female arrowtooth flounder at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 475,900 mt. Model projections of future arrowtooth flounder spawning biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-6 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that female spawning biomass is expected to decline 30 percent of the 2002 value to 335,000 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 390,800 mt. Projected female spawning biomass is estimated to be above the B_{MSY} proxy value of 182,900 mt throughout the 5 year projection.

Fishing Mortality

The average annual fishing mortality imposed on the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock in 2002 is 0.015. Model projections show this value will slowly increase to 0.018 by 2007. These values are below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.38, the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-6 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what goals, objectives and criteria would be developed under this FMP to allocate TAC in space and time. Since PSC limits are reduced and fishing is restricted to previous areas, it is unlikely that fishing effort would expand in space and time but would rather tend to be more concentrated that the baseline 2002 fishery. It is estimated that 12 percent of the Bering Sea will be displaced under this FMP relative to the 2001 catch distribution.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI arrowtooth flounder are below the OFLs in all years under FMP 3.2. The arrowtooth flounder stocks are above the MSST level throughout the 5 year projection, as in the 2002 baseline.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-6 of Appendix H), is 4.8 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 5.4 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

Fishery-independent resource assessment surveys in the BSAI have found that populations of arrowtooth flounder are comprised of a higher percentage of females than males. It is believed that this is a function of a higher natural mortality rate for males than females. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on arrowtooth flounder would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Arrowtooth Flounder

Under FMP 3.2, the spawning stock biomass of BSAI arrowtooth flounder are expected to be above the MSST. Since the fishing mortality rate does not exceed F_{OFL} and the female spawning stocks are expected to remain above the MSST, the expected changes under this FMP are not substantial enough to expect that the genetic diversity or the reproductive success of the spawning stocks would change under the new management regime. Thus, the indirect and direct effects under this FMP are considered insignificant (Table 4.5-25).

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stocks are projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20 year projection indicates that both female spawning stocks are expected to remain above B_{ABC} levels through the end of the projection in 2023.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Arrowtooth Flounder

Total Biomass

The total biomass of GOA arrowtooth flounder at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 1,816,000 mt. Model projections of future total GOA biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-29 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the total GOA biomass is expected to increase to 2,096,000 in 2007, an abundance level 15 percent more than the 2002 value. The 2003-2007 average value is 1,987,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of GOA female arrowtooth flounder at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 1,113,800 mt. Model projections of future arrowtooth flounder spawning biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-29 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that female spawning biomass is expected to increase 4 percent of the 2002 value to 1,163,000 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 1,146,000 mt. Projected female spawning biomass is estimated to be above the B_{MSY} proxy value of 432,700 mt throughout the 5 year projection.

Fishing Mortality

The average annual fishing mortality imposed on the GOA arrowtooth flounder stock in 2002 is 0.017. Model projections show this value will be 0.008 the first three years of the projection and 0.007 in 2006 and 2007. These values are below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.165, the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-29 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what goals, objectives and criteria would be developed under this FMP to allocate TAC in space and time. Since PSC limits are reduced and fishing is restricted to previous areas, it is unlikely that fishing effort would expand in space and time but would rather tend to be more concentrated that the baseline 2002 fishery. It is estimated that 25 percent and 29 percent of the GOA western region and GOA central region catch, respectively, will be displaced under this FMP relative to the 2001 catch distribution.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of GOA arrowtooth flounder are below the OFLs in all years under FMP 3.2. The arrowtooth flounder stocks are above the MSST level throughout the 5 year projection, as in the 2002 baseline.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-29 of Appendix H), is 5.0 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 5.1 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

Fishery-independent resource assessment surveys in the GOA have found that populations of arrowtooth flounder are comprised of a higher percentage of females than males. It is believed that this is a function of a higher natural mortality rate for males than females. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on arrowtooth flounder would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Arrowtooth Flounder

Under FMP 3.2, the spawning stock biomass of GOA arrowtooth flounder are expected to be above the MSST. Since the fishing mortality rate does not exceed F_{OFL} and the female spawning stocks are expected to remain above the MSST, the expected changes under this FMP are not substantial enough to expect that the genetic diversity or the reproductive success of the spawning stocks would change under the new management regime. Thus, the indirect and direct effects under this FMP are considered insignificant (Table 4.5-26).

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the GOA arrowtooth flounder stocks are projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20 year projection (Table H.4-29 of Appendix H) indicates that both female spawning stocks are expected to remain above B_{ABC} levels through the end of the projection in 2023.

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Arrowtooth Flounder

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI arrowtooth flounder is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of BSAI arrowtooth flounder, and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of the fisheries on biomass is insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the change in biomass in the BSAI arrowtooth flounder stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI arrowtooth flounder, and is rated as insignificant. The spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value for all years. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

<u>Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch</u>

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in genetic structure and reproductive success of BSAI arrowtooth flounder are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success and genetic structure of arrowtooth flounder are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the arrowtooth flounder catch, and is rated as insignificant. The spatial/temporal distribution of arrowtooth flounder catch is not expected to change significantly. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

<u>Change in Prey Availability</u>

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the BSAI arrowtooth flounder is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI arrowtooth flounder is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the habitat suitability of BSAI arrowtooth flounder are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI arrowtooth flounder habitat suitability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the arrowtooth flounder stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Arrowtooth Flounder

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the BSAI arrowtooth flounder (Table 4.5-27).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – GOA Arrowtooth Flounder

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of the FMP.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA arrowtooth flounder is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the GOA arrowtooth flounder stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of GOA arrowtooth flounder, and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As stated in the direct/indirect section, the effect of the fisheries on biomass is insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the change in biomass in the GOA arrowtooth flounder stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA arrowtooth flounder, and is rated as insignificant. The spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value for all years. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in genetic structure and reproductive success of GOA arrowtooth flounder are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success and genetic structure of arrowtooth flounder are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the arrowtooth flounder catch, and is rated as insignificant. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the GOA arrowtooth flounder is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified include climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.8).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA arrowtooth flounder is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the habitat suitability of GOA arrowtooth flounder are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for GOA arrowtooth flounder habitat suitability, and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the arrowtooth flounder stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Arrowtooth Flounder

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the GOA arrowtooth flounder (Table 4.5-28).

4.7.1.9 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Greenland Turbot and GOA Deep Water Flatfish Alternative 3 Analysis

BSAI Greenland turbot and GOA deep water flatfish are described in more detail in Section 3.5.1.9 of this Programmatic SEIS. Greenland turbot is managed as its own stock under the BSAI Groundfish FMP under the Tier 3 management category, thus MSSTs are defined for these species. The reference fishing mortality rate and ABC for the GOA deep water flatfish management group are determined by the amount of population information available. ABCs for Dover sole were calculated using Tier 5. Greenland turbot and deepsea sole are in Tier 6 because no reliable biomass estimates exists.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Greenland Turbot

Total Biomass

The total biomass of Greenland turbot at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 106,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-5 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the total BSAI biomass is expected to decline to 86,000 mt by 2007, an abundance level 19 percent less than the 2002 value. The 2003-2007 average total biomass is 92,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female Greenland turbot at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 67,800 mt. Model projections of future Greenland turbot spawning biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-5 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that female spawning biomass is expected to decline 31 percent of the 2002 value to 46,800 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 54,100 mt. Projected female spawning biomass is estimated to be above the B_{MSY} proxy value of 47,600 mt from 2003-2006 and then drop below this level in 2007.

Fishing Mortality

The average annual fishing mortality imposed on the Greenland turbot stock in 2002 is 0.052. Model projections show this value will increase to 0.19 in 2004 before decreasing to 0.162 in 2007. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.48, the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-5 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what spatial/temporal characteristics of the annual BSAI yellowfin sole harvest would be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP. Bycatch management would include closing hot-spot areas which could disperse fishing locations in both time and space.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI Greenland turbot are below the OFLs in all years under FMP 3.1. The Greenland turbot female spawning stock is above the MSST level in all 5 years of the projection, as in the baseline year 2002.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the BSAI Greenland turbot stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-5 of Appendix H), is 4.6 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 5.9 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of Greenland turbot in the BSAI is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on Greenland turbot would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Greenland Turbot

Under FMP 3.1, the spawning stock biomass of BSAI Greenland turbot is expected to be above the MSST. The stock is currently above the MSST and the expected changes under this FMP are not substantial enough to expect that the genetic diversity or the reproductive success of the spawning stocks would change under the new management regime. Thus, the indirect and direct effects under this FMP are considered insignificant (Table 4.5-29).

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the Greenland turbot stock is projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20 year projection indicates that the female spawning stock is expected to decline until 2007 to less than B_{MSY} levels for two years (2007 and 2008), but will increase thereafter through the end of the projection in 2023. By 2011, it is projected that the female spawning stock biomass will be above B_{ABC}.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Deep Water Flatfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Reliable estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for these species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of GOA deep water flatfish in 2002 was estimated to be 600 mt. Model projections of future catch are shown in Table H.4-25 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to increase to 1,000 mt in 2005-2007 with a 2003-2007 average value of 1,100 mt.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what spatial/temporal characteristics of the annual GOA deep water flatfish harvest would be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP. Bycatch management would include closing hot-spot areas which could disperse fishing locations in both time and space.

Status Determination

The available information for flatfish species in the deep water complex requires that they are classified into either the Tier 5 or Tier 6 management category. As a result, no MSSTs are defined for these species. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their status.

Age and Size Composition

Age and size composition estimates are not available for these species.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of deep water flatfish in the GOA is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on deep water flatfish would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Deep Water Flatfish

The direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.1 on GOA deep water flatfish cannot be determined from the MSST criteria used for stocks in management category Tiers 1-3. It is unknown what the estimate of female spawning biomass of these stocks are over the 5 year projection and what level of fishing mortality corresponds to the modeled catch estimated under this FMP (Table 4.5-30).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Greenland Turbot

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI Greenland turbot is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI Greenland turbot stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause Greenland turbot mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of Greenland turbot.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for mortality of BSAI Greenland turbot and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** As stated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of the fisheries on the change in biomass level is insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the change in biomass in the BSAI Greenland turbot stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause Greenland turbot mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the Greenland turbot biomass level. A strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment whereas a weak Aleutian Low and cooler water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment (see Sections 3.5.1.9 and 3.10).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for the change in biomass level of BSAI Greenland turbot and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock and the female spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value from 2003-2006. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as persistent past effects for the spatial/temporal concentration of BSAI Greenland turbot catch. Climate changes and regime shifts are suspected of having an effect on the reproductive success of the Greenland turbot stock (see Section 3.5.1.9).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of Greenland turbot due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic structure and/or the reproductive success of BSAI Greenland turbot.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for the spatial/temporal concentration of the Greenland turbot catch and is rated as insignificant. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the BSAI Greenland turbot is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are identified for the change in prey availability of the BSAI Greenland turbot stock. Past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having influenced the availability of Greenland turbot prey, mainly pollock which is their main prey item in the BSAI. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as influencing Greenland turbot prey availability (see Section 3.5.1.9).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI Greenland turbot stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI Greenland turbot is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI Greenland turbot include climate changes and regime shifts. The foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have also influenced the habitat suitability of Greenland turbot, largely through the impacts of fishing gear on benthic habitats (see Section 3.5.1.9).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI Greenland turbot stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI Greenland turbot habitat suitability and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the Greenland turbot stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Greenland Turbot

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the BSAI Greenland turbot (Table 4.5-31).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – GOA Deep Water Flatfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA deep water flatfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the GOA deep water flatfish stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause deep water flatfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of Deep water flatfish. The State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since bycatch of deep water flatfish species is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of GOA deep water flatfish, but is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Total and spawning biomass estimates are unavailable for the deep water flatfish species, therefore, the effects of FMP 3.1 on the change in biomass level are unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the change in biomass in the GOA deep water flatfish stock complex.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause deep water flatfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as

having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the deep water flatfish species biomass level (see Sections 3.5.1.9 and 3.10). The State of Alaska scallop fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor for change in biomass level since deep water flatfish species bycatch is not expected to occur.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA deep water flatfish, but is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown for the stock since the MSST is unable to be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** include climate changes and regime shifts which are suspected of having an effect on the reproductive success of the deep water flatfish stock complex (see Section 3.5.1.9).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of Greenland turbot due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic structure and/or the reproductive success of GOA deep water flatfish. The State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor to change in genetic structure and reproductive success since bycatch of GOA deep water flatfish species is not expected to occur.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the GOA deep water flatfish catch; however, this effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain current population levels is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the GOA deep water flatfish complex is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are identified for the change in prey availability of the GOA deep water flatfish stock complex and include climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.9).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA deep water flatfish stock complex are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its

MSST. The State of Alaska scallop fishery has been identified as a potential adverse contributor to benthic prey availability (see Section 3.6).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combination of internal and external removals of prey is expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to maintain current populations.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA deep water flatfish complex is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for GOA deep water flatfish include climate changes and regime shifts. The foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have also influenced the habitat suitability of deep water flatfish, largely through the impacts of fishing gear on benthic habitats (see Section 3.5.1.9).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA deep water flatfish stock complex are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. The State of Alaska scallop fishery has been identified as a potential adverse contributor to habitat suitability (see Section 3.6).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for GOA deep water flatfish habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the deep water flatfish stock complex to maintain current population levels is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Deep Water Flatfish

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability; however, all effects except mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-32).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Greenland Turbot

Total Biomass

The total biomass of Greenland turbot at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 106,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-5 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the total BSAI biomass is expected to decline to 103,000 in 2007, an abundance level 2.5 percent less than the 2002 value. The 2003-2007 average value is 101,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female Greenland turbot at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 67,800 mt. Model projections of future Greenland turbot spawning biomass estimates are shown in Table H.4-5 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that female spawning biomass is expected to decline 10 percent of the 2002 value to 61,100 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 62,500 mt. Projected female spawning biomass is estimated to be above the B_{MSY} proxy value of 47,600 mt throughout the 5 year projection.

Fishing Mortality

The average annual fishing mortality imposed on the Greenland turbot stock in 2002 is 0.052. Model projections indicate this value will steadily increase to 0.066 by 2007. These values are below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.48, the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-5 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Morality

It is unknown what goals, objectives and criteria would be developed under this FMP to allocate TAC in space and time. Since PSC limits are reduced and fishing is restricted to previous areas, it is unlikely that fishing effort would expand in space and time but would rather tend to be more concentrated that the baseline 2002 fishery. It is estimated that 6 percent of the catch would be spatially displaced under this FMP relative to the 2001 catch distribution.

Status Determination

Model projections of future catches of BSAI Greenland turbot are below the OFLs in all years under FMP 3.2. The Greenland turbot female spawning stock is above the MSST level throughout the 5 year projection, as in the baseline year 2002.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of the BSAI Greenland turbot stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-5 of Appendix H), is 4.9 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished BSAI stock of 5.9 years. Note that the mean ages and sizes actually observed in 2008 (as opposed to the model projections of mean age in 2008) will be driven largely by the strengths of incoming recruitments during the intervening years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of Greenland turbot in the BSAI is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediation Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on Greenland turbot would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Greenland Turbot

Under FMP 3.2, the spawning stock biomass of BSAI Greenland turbot is expected to be above the MSST. Since the fishing mortality rate does not exceed F_{OFL} and the female spawning stock is expected to remain above the MSST, the expected changes under this FMP are not substantial enough to expect that the genetic diversity or the reproductive success of the spawning stocks would change under the new management regime. Thus, the indirect and direct effects under this FMP are considered insignificant (Table 4.5-29).

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the Greenland turbot stock is projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20 year projection indicates that the female spawning stock is expected to decline until 2007 but will remain above B_{ABC} levels and will increase thereafter through the end of the projection in 2023.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Deep Water Flatfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Reliable estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for these species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of GOA deep water flatfish in 2002 was estimated to be 600 mt. Model projections of future catch are shown in Table H.4-25 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to increase to 900 mt in 2004-2007 and the 2003-2007 average is also 900 mt.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what goals, objectives and criteria would be developed under this FMP to allocate TAC in space and time. Since PSC limits are reduced and fishing is restricted to previous areas, it is unlikely that fishing effort would expand in space and time but would rather tend to be more concentrated that the baseline 2002 fishery. It is estimated that the Dover sole catch would be displaced 2 percent in the western area and 23 percent in the central area under this FMP relative to the 2001 catch distribution.

Status Determination

The available information for flatfish species in the deep water complex requires that they are classified into either the Tier 5 or Tier 6 management category. As a result, no MSSTs are defined for these species. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their status.

Age and Size Composition

Age and size composition estimates are not available for these species.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of deep water flatfish in the GOA is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on deep water flatfish would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Deep Water Flatfish

The direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.2 on GOA deep water flatfish cannot be determined from the MSST criteria used for stocks in Management Category Tiers 1-3. It is unknown what the estimate of female spawning biomass of these stocks are over the 5 year projection and what level of fishing mortality corresponds to the modeled catch estimated under this FMP (Table 4.5-30).

Cumulative Effects Analysis FMP 3.2 – BSAI Greenland Turbot

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI Greenland turbot is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI Greenland turbot stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for mortality of BSAI Greenland turbot and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** As indicated in the direct/indirect effects section, the effect of the fisheries on biomass level is insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the change in biomass in the BSAI Greenland turbot stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for the change in biomass level of BSAI Greenland turbot and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock and the female spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value from 2003-2006. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the spatial/temporal concentration of BSAI Greenland turbot are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success and genetic structure of Greenland turbot are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for the spatial/temporal concentration of the Greenland turbot catch and is rated as insignificant. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the BSAI Greenland turbot is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in prey availability of the BSAI Greenland turbot are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI Greenland turbot is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in habitat suitability of BSAI Greenland turbot are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI Greenland turbot habitat suitability and is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the Greenland turbot stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Greenland Turbot

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the BSAI Greenland turbot (Table 4.5-31).

Cumulative Effects Analysis FMP 3.2 – GOA Deep Water Flatfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA deep water flatfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the GOA deep water flatfish stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for mortality of GOA deep water flatfish and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Total and spawning biomass estimates are unavailable for the deep water flatfish species, therefore, the effects of FMP 3.2 on the change in biomass level are unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the change in biomass in the GOA deep water flatfish stock complex.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA deep water flatfish, but is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown for the stock since the MSST is unable to be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the spatial/temporal concentration of catch are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success and genetic structure of Greenland turbot are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the GOA deep water flatfish catch; however, the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain current population levels is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the GOA deep water flatfish complex is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** identified for the change in prey availability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combination of internal and external removals of prey is expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to maintain current populations.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA deep water flatfish complex is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in habitat suitability of GOA deep water flatfish are the same as those identified under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for GOA deep water flatfish habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the deep water flatfish stock complex to maintain current population levels is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Deep Water Flatfish

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability; however, all effects except mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-32).

4.7.1.10 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Alaska Plaice, Other Flatfish, and Gulf of Alaska Rex Sole Alternative 3 Analysis

BSAI Alaska plaice and other flatfish and GOA rex sole are described in more detail in Section 3.5.1.10 of this Programmatic SEIS.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Alaska plaice

Total Biomass

Total biomass of BSAI Alaska plaice at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 1,083,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI Alaska plaice biomass are shown in Table H.4-9 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that BSAI Alaska plaice biomass is expected to increase to a value of 1,124,000 mt in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 1,105,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of BSAI Alaska plaice at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 276,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI Alaska plaice biomass are shown in Table H.4-9 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that BSAI Alaska plaice biomass is expected to increase to a value of 284,700 mt in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 279,400 mt.

Fishing Mortality

The projected fishing mortality imposed on the BSAI Alaska plaice stock is 0.017 in 2003, decreasing to 0.016 in 2005, and increasing 0.019 in 2008, with an average from 2003-2008 of 0.018. The proportion of spawner biomass per recruit conserved under these fishing mortality rates is 92 percent in 2003 and decreases to 91 percent in 2008, with an average of 92 percent from 2003-2008 (Table H.4-9 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Under FMP 3.1, a projected average of 9,740 mt of BSAI Alaska plaice are caught annually from 2003 to 2008, with 7,100 mt (73 percent) of the harvest occuring in the EBS shelf yellowfin sole fishery.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.1, the ABC is set lower than the OFL, creating a buffer between these two harvest regulations. Model projections of future catches of BSAI Alaska plaice are below ABC and OFL levels from 2003 to 2008.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the BSAI Alaska plaice stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-9 of Appendix H), is 4.40 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished stock of 4.51 years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of BSAI Alaska plaice is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Alaska Plaice

Because the BSAI Alaska plaice are fished at less than the ABC and are above the minimum stock size threshold, the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.1 are considered insignificant. Fishing rates are below accepted scientific standards based on studies of population dynamics and estimates of natural variation of recruitment. Under these considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity (Table 4.5-33).

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the Alaska plaice stock is projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20-year projection indicates that the female spawning stock is expected to remain at a high and stable level well above B_{ABC}.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Other Flatfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for these species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of BSAI other flatfish in 2002 was estimated to be 2,600 mt. Model projections of future catch are shown in Table H.4-10 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to decrease from the 2002 value to 2,100 mt in 2003 and then increase to 2,300 mt in 2007 (14 percent decrease from 2002). The 2003-2007 average catch is 2,100 mt.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what spatial/temporal characteristics of the annual BSAI other flatfish harvest would be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP. Bycatch management would include closing hot-spot areas which could disperse fishing locations in both time and space.

Status Determination

The available information for flatfish species in the deep water complex requires that they are classified into either the Tier 4 or Tier 5 management category. As a result, no MSSTs are defined for these species. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their status.

Age and Size Composition

Age and size composition estimates are not available for these species.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratios of the species in the BSAI other flatfish category are assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on other flatfish would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Other Flatfish

The direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.1 on BSAI other flatfish cannot be determined from the MSST criteria used for stocks in Management Category Tiers 1-3. It is unknown what the estimate of female spawning biomass of these stocks is over the five-year projection and what level of fishing mortality corresponds to the modeled catch estimated under this FMP (Table 4.5-34).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Rex Sole

Total and Spawning Biomass

Estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for this species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of GOA rex sole in 2002 was estimated to be 3,000 mt. Model projections of future catch are shown in Table H.4-26 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to increase to 3,300 mt for each year 2003-2007. The 2003-2007 average value is 3,300 mt.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what spatial/temporal characteristics of the annual GOA rex sole harvest would be affected under FMP 3.1 since it is unknown what MPA efficacy methodology would be developed under this FMP. Bycatch management would include closing hot-spot areas which could disperse fishing locations in both time and space.

Status Determination

The available information for GOA rex sole requires that they are classified into the Tier 5 management category. As a result, no MSSTs are defined for this species. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their status.

Age and Size Composition

Age and size composition estimates are not available for this species.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of rex sole in the GOA is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 on rex sole would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Rex Sole

The direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.1 on GOA rex sole cannot be determined from the MSST criteria used for stocks in Management Category Tiers 1-3. It is unknown what the estimate of female spawning biomass of these stock is over the five-year projection and what level of fishing mortality corresponds to the modeled catch estimated under this FMP (Table 4.5-35).

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Alaska Plaice

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI Alaska plaice stock is insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No lingering past effects on BSAI Alaska plaice have been identified.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse contributor to mortality of BSAI Alaska plaice. Acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as contributors to mortality since a change is not expected to be significant in magnitude sufficient to cause mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.1, a cumulative effect is identified for BSAI Alaska plaice mortality and is considered insignificant. Alaska plaice are fished above the ABC and OFL values. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** Change in biomass of the BSAI Alaska plaice stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No lingering past effects on BSAI Alaska plaice have been identified.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution events are identified as potential adverse contributors to BSAI Alaska plaice change in biomass level. Acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could impact biomass to the point that the stock is unable to maintain MSST. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributors to change in biomass level, since recruitment is affected by climate changes and regime shifts through a combination of prey availability and habitat suitability effects.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI Alaska plaice change in biomass and it is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors are not expected to reduce Alaska plaice biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.1 would have an insignificant effect on BSAI Alaska plaice spatial/temporal characteristics.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects have been identified for the genetic structure of the BSAI Alaska plaice population. Although, climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having a potential positive or negative effect on BSAI Alaska plaice reproductive success. In general, when the Aleutian Low is strong and corresponding water temperatures are high, flatfish recruitment tends to be favored.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contribution to BSAI Alaska plaice genetic structure and reproductive success. Acute and/or chronic events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and could also result in reduced recruitment. Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributors to the reproductive success of BSAI Alaska plaice, but as non-contributing factors to the genetic structure of Alaska plaice. The reproductive success is affected through a combination of climate induced changes in prey availability and habitat suitability.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect has been identified for the spatial/temporal concentration of BSAI Alaska plaice and is rated as insignificant. The combined internal and external events are not expected to significantly alter the reproductive success or genetic structure such that it jeopardizes the capacity of the stock to maintain itself above MSST.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.1 would have an insignificant effect on BSAI Alaska plaice prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having potential negative or positive effects on BSAI Alaska plaice prey availability. Little research has been conducted on benthic invertebrates, the main prey species of Alaska plaice, therefore the magnitude and direction of the effects imposed by climate changes and regime shifts are unknown.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse contributor to the prey availability of BSAI Alaska plaice. Acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above the MSST. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributors to BSAI Alaska plaice prey availability. However, as stated above, since little research has been conducted on the effects of climate changes on benthic invertebrates, the magnitude and direction of the changes are unknown.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect has been identified for the BSAI Alaska plaice change in prey availability and is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey species is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the BSAI Alaska plaice stock is unable to maintain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.1 would have an insignificant effect on Alaska plaice habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having negative effects on BSAI Alaska plaice habitat. See Sections 3.5.1.10 and 3.6 for more information on the effects of fishing gear on flatfish habitat. Climate changes and regime shifts are also identified as having a potential negative or positive effect on Alaska plaice habitat (see Sections 3.5.1.10 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to BSAI Alaska plaice habitat suitability. Acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success of Alaska plaice. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse contributions to BSAI Alaska plaice habitat suitability. In general, when the Aleutian Low is strong and corresponding water temperatures are high, flatfish recruitment is favored.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for BSAI Alaska plaice change in habitat suitability is identified and is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the BSAI Alask plaice stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Alaska Plaice

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are determine to be insignificant for the BSAI Alaska plaice stock (Table 4.5-36).

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Other Flatfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI other flatfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for BSAI other flatfish mortality.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described for BSAI Alaska plaice under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for mortality of BSAI other flatfish and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality rates for projected years are well below the other flatfish OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the effect of changes in biomass level is rated as unknown since the MSST for this stock is not possible to be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the BSAI other flatfish change in biomass level effect indicator.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are the same as those described for BSAI Alaska plaice under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect**. A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI other flatfish, but the effect is unknown. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the spatial/temporal characteristics are the same as those described for BSAI Alaska plaice under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics are the same as those described for BSAI Alaska plaice under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect**. A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the other flatfish catch; however, this effect is unknown since the MSST is not possible to be determined. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the BSAI other flatfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The effects on change in prey availability are the same as those described for BSAI Alaska plaice under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects**. The effects on change in prey availability are the same as those described for BSAI Alaska plaice under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI other flatfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the habitat suitability of BSAI other flatfish are the same as those described for BSAI Alaska plaice under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** identified for habitat suitability are the same as those described for BSAI Alaska plaice under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for BSAI other flatfish habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Other Flatfish

Although cumulative effects are possible for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, only the effects for mortality are identified as insignificant. The other cumulative effects are unknown at this time (Table 4.5-37).

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Rex Sole

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA rex sole is rated as unknown under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Large removals of rex sole by the past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having had a negative persistent past effect on GOA rex sole stocks. See Section 3.5.1.10 for details regarding these effects.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause rex sole mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since the change in water temperatures would not likely be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of rex sole. The State of Alaska scallop fishery has also been identified as a non-contributing factor since it is not expected to contribute to direct mortality of rex sole.

- **Cumulative Effect**. A cumulative effect is identified for mortality of GOA rex sole and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality rates for projected years are well below the rex sole OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the effect of changes in biomass level is rated as unknown since the MSST for this stock is not possible to be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Large removals of rex sole by past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having had a negative persistent past effect on GOA rex sole stocks. See Section 3.5.1.10 for details regarding these effects.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause rex sole mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having an indirect potential beneficial or adverse effect on the rex sole biomass level. When the Aleutian Low is strong and water temperatures warm, flatfish recruitment is favored, likewise when the Aleutian Low is weak and the temperatures cooler, recruitment tends to be weak. The State of Alaska Scallop Fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since it is not expected to contribute to direct mortality of rex sole. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.10 and 3.10).

- **Cumulative Effect**. A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA rex sole, but the effect is unknown. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for genetic structure of the population; however, climate changes and regime shifts are identified as having persistent past effects on the reproductive success

of the GOA rex sole stock. See Sections 3.5.1.10 and 3.10 for more information of climate changes and regime shifts.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the genetic structure of rex sole include the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since an acute and/or chronic pollution event could alter the genetic structure of the population by causing localized mortality. The State of Alaska scallop fishery and climate changes and regime shifts have both been identified as non-contributing factors to the change in genetic structure of rex sole stocks. These events are not expected to cause localized depletions that would alter the genetic sub-population structure of rex sole stock. Change in reproductive success of rex sole due to climate changes and regime shifts are identified as having a potential beneficial or adverse effect. Marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could also the reproductive success of GOA rex sole. Again, the State of Alaska scallop fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor since the scallop fishery is not expected to contribute to rex sole removals.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the rex sole catch; however, this effect is unknown since the MSST is not possible to be determined. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the GOA rex sole is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having had effected the prey availability of the GOA rex sole stock. The actual effect of climate changes and regime shifts on rex sole prey availability is unknown, but could have had a potential positive or negative effect. See Sections 3.5.1.10 and 3.10 for more information on climate changes and regime shifts.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA rex sole stock are potential beneficial or adverse. When the Aleutian Low is strong and water temperatures warm, flatfish recruitment is favored, likewise when the Aleutian Low is weak and water temperatures cooler, flatfish recruitment is reduced. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to maintain current population levels. The State of Alaska scallop fishery has been identified as having a potential adverse effect on rex sole prey availability since the habitat disturbances caused by dredging could influence the availability of benthic prey.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA rex sole is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for GOA rex sole include climate changes and regime shifts. The actual effects of climate changes and regime shifts on habitat suitability are unknown, but could have a potential beneficial or adverse effect. Habitat disturbances caused by the past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have also been identified as having persistent past effects on the GOA rex sole stock See Sections 3.5.1.10 and 3.10 for more information regarding the past fisheries and climate changes and regime shifts.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA rex sole stock are potential beneficial or adverse. When the Aleutian Low is strong and water temperatures warm, flatfish recruitment is favored, likewise when the Aleutian Low is weak and water temperatures cooler, flatfish recruitment is reduced. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. The State of Alaska scallop fishery is identified as having potential adverse effects on rex sole habitat suitability that may cause changes in the spawning or rearing success of the stock.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for GOA rex sole habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Rex Sole

Although cumulative effects are possible for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, only the effects for mortality are identified as insignificant. The other cumulative effects are unknown at this time (Table 4.5-38).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Alaska Plaice

Total Biomass

Total biomass of BSAI Alaska plaice at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 1,083,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI Alaska plaice biomass are shown in Table H.4-9 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that BSAI Alaska plaice biomass is expected to increase to a value of 1,119,000 mt in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 1,100,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of BSAI Alaska plaice at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 275,500 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI Alaska plaice biomass are shown in Table H.4-9 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that BSAI Alaska plaice biomass is expected to increase to a value of 282,300 mt in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 277,200 mt.

Fishing Mortality

The projected fishing mortality imposed on the BSAI Alaska plaice stock is approximately 0.023 in 2003, declining to 0.018 in 2008. The proportion of spawner biomass per recruit conserved under these fishing mortality rates is 89 percent in 2003 and increases to 92 percent in 2008, with an average of 91 percent from 2003-2008 (Table H.4-9 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

The average annual projected harvest of Alaska plaice under FMP 3.2 was 11,200 mt, with 9,500 mt (85 percent) of the harvest occurring in the EBS shelf yellowfin sole fishery. It is estimated that 12 percent of the catch under this FMP will be displaced relative to the 2001 catch distribution due to area closures.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.2, the ABC is set lower than the OFL, creating a buffer between these two harvest regulations. Model projections of future catches of BSAI Alaska plaice are below the ABC and OFL levels from 2003 to 2008.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of the BSAI Alaska plaice stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-9 of Appendix H), is 4.40 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished stock of 4.51 years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of BSAI Alaska plaice is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under this FMP 3.2.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Alaska Plaice

Because the BSAI Alaska plaice are fished at less than the ABC and are above the minimum stock size threshold, the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.2 are considered insignificant. Fishing rates are below accepted scientific standards based on studies of population dynamics and estimates of natural variation of recruitment. Under these considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity (Table 4.5-33).

Relative to the 2002 comparative baseline, the Alaska plaice stock is projected to continue to not be overfished under this FMP. The 20-year projection indicates that the female spawning stock is expected to remain at a high and stable level well above B_{ABC}.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Other Flatfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for these species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of BSAI Other flatfish in 2002 was estimated to be 2,600 mt. Model projections of future catch are shown in Table H.4-10 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to decrease from the 2002 value to 2,200 mt in 2003 and then further decline to 1,900 mt in 2007 (26 percent decrease from 2002). The 2003-2007 average catch is 2,000 mt.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what goals, objectives, and criteria would be developed under this FMP to allocate TAC in space and time. Since PSC limits are reduced and fishing is restricted to previous areas, it is unlikely that fishing effort would expand in space and time but would rather tend to be more concentrated that the baseline 2002 fishery.

Status Determination

The available information for flatfish species in the deep water complex requires that they are classified into either the Tier 4 or Tier 5 management category. As a result, no MSSTs are defined for these species. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their status.

Age and Size Composition

Age and size composition estimates are not available for these species.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratios of the species of the BSAI other flatfish category are assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on other flatfish would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Other Flatfish

The direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.2 on BSAI other flatfish cannot be determined from the MSST criteria used for stocks in management category Tiers 1-3. It is unknown what the estimate of female spawning biomass of these stocks are over the five-year projection and what level of fishing mortality corresponds to the modeled catch estimated under this FMP (Table 4.5-34).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Rex Sole

Total and Spawning Biomass

Estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for this species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of GOA rex sole in 2002 was estimated to be 3,000 mt. Model projections of future catch are shown in Table H.4-26 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to increase to 3,100 mt in 2003-2006 and then decrease to 3,000 mt in 2007. The 2003-2007 average is 3,100 mt.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

It is unknown what goals, objectives, and criteria would be developed under this FMP to allocate TAC in space and time. Since PSC limits are reduced and fishing is restricted to previous areas, it is unlikely that fishing effort would expand in space and time but would rather tend to be more concentrated that the baseline 2002 fishery. It is estimated that 51 percent of the catch in the western area would be displaced under this FMP and 38 percent in the central area relative to the 2001 catch distribution.

Status Determination

The available information for GOA rex sole requires that they are classified into the Tier 5 management category. As a result, no MSSTs are defined for this species. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their status.

Age and Size Composition

Age and size composition estimates are not available for this species.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of rex sole in the GOA is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 on rex sole would be governed by a complex web of indirect interactions which are currently difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Rex Sole

The direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.2 on GOA rex sole cannot be determined from the MSST criteria used for stocks in management category Tiers 1-3. It is unknown what the estimate of female spawning biomass of these stocks is over the five-year projection and what level of fishing mortality corresponds to the modeled catch estimated under this FMP (Table 4.5-35).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Alaska Plaice

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI Alaska plaice stock is insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No lingering past effects on BSAI Alaska plaice have been identified.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.2, a cumulative effect is identified for BSAI Alaska plaice mortality and is considered insignificant. Alaska plaice are fished above the ABC and OFL values. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** Change in biomass of the BSAI Alaska plaice stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No lingering past effects on BSAI Alaska plaice have been identified.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass level are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI Alaska plaice change in biomass and is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors are not expected to reduce Alaska plaice biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.2 would have an insignificant effect on BSAI Alaska plaice spatial/temporal characteristics.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Effects identified for the spatial/temporal characteristics of BSAI Alaska plaice are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Effects identified for the spatial/temporal characteristics of BSAI Alaska plaice are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect has been identified for the spatial/temporal concentration of BSAI Alaska plaice and is rated as insignificant. The combined internal and external events are not expected to significantly alter the reproductive success or genetic structure such that it jeopardizes the capacity of the stock to maintain itself above MSST.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.2 would have an insignificant effect on BSAI Alaska plaice prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Effects identified for the change in prey availability of BSAI Alaska plaice are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Effects identified for the change in prey availability of BSAI Alaska plaice are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect has been identified for the BSAI Alaska plaice change in prey availability and is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey species is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the BSAI Alaska plaice stock is unable to maintain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.2 would have an insignificant effect on Alaska plaice habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Effects identified for the change in habitat suitability of BSAI Alaska plaice are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Effects identified for the change in habitat suitability of BSAI Alaska plaice are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for BSAI Alaska plaice change in habitat suitability is identified and is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the BSAI Alaska plaice stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Alaska Plaice

Cumulative effects identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, would be insignificant for the BSAI Alaska plaice stock (Table 4.5-36).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Other Flatfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI other flatfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for BSAI other flatfish mortality.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect**. A cumulative effect is possible for mortality of BSAI other flatfish and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality rates for projected years are well below the other flatfish OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the effect of changes in biomass level is rated as unknown since the MSST for this stock is not possible to be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the BSAI other flatfish change in biomass level effect indicator.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI other flatfish, but the effect is unknown. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for genetic structure and reproductive success of BSAI other flatfish are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the genetic structure and reproductive success of other flatfish are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the other flatfish catch; however, this effect is unknown since the MSST is not possible to be determined. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the BSAI other flatfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in prey availability of the BSAI other flatfish are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI other flatfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the habitat suitability of BSAI other flatfish are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for BSAI other flatfish habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Other Flatfish

Although cumulative effects are possible for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, only the effects for mortality are identified as insignificant. Other cumulative effects are unknown at this time (Table 4.5-37).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Rex Sole

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA rex sole is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for mortality of GOA rex sole and is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality rates for projected years are well below the rex sole OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the effect of changes in biomass level is rated as unknown since the MSST for this stock is not possible to be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass level are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass level are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect**. A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA rex sole, but the effect is unknown. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the genetic structure and reproductive success of the GOA rex sole are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the genetic structure and reproductive success of rex sole are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect**. A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the rex sole catch; however, this effect is unknown since the MSST is not possible to be determined. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the GOA rex sole is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in prey availability are the same as those described for FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** identified for the change in prey availability are the same as those described for FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA rex sole is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the habitat suitability of GOA rex sole are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** identified for the habitat suitability of GOA rex sole are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for GOA rex sole habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events may or may not jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Rex Sole

Although cumulative effects are possible for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, only the effects for mortality are identified as insignificant. Other cumulative effects are unknown at this time (Table 4.5-38).

4.7.1.11 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska Pacific Ocean Perch Alternative 3 Analysis

Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*) are managed under Tier 3 in the BSAI and GOA.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Pacific Ocean Perch

Total Biomass

Total biomass of BSAI Pacific ocean perch at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 374,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI Pacific ocean perch biomass are shown in Table H.4-12 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that BSAI Pacific ocean perch biomass is expected to increase to a value of 399,000 mt in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 386,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of BSAI Pacific ocean perch at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 135,500 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI Pacific ocean perch biomass are shown in Table H.4-12 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that BSAI Pacific ocean perch biomass is expected to increase to a value of 140,200 mt in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 137,200 mt.

Fishing Mortality

The projected fishing mortality imposed on the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock is 0.033 in 2003, decreasing to 0.026 in 2005, and increasing 0.032 in 2008, with an average from 2003-2008 of 0.030 (Table H.4-12 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Under FMP 3.1, a projected average of 10,000 mt of BSAI Pacific ocean perch are caught annually from 2003 to 2008, with 4,900 mt (49 percent) of the harvest occurring in the eastern Aleutian Islands. The harvest in this area occurs largely from the directed fishery, although the Atka mackerel fishery is projected to harvest 1,000 mt annually from 2003-2008.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.1, the ABC is set lower than the OFL, creating a buffer between these two harvest regulations. Model projections of future catches of BSAI Pacific ocean perch are below ABC and OFL levels from 2003 to 2008. The projected spawning stock biomass is projected to be greater than the B_{MSY} ($B_{35\%}$) level of 120,200 mt in each year of the projection, so BSAI Pacific ocean perch are above the MSST level under FMP 3.1.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-12 of Appendix H), is 10.41 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished stock of 14.01 years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of BSAI Pacific ocean perch is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under this FMP 3.1.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Pacific Ocean Perch

Because the BSAI Pacific ocean perch are fished at less than the ABC and are above the minimum stock size threshold, the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.1 are considered insignificant. Fishing rates are within accepted scientific standards based on studies of population dynamics and estimates of natural variation of recruitment. Under these considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity (Table 4.5-39).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Pacific Ocean Perch

Total and Spawning Biomass and Fishing Mortality

Under FMP 3.1 the PSC limits for Pacific halibut are reduced by ten percent. If GOA Pacific ocean perch are caught in bottom trawl gear with a high bycatch of Pacific halibut, then a reduction in Pacific halibut bycatch could reduce catch of GOA Pacific ocean perch as well. Bycatch model results for FMP 3.1 show catches comparable to FMP 1 for GOA Pacific ocean perch and therefore appear reasonable. Average fishing mortality during the years 2003-2008 is expected to be less than F_{OFL} (0.060) (Table H.4-36 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

The effects that FMP 3.1 has on the spatial/temporal concentration of Pacific ocean perch catch depends on the decisions made by the NPFMC. The spatial distribution of catch would not be affected by proposed

closures, and the apportionment of catch among management areas should provide some protection against localized depletion. Concentrating fishery effort into a short season would likely continue unless the NPFMC implemented some "rights-based" management scheme. If the Pacific ocean perch trawl fishery has a large bycatch of Pacific halibut, then under FMP 3.1 the spatial/temporal concentration of fishing effort may also be affected by PSC limits on Pacific halibut bycatch.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.1, the projected B2003 of 112,700 mt is greater than $B_{35\%}$ and consequently the stock is projected to be above its MSST and not projected to be in an overfished condition. The projected B2005 of 112,100 mt is greater than $B_{35\%}$ and consequently the stock is not projected to be approaching an overfished condition.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the age composition of GOA Pacific ocean perch may be changed under fishing pressure as in FMP 1. Size composition of GOA Pacific ocean perch might change in proportion to the change in age composition. Age and size composition could also change if Pacific halibut bycatch considerations substantially change the distribution of fishing effort.

Sex Ratio

No information is available to suggest that the sex ratio would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Under FMP 3.1 damage to epifauna by bottom trawls may negatively impact juvenile Pacific ocean perch habitat. FMP 3.1 may also positively affect habitat for GOA Pacific ocean perch because it maintains the eastern GOA closure to trawling. This provides a de facto no take zone or refugium for Pacific ocean perch in this area and provides protection from the potential effects of trawling on adult and or juvenile rockfish habitat.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

There is insufficient information to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Pacific Ocean Perch

Under FMP 3.1, average fishing mortality during the years 2003 - 2008 is expected to be less than or equal to F_{OFL}. Consequently fishing mortality is believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability. Under FMP 3.1, the stock is projected to sustain itself at or above MSST. Consequently change in biomass is believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability. Additionally, because the stock is projected to sustain itself at or above MSST, the direct effects of spatial/temporal concentration of catch on change in genetic integrity and reproductive success, as well as the indirect effects of both the change in prey

availability and the change in habitat suitability are believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability (Table 4.5-40).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Pacific Ocean Perch

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock is insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are identified as having had negative effects on the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock. Large removals of Pacific ocean perch occurred in the past and there appears to be a lingering effect on the BSAI populations (see Section 3.5.1.11).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fishery is not expected to contribute to BSAI Pacific ocean perch mortality since bycatch in this fishery is not expected. Marine pollution is identified as making a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to Pacific ocean perch mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for mortality of BSAI Pacific ocean perch and is rated as insignificant. Pacific ocean perch are fished at less than the OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** Change in biomass of the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are identified as having had negative effects on the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock. Large removals of Pacific ocean perch occurred in the past and there appears to be a lingering effect on the BSAI populations (see Section 3.5.1.11).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fishery is not expected to contribute significantly to BSAI Pacific ocean perch mortality since bycatch is not expected in this fishery. Therefore, the IPHC longline fishery is also not expected to cause significant changes in biomass levels. Marine pollution is identified as making a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as making beneficial or adverse contributions to Pacific ocean perch change in biomass levels as a function of reproductive success.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for the change in biomass is identified as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the Pacific ocean perch biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Impacts of the spatial/temporal changes should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the BSAI Pacific ocean perch population.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure . However, there are lingering past effects due to climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.11) for change in reproductive success.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fishery are not expected to contribute to changes in genetic structure or reproductive success of BSAI Pacific ocean perch since bycatch of BSAI Pacific ocean perch is not expected to occur. Marine pollution is identified as having a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributor to reproductive success since changes in climate can effect prey availability and/or habitat suitability which in turn can effect recruitment. Generally, changes in climate changes that lead to increased advection of the Alaska current are believed to increase euphausiid production, a major prey item of BSAI Pacific ocean perch. Climate changes and regime shifts are not considered to contribute to changes in genetic structure.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for the spatial/temporal concentration and is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.1 would have insignificant effects on Pacific ocean perch prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both beneficial and adverse) on Pacific ocean perch prey species (see Section 3.5.1.11).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of climate changes and regime shifts on Pacific ocean perch prey species are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributors. In general, it is believed that climate changes and regime shifts that lead to the increased advection of the Alaska current also increase production of euphausiids, a major prey item of BSAI Pacific ocean perch. Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor since

acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for prey availability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the Pacific ocean perch stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.1 would have an insignificant effect on Pacific ocean perch habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on habitat suitability identified for BSAI Pacific ocean perch stocks include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, IPHC longline fisheries and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.11). Intense bottom trawling on Pacific ocean perch habitat in the past fisheries likely disrupted spawning and/or rearing habitats in areas of the BSAI. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered from the intense efforts. The IPHC longline fisheries are also identified as having negative effects on Pacific ocean perch habitat, although these fishing gear impacts are considered to be less significant than those associated with trawl gear (see Section 3.6 for additional information on the effects of trawling on benthic habitat). Climate changes and regime shifts have had both positive and negative effects on Pacific ocean perch habitat.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fishery is identified as making adverse contributions to Pacific ocean perch habitat through fishing gear impacts. As stated above, these impacts are expected to be of lesser magnitude than those effects associated with trawl gear. Impacts on habitat from of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributors, although the magnitude and direction of the change in relation to strong and weak Aleutian Low systems are unknown. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for habitat suitability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the Pacific ocean perch stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Pacific Ocean Perch

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock (Table 4.5-41).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – GOA Pacific Ocean Perch

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA Pacific ocean perch stock is insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those described for BSAI Pacific ocean perch under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those described for BSAI Pacific ocean perch under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA Pacific ocean perch is rated as insignificant. Pacific ocean perch are fished below the OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** Change in biomass of the GOA Pacific ocean perch stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those described for BSAI Pacific ocean perch under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those described for BSAI Pacific ocean perch under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for change in biomass is identified as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the Pacific ocean perch biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Impacts of the spatial/temporal changes should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA Pacific ocean perch are the same as those described for BSAI Pacific ocean perch under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA Pacific ocean perch are the same as those described for BSAI Pacific ocean perch under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for the spatial/temporal concentration of GOA Pacific ocean perch and is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.1 would have insignificant effects on Pacific ocean perch prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability of GOA Pacific ocean perch are the same as those described for BSAI Pacific ocean perch under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability of GOA Pacific ocean perch are the same as those described for BSAI Pacific ocean perch under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for prey availability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the Pacific ocean perch stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.1 would have insignificant effects on Pacific ocean perch habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability of GOA Pacific ocean perch are the same as those described for BSAI Pacific ocean perch under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability of GOA Pacific ocean perch are the same as those described for BSAI Pacific ocean perch under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for habitat suitability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the Pacific ocean perch stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Pacific Ocean Perch

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the GOA Pacific ocean perch stock (Table 4.5-42).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Pacific Ocean Perch

Total Biomass

Total biomass of BSAI Pacific ocean perch at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 374,000 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI Pacific ocean perch biomass are shown in Table H.4-12 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that BSAI Pacific ocean perch biomass is expected to increase to a value of 409,000 mt in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 391,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of BSAI Pacific ocean perch at the start of 2003 is estimated to be 135,800 mt. Model projections of future total BSAI Pacific ocean perch biomass are shown in Table H.4-12 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that BSAI Pacific ocean perch biomass is expected to increase to a value of 144,800 t in 2008, with a 2003-2008 average value of 139,600 mt.

Fishing Mortality

The projected fishing mortality imposed on the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock is approximately 0.023 in each year from 2003 to 2008. The proportion of spawner biomass per recruit conserved under this fishing mortality rate is 60 percent (Table H.4-12 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

As with FMP 3.1, the eastern Aleutians Islands contributes the largest proportion of the BSAI Pacific ocean perch catch. The average annual projected catch from 2003-2008 was 7,900 mt, of which 3,600 mt (46 percent) occurred in the eastern Aleutian Islands. The directed Pacific ocean perch fishery accounted entirely for the Pacific ocean perch harvest in this area in 2003 and 2004, but from 2005-2006 the Atka mackerel fishery was projected to harvest 1,000 mt of Pacific ocean perch annually from this region. A series of no-take reserves is also specified under FMP 3.2, but comparison with the recent spatial distribution of the fishery indicates that substantial areas would remain open for Pacific ocean perch fisheries.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.2, the ABC is set lower than the OFL, creating a buffer between these two harvest regulations. Model projections of future catches of BSAI Pacific ocean perch are at the ABC level from 2003 to 2005, and slightly below the ABC level from 2006 to 2008. The projected spawning stock biomass is projected to be greater than the B_{MSY} ($B_{35\%}$) level of 120,200 mt in each year of the projection, so BSAI Pacific ocean perch are above the MSST level under FMP 3.2.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock in 2008, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-12 of Appendix H), is 10.53 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished stock of 14.01 years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of BSAI Pacific ocean perch is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under this FMP 3.2.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Pacific Ocean Perch

A significant feature of FMP 3.2 is the use of the $F_{60\%}$ fishing rate for BSAI Pacific ocean perch, lowering the fishing mortality rate, the ABC, and the projected harvest. Because the BSAI Pacific ocean perch are fished at less or equal to the ABC and are above the minimum stock size threshold, the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.2 are considered insignificant. Fishing rates are more conservative than accepted scientific standards based on studies of population dynamics and estimates of natural variation of recruitment. Under these considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity (Table 4.5-39).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Pacific Ocean Perch

Total and Spawning Biomass and Fishing Mortality

FMP 3.2 would reduce catch of GOA Pacific ocean perch because it changes the biological reference point for determining rockfish ABCs from $F_{40\%}$ to $F_{60\%}$. Under FMP 3.2 the PSC limits for Pacific halibut are also reduced by 30 percent. If the GOA Pacific ocean perch are caught in bottom trawl gear with a high bycatch of Pacific halibut, then a reduction in Pacific halibut bycatch could reduce catch of GOA Pacific ocean perch as well. Bycatch model results for FMP 3.2 show catches reduced from FMP 1 for GOA Pacific ocean perch and therefore appear reasonable. Average fishing mortality during the years 2003-2008 is expected to be less than F_{OFL} (0.060) (Table H.4-36 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

The effects that FMP 3.2 has on the spatial/temporal concentration of Pacific ocean perch catch depends on the decisions made by the NPFMC. The spatial distribution of catch would not be affected by proposed closures and apportionment of catch among management areas should provide some protection against localized depletion. The implementation of fishery rationalization should also spread the fishery out in time

and space. FMP 3.2 may also potentially have a large effect on the spatial concentration of Pacific ocean perch catch if 20 percent of the GOA is set aside as no take reserves or as MPAs. Pacific ocean perch catches are taken in directed fisheries where the effort is highly localized and concentrated in slope areas. Much of this effort occurs in proposed closed areas. Therefore, if the proposed MPAs are closed to all bottom trawling, then the spatial concentration of fishing effort would likely shift from the closure areas to remaining open areas. The effect of shifting effort away from the closed areas is unclear.

Under FMP 3.2 the spatial/temporal concentration of fishing effort may also be affected by Pacific halibut bycatch considerations if they substantially change the distribution of fishing effort.

Status Determination

Under FMP3.2, the projected B2003 of 113,500 mt is greater than $B_{35\%}$ and consequently the stock is projected to be above its MSST and not projected to be in an overfished condition. The projected B2005 of 116,700 mt is greater than $B_{35\%}$ and consequently the stock is not projected to be approaching an overfished condition.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the age composition of GOA Pacific ocean perch may be affected by fishing mortality as in FMP 1. Size composition of GOA Pacific ocean perch might change in proportion to the change in age composition. Age and size composition could also change if Pacific halibut bycatch considerations substantially change the distribution of fishing effort.

Sex Ratio

No information is available to suggest that the sex ratio would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Under FMP 3.2, damage to epifauna by bottom trawls would likely be reduced under less fishing pressure and result in less impact on juvenile Pacific ocean perch habitat. FMP 3.2 may also have a positive effect on the habitat of GOA Pacific ocean perch because it maintains the eastern GOA closure to trawling and proposes to set aside 20 percent of the GOA as no take reserves or as marine protected areas (MPAs). If the proposed MPAs are closed to all bottom trawling, then they could provide additional refugia for Pacific ocean perch in these areas and or provide protection from the potential effects of trawling on juvenile rockfish habitat in these areas.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

There is insufficient information to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2. – GOA Pacific Ocean Perch

Under FMP 3.2, average fishing mortality during the years 2003 - 2008 is expected to be less than or equal to F_{OFL}. Consequently fishing mortality is believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability. Under FMP 3.2, the stock is projected to sustain itself at or above MSST. Consequently change in biomass is believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability. Additionally, because the stock is projected to sustain itself at or above MSST, the direct effects of spatial/temporal concentration of catch on change in genetic integrity and reproductive success, as well as the indirect effects of both the change in prey availability and the change in habitat suitability are believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability (Table 4.5-40).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Pacific Ocean Perch

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock is insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of BSAI Pacific ocean perch is rated as insignificant. Pacific ocean perch are fished at less than the OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** Change in biomass of the BSAI Pacific ocean perch stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for the change in biomass is identified as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the Pacific ocean perch biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Impacts of the spatial/temporal changes should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the BSAI Pacific ocean perch population.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in genetic structure and reproductive success of BSAI Pacific ocean perch are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** identified for the change in genetic structure and reproductive success of BSAI Pacific ocean perch are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for the spatial/temporal concentration of BSAI Pacific ocean perch is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.2 would have insignificant effects on Pacific ocean perch prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in prey availability of BSAI Pacific ocean perch are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** identified for the change in prey availability of BSAI Pacific ocean perch are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for prey availability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the Pacific ocean perch stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.2 would have an insignificant effect on Pacific ocean perch habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on habitat suitability are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for habitat suitability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable

change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the Pacific ocean perch stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Pacific Ocean Perch

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are determine to be insignificant for the EBS Pacific ocean perch stock (Table 4.5-41).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – GOA Pacific Ocean Perch

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA Pacific ocean perch stock is insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA Pacific ocean perch is rated as insignificant. Pacific ocean perch are fished below the OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** Change in biomass of the GOA Pacific ocean perch stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for the change in biomass is identified as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the Pacific ocean perch biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Impacts of the spatial/temporal changes should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA Pacific ocean perch are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA Pacific ocean perch are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for the spatial/temporal concentration is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.2 would have insignificant effects on Pacific ocean perch prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for prey availability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the Pacific ocean perch stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.2 would have insignificant effects on Pacific ocean perch habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for habitat suitability and is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected

to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the Pacific ocean perch stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Pacific Ocean Perch

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the GOA Pacific ocean perch stock (Table 4.5-42).

4.7.1.12 Gulf of Alaska Thornyhead Rockfish Alternative 3 Analysis

GOA thornyhead rockfish are described in more detail in Section 3.5.1.12 of this Programmatic SEIS. Thornyhead rockfish is managed as its own stock under the GOA Groundfish FMP under the Tier 3 management category, thus MSSTs are defined for these species.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – Thornyhead Rockfish

Total Biomass

Total (ages 5 through 55+) biomass of GOA thornyheads at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 54,000 mt. Model projections of future total GOA biomasses are shown in Table H.4-37 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that total GOA biomass is expected to remain at 54,000 mt by 2003, then slowly increase to a value of 55,000 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 55,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female GOA thornyheads at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 23,500 mt. Model projections of future GOA spawning biomasses are shown in Table H.4-37 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that GOA spawning biomass is expected to increase to a value of 23,600 mt by 2003, and increasing to 24,300 mt by 2007, with a 2002-2007 average value of 23,900 mt.

Fishing Mortality

The average fishing mortality imposed on the GOA thornyhead stock in 2002 is projected to be 0.032 under current management. Under FMP 3.1, fishing mortality is projected to decrease to 0.025 in 2003 and decrease further to 0.020 in 2007. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.102 which is the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-37 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Thornyhead catch is approximately evenly divided between longliners and trawlers under status quo management. There is nothing about FMP 3.1 that is expected to change this. Longline catches are spatially dispersed along the continental shelf break throughout the GOA (Figure 4.5-1), and temporally dispersed due to the nature of the IFQ sablefish fishery. For example, longline thornyhead catches in 2000 occurred year round, with peaks in April and September which did not exceed 60 mt per week. Trawler catch has been more

concentrated in time, with some catches of 20-40 mt per week happening in late spring and a single large peak of 160 mt per week in 2000 during July, coincident with the rockfish trawl fishery. Between 1997 and 1999, trawl thornyhead catches appear to have become more concentrated in space (Figure 4.5-2). The distribution of thornyheads from surveys did not appear to change over the same time period (Figure 4.5-3). This apparent concentration may be the indirect result of changes in the trawl fisheries for deepwater flatfish and rockfish since thornyheads are not a primary target of trawl fisheries. However, it should be noted that the overall catch of thornyheads is low relative to both the estimated biomass and the ABC, such that this apparent concentration of catch is unlikely to have any negative population effects.

Status Determination

The GOA thornyhead stock is not overfished. At 23,500 mt, spawning stock biomass is expected to be well above both $B_{35\%}$ level (14,681 mt) as well as the $B_{40\%}$ level (16,045 mt) in the year 2002 and will remain above $B_{40\%}$ in all projection years under FMP 3.1.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.1, the mean age of the GOA thornyhead stock in 2007, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-37 of Appendix H), is 10.16 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished GOA stock of 12.67 years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of GOA thornyheads is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Under FMP 3.1, all current management measures would be maintained. The level of habitat disturbance under FMP 1 (and FMP 3.1) does not appear to affect the sustainability of thornyheads either through changes in the genetic structure of the population or changes in reproductive success, as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself above its MSST. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

In the GOA, shortspine thornyheads prey on benthic invertebrates; according to the AFSC food habits database, much of their diet in the 1990s has been composed of shrimp. Thornyheads are rare in the diets of other groundfish, birds, or marine mammals in the GOA according to the present limited information. Therefore, the effects of status quo federal groundfish fisheries on trophic interactions involving GOA thornyheads are expected to be minor. The current levels and distribution of groundfish harvest do not appear to impact prey availability for thornyheads such that it affects the sustainability of the stock as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself above its MSST. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Thornyhead Rockfish

The GOA thornyhead stock appears to be healthy and stable under current management, and catches have generally been below the estimated ABCs because thornyheads are taken as bycatch in other directed fisheries. To the best of our knowledge, thornyheads are widely distributed in the deeper habitats of the GOA, where fishing impacts have historically been low. As long as catches remain at or near the currently observed low levels, as predicted under FMP 3.1, we do not expect any significant population effects to thornyheads (Table 4.5-43).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – Thornyhead Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA thornyhead rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** include past foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries. The removals of thornyhead rockfish that occurred in these fisheries have had a lingering negative effect on the populations (see Section 3.5.1.12).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause thornyhead rockfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of thornyhead rockfish. The IPHC longline fishery is identified as a potential adverse contributor to thornyhead rockfish mortality since they are caught as bycatch in this fishery. However, the State of Alaska shrimp fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since thornyhead rockfish bycatch is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA thornyhead rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** It is not expected that FMP 3.1 will result in any significant adverse impact to these stocks.

- **Persistent Past Effects** include past foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries. Past removals by these fisheries have had a lingering negative effect on the GOA thornyhead rockfish populations (see Section 3.5.1.12).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on change in biomass level are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could

cause thornyhead rockfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the thornyhead rockfish biomass level. A strong Aleutian Low and high water temperatures tend to favor recruitment whereas a weak Aleutian Low and cooler water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.12 and 3.10). The IPHC longline fishery is identified as a potential adverse contributor to the thornyhead rockfish biomass level since they are caught as bycatch in this fishery. The State of Alaska shrimp fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since thornyhead rockfish bycatch is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for the change in biomass level of GOA thornyhead rockfish is rated as insignificant. The spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value for all years. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for the change in genetic structure of the GOA thornyhead rockfish. Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having a persistent past effect on the reproductive success of GOA thornyhead rockfish. Climate changes and regime shifts and corresponding water temperature variation could effect prey availability and habitat suitability, which in combination could effect the reproductive success of the thornyhead rockfish stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of thornyhead rockfish due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic structure and/or the reproductive success of GOA thornyhead rockfish. The IPHC longline fishery removals could be sufficiently concentrated as to alter the genetic structure and reproductive success of GOA thornyhead rockfish populations and is therefore identified as a potential adverse contributor. The State of Alaska shrimp fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since bycatch of thornyhead rockfish is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for the spatial/temporal concentration of the thornyhead rockfish catch is ranked as insignificant. The spatial/temporal distribution of thornyhead rockfish catch is not expected to change significantly. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the GOA thornyhead rockfish is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** include climate changes and regime shifts. Climate changes and regime shifts and corresponding water temperature variation do effect the availability of some prey species (i.e. shrimp); however, studies on benthic invertebrates have not been conducted.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA thornyhead rockfish stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST. The IPHC longline fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since bycatch of GOA thornyhead rockfish prey species is not expected to occur in this fishery. The State of Alaska shrimp fishery is identified as a potential adverse contributor to prey availability since removal of shrimp, the main prey species of GOA thornyhead rockfish, occurs in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for change in prey availability is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA thornyhead rockfish is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for GOA thornyhead rockfish include climate changes and regime shifts.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA thornyhead rockfish stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. The IPHC longline fishery has been identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA thornyhead rockfish habitat suitability. See Section 3.6 for information on the impacts of fishery gear on EFH. The State of Alaska shrimp fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since habitat degradation by the shrimp fishery gear is not expected to occur.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for GOA thornyhead rockfish habitat suitability is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the thornyhead rockfish stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Thornyhead Rockfish

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the GOA thornyhead rockfish (Table 4.5-44).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – Thornyhead Rockfish

Total Biomass

Total (ages 5 through 55+) biomass of GOA thornyheads at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 54,000 mt. Model projections of future total GOA biomasses are shown in Table H.4-37 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that total GOA biomass is expected to remain at 54,000 mt by 2003, then slowly increase to a value of 57,000 mt by 2007, with a 2003-2007 average value of 56,000 mt.

Spawning Biomass

Spawning biomass of female GOA thornyheads at the start of 2002 is estimated to be 23,500 mt. Model projections of future GOA spawning biomasses are shown in Table H.4-37 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that GOA spawning biomass is expected to increase to a value of 23,600 mt by 2004, and increasing to 25,200 mt by 2007, with a 2002-2007 average value of 24,400 mt.

Fishing Mortality

The average fishing mortality imposed on the GOA thornyhead stock in 2002 is projected to be 0.032 under current management. Under FMP 1, fishing mortality is projected to decrease to 0.013 in 2003 and decrease further to 0.012 in 2007. These values are well below the F_{MSY} proxy value of 0.102 which is the rate associated with the OFL (Table H.4-37 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Thornyhead catch is approximately evenly divided between longliners and trawlers under status quo management. There is nothing about FMP 3.2 that is expected to change this. Longline catches are spatially dispersed along the continental shelf break throughout the GOA (Figure 4.5-1), and temporally dispersed due to the nature of the IFQ sablefish fishery. For example, longline thornyhead catches in 2000 occurred year round, with peaks in April and September which did not exceed 60 mt per week. Trawler catch has been more concentrated in time, with some catches of 20-40 mt per week happening in late spring and a single large peak of 160 mt per week in 2000 during July, coincident with the rockfish trawl fishery. Between 1997 and 1999, trawl thornyhead catches appear to have become more concentrated in space Figure 4.5-2). The distribution of thornyheads from surveys did not appear to change over the same time period (Figure 4.5-3). This apparent concentration may be the indirect result of changes in the trawl fisheries for deepwater flatfish and rockfish since thornyheads are not a primary target of trawl fisheries. However, it should be noted that the overall catch of thornyheads is low relative to both the estimated biomass and the ABC, such that this apparent concentration of catch is unlikely to have any negative population effects.

Status Determination

The GOA thornyhead stock is not overfished. At 23,500 mt, spawning stock biomass is expected to be well above both $B_{35\%}$ level (14,681 mt) as well as the $B_{40\%}$ level (16,045 mt) in the year 2002 and will remain above $B_{40\%}$ in all projection years under FMP 3.2.

Age and Size Composition

Under FMP 3.2, the mean age of the GOA thornyhead stock in 2007, as computed in model projections (Table H.4-37 of Appendix H), is 10.35 years. This compares with a mean age in the equilibrium unfished GOA stock of 12.67 years.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of GOA thornyheads is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Under FMP 3.2, all current management measures would be maintained. The level of habitat disturbance under FMP 1 (and FMP 3.2) does not appear to affect the sustainability of thornyheads either through changes in the genetic structure of the population or changes in reproductive success, as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself above its MSST. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under this FMP.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

In the GOA, shortspine thornyheads prey on benthic invertebrates; according to the AFSC food habits database, much of their diet in the 1990s has been composed of shrimp. Thornyheads are rare in the diets of other groundfish, birds, or marine mammals in the GOA according to the present limited information. Therefore, the effects of status quo federal groundfish fisheries on trophic interactions involving GOA thornyheads are expected to be minor. The current levels and distribution of groundfish harvest do not appear to impact prey availability for thornyheads such that it affects the sustainability of the stock as measured by the ability of the stock to maintain itself above its MSST. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change during the next 5 years under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Thornyhead Rockfish

The GOA thornyhead stock appears to be healthy and stable under current management, and catches have generally been below the estimated ABCs because thornyheads are taken as bycatch in other directed fisheries. To the best of our knowledge, thornyheads are widely distributed in the deeper habitats of the GOA, where fishing impacts have historically been low. As long as catches remain at or near the currently observed low levels, as predicted under FMP 3.2, we do not expect any significant population effects to thornyheads (Table 4.5-43).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – Thornyhead Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA thornyhead rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA thornyhead rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below the OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** It is not expected that FMP 3.2 will result in any significant adverse impact to these stocks.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for the change in biomass level of GOA thornyhead rockfish is rated as insignificant. The spawning biomass is above the B_{MSY} value for all years. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is considered insignificant for the stock.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the spatial/temporal concentration of catch are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the spatial/temporal concentration of catch are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for the spatial/temporal concentration of the thornyhead rockfish catch is rated as insignificant. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the GOA thornyhead rockfish is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for change in prey availability is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to jeopardize the ability of the stock to sustain itself above the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the GOA thornyhead rockfish is ranked as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for GOA thornyhead rockfish habitat suitability is considered insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbances are not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the thornyhead rockfish stock to sustain itself at or above the MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Thornyhead Rockfish

Cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability. All the cumulative effects are determined to be insignificant to the GOA thornyhead rockfish (Table 4.5-44).

4.7.1.13 Other Rockfish Alternative 3 Analysis

Rockfish are considered in more detail in Section 3.5.1.13.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Northern Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Reliable estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for this species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of BSAI northern rockfish in 2003 was estimated as 6,400 mt. Projected catches from 2003-2008 are shown in Table H.4-15 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to decrease to 5,300 mt in 2006, then increase to 5,600 mt in 2008. The 2003-2008 average catch is 5,700 mt.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Model projections indicate that the average harvest of 5,700 mt from 2003-2008 occurs largely in the eastern Aleutian Islands (3,100 mt, 55 percent), with 1,200 mt (22 percent) occurring in the central Aleutian Islands and 1,100 mt (19 percent) coming from the western Aleutian Islands. The harvest of northern rockfish in the each of these areas is taken largely in the Atka mackerel fishery.

Status Determination

The catch rates are below the ABC and OFL values for all years. The MSST cannot be determined.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Age and size composition estimates are not available for this species. The sex ratio of BSAI northern rockfish is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Northern Rockfish

An age-structured population model for BSAI northern rockfish is not available, and projections of future catch ABC and OFL levels were made by carrying over the 2002 baseline values into the future. Under these assumptions, BSAI northern rockfish are fished at less than the OFL and the effects of mortality under FMP 3.1 are considered insignificant. Since the MSST is unable to be calculated, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch and the other direct/indirect effects are unknown (Table 4.5-45).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Reliable estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for these stocks.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish in 2003 was estimated as 0.8 kiloton. Projected catches from 2003-2008 are shown in Table H.4-16 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.1, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to range between 0.7 and 0.8 kiloton from 2003-2008, with an average of 0.8 kiloton.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Model projections indicate that the average harvest of 0.8 kiloton from 2003-2008 is relatively evenly spread among the three Aleutian Islands subareas, with between 26 percent and 32 percent of the harvest occurring in each subarea. The harvest in the western and eastern Aleutian Islands occurs largely in the Pacific ocean perch trawl fishery, whereas the harvest in the central Aleutian Islands occurs largely in the Pacific cod longline fishery.

Status Determination

The catch rates are below the ABC and OFL values for all years. The MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Age and size composition estimates are not available for these species. The sex ratio of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

An age-structured population model for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is not available, and projections of future catch ABC and OFL levels were made by carrying over the 2002 baseline values into the future. Under these assumptions, BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish are fished at less than the ABC and effects of mortality under FMP 3.1 are considered insignificant. Since the MSST cannot be determined, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch and the other direct/indirect effects are unknown (Table 4.5-46).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Other Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Reliable estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for these species.

Fishing Mortality

The projected catch of Aleutian Islands other rockfish in 2003 to 2008 ranged from 200 mt to 300 mt, with and average of 300 mt. The projected harvest of EBS other rockfish from 2003 to 2008 was 0.1 kt in each year. Projected catches from 2003-2008 are shown in Tables H.4-13 and H.4-14 of Appendix H. These projections suggest that direct fishing mortality on Other rockfish stocks will be very low relative to the OFL and that such harvest levels will not present any significant impact to the species ability to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

In the Aleutian Islands, 89 percent of the average harvest of 300 mt occurs in the cental and western Aleutian Islands, taken largely in the Atka mackerel and Pacific cod trawl fisheries and the Pacific cod and sablefish longline fisheries. In the EBS, the average catch of 100 mt is taken largely in the Pacific cod and Greenland turbot bottom trawl fisheries and the sablefish and Greenland turbot longline fisheries. We would expect no significant change in the spatial/temporal concentration of catch as a result of reduced Other rockfish TACs.

Status Determination

The fishing mortality rate is below the ABC and OFL for all years. The MSST is unable to be determined.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Age and size composition estimates are not available for these species. Estimated sex ratios are not available for these species.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat related impacts of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude whether existing habitat conditions would undergo any significant change under FMP 3.1.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat suitability impacts, any effect on predator-prey relationships of FMP 3.1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude whether trophic interactions would undergo any significant change as a result of the FMP 3.1 scenario.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Other Rockfish

An age-structured population model for either the EBS or Aleutian Islands other rockfish category is not available, and projections of future catch ABC and OFL levels were made by carrying over the 2002 baseline values into the future. Under these assumptions, BSAI other rockfish are fished at less than the ABC and the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.1 are considered either insignificant or unknown. The spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity (Table 4.5-47).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Northern Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass and Fishing Mortality

Under FMP 3.1 the PSC limits for Pacific halibut are reduced by ten percent. If the GOA northern rockfish are caught in bottom trawl gear with a high bycatch of Pacific halibut, then a reduction in Pacific halibut bycatch could reduce catch of GOA northern rockfish as well. Average fishing mortality during the years 2003-2008 is expected to be less than F_{OFL} (0.066) (Table H.4-35 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

The effects that FMP 3.1 has on the spatial/temporal concentration of northern rockfish catch depends on the decisions made by the NPFMC. The spatial distribution of catch would not be affected by proposed closures, and apportionment of catch among management areas should provide some protection against localized depletion. Concentrating fishery effort into a short season would likely continue unless the NPFMC implemented some "rights-based" management scheme. Under FMP 3.1 the spatial/temporal concentration of fishing effort may also be affected by Pacific halibut bycatch considerations if they substantially change the distribution of fishing effort. Under FMP 3.1, the potential for localized depletion of the stock exists if fishing occurs year after year on localized aggregations of northern rockfish.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.1, the projected B2003 of 42,700 mt is greater than $B_{35\%}$ and consequently the stock is projected to be above its MSST and not projected to be in an overfished condition. The projected B2005 of 40,400 mt is greater than $B_{35\%}$ and consequently the stock is not projected to be approaching an overfished condition.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Under FMP 3.1, the age composition of GOA northern rockfish may be affected by fishing mortality as in FMP 1. Under FMP 3.1, size composition of GOA northern rockfish might change in proportion to the change in age composition. Age and size composition could also change if Pacific halibut bycatch considerations substantially change the distribution of fishing effort. No information is available to suggest that sex ratio would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Under FMP 3.1 damage to epifauna by bottom trawls may negatively impact juvenile northern rockfish habitat.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

There is insufficient information to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Northern Rockfish

Under FMP 3.1, average fishing mortality during the years 2003 - 2008 is expected to be less than or equal to F_{OFL}. Consequently fishing mortality is believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability. Under FMP 3.1, the stock is projected to sustain itself at or above MSST. Consequently change in biomass is believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability. Additionally, because the stock is projected to sustain itself at or above MSST, the direct effects of spatial/temporal concentration of catch on change in genetic integrity and reproductive success, as well as the indirect effects of both the change in prey availability and the change in habitat suitability are believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability (Table 4.5-48).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

No projections are possible for these two parameters, as shortraker/rougheye are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 species, with insufficient information to compute either parameter.

Fishing Mortality

FMP 3.1 is more precautionary in its approach than FMP 1, FMP 2.1, and FMP 2.2. However, for most measures in regards to shortraker/rougheye it remains very similar to FMP 1 and the baseline situation. One would therefore expect the catch projections for shortraker/rougheye in this bookend would be very similar to those in FMP 1. The projections; however, are consistently higher for FMP 3.1, which does not appear reasonable (Table H.4-34 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Whether this bookend would have substantial effects on the spatial or temporal concentration of shortraker/rougheye catch would somewhat depend on decisions made by the NPFMC after the bookend was implemented. ABCs would still be geographically apportioned amongst management areas, which would continue to provide some protection against localized depletion of the resource. IFQs and fishing cooperatives may be established "as needed", but since specific recommendations concerning such "rights-based" management are not included in the FMP, it is difficult to evaluate how they would impact shortraker/rougheye. If the NPFMC decided to not establish IFQs and/or cooperatives for trawlers, the shortraker/rougheye trawl catch would continue to be concentrated into relatively short open seasons. Similar to the baseline and FMP 1, this would increase the risk of possible overfishing because of the difficulty of managing a short, compressed fishery.

Status Determination

The catch rates are below the ABC and OFL values. The MSST cannot be determined.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

No projections are possible for these two parameters, as shortraker/rougheye are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 species, with insufficient information to compute either parameter. There is no information on the sex ratio of shortraker/rougheye, although sex ratio for many other species of Sebastes has been reported to be approximately 50:50. How the sex ratio may be affected by FMP 3.1 is unknown.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Similar to FMP 1 and the baseline situation in past years, this FMP may impact habitat for shortraker/rougheye because it closes the eastern GOA to trawling. This closure prevents damage to the benthic environment in the eastern GOA because bottom trawls cannot be used. Although little is known about the habitat preferences of shortraker/rougheye, an undamaged benthic habitat may benefit these species. For example, observations from a manned submersible in the eastern GOA have found shortraker and/or rougheye rockfish associated with boulders along steep slopes (Krieger and Ito 1999) and with colonies of Primnoa coral (Krieger and Wing 2002). The eastern GOA trawl closure presumably causes a reduction in the alteration or destruction of these habitats, which may have a positive effect on shortraker/rougheye in this region.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

Pacific cod and to a lesser extent walleye pollock are species that are known to prey on shrimp, a major prey item of rougheye rockfish, so any changes in their abundance as a result of FMP 2.2 hypothetically could affect the food supply of shortraker/rougheye. To protect Steller sea lions, FMP 3.1 has two measures that could reduce the catch and increase the abundance of Pacific cod and walleye pollock: fishing closures around sea lion rookeries, and a $B_{20\%}$ fishing rule for two species. However, whether a change in abundance of Pacific cod or walleye pollock would actually affect the food supply for shortraker/rougheye is unknown, as there is no quantitative information on trophic interactions between all these species. Moreover, shortraker and rougheye rockfish reside in deeper depths than Pacific cod or walleye pollock, so they may not be competing for the same spatial aggregations of food.

There is no documentation of predation on either shortraker or rougheye rockfish. Consequently, it is not possible to determine how changes in predator abundance as a result of FMP 3.1 would affect these rockfish. Presumably, larger fishes such as Pacific halibut that are known to prey on other rockfish may also prey on rougheye rockfish, but adult shortraker rockfish are so large that they probably have few predators. Predator effects would likely be more important on juveniles of either species.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

The effects of FMP 3.1 on shortraker/rougheye in the GOA are summarized in Table 4.5-49.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Slope Rockfish

The average exploitable biomass for the shortraker/rougheye and other slope rockfish groups are placed in Tier 5 where ABC is determined by F = 0.75M. Sharpchin are assessed under Tier 4 where OFL is calculated by F = M.

Total and Spawning Biomass

No projections are possible for these two parameters, as slope rockfish species are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 fish, with insufficient information to compute either parameter.

Fishing Mortality

FMP bookend 3.1 is more precautionary in its approach than FMPs 1, 2.1, and 2.2. However, for most measures in regards to slope rockfish it remains very similar to the baseline FMP 1. For example, the eastern GOA trawl closure is retained in this bookend, which means most of the GOA population of slope rockfish will not be vulnerable to fishing. The model projections for FMP 3.1; however, show ABCs much less than those for FMP 1, whereas the catches for FMP 3.1 are a little higher than those for FMP 1. Therefore, the model results do not seem plausible (Table H.4-31 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

The main spatial effect of this bookend on slope rockfish would be caused by the bookend's retention of the eastern GOA trawl closure, which would mean most of the GOA population of slope rockfish would not be vulnerable to fishing. If this bookend was implemented, the only slope rockfish catch would be taken by trawl west of the closure area and by longline mostly in the eastern GOA. There have been no studies to determine stock structure for any species of slope rockfish, and it is unknown if subpopulations exist. However, because most of the biomass of slope rockfish occurs in the eastern GOA, localized depletion is unlikely under this FMP FMP. Whether this bookend would have much effect on the temporal concentration of slope rockfish catch would depend on decisions made by the NPFMC after the bookend was implemented. FMP 3.1 states that IFQs and fishing cooperatives may be established "as needed", but since specific recommendations concerning such "rights-based" management are not included in the FMP, it is difficult to evaluate how they would impact slope rockfish. If the NPFMC decided to not establish IFQs and/or cooperatives for rockfish trawlers, most of the slope rockfish catch could continue to be concentrated into a relatively short open season. Similar to the baseline FMP 1, this would increase the risk of possible overfishing because of the difficulty of managing a short, compressed fishery.

Status Determination

No projections are possible for the fishing mortality rate or MSST, as slope rockfish species are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 fish, with insufficient information to compute either parameter.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Age and size composition estimates are not available for these species. There is no information on the sex ratio of slope rockfish, although sex ratio for many other species of Sebastes has been reported to be approximately 50:50. How the sex ratio may be affected by FMP 3.1 is unknown.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Similar to FMP 1 and the baseline situation in past years, this FMP greatly impacts habitat for slope rockfish because it closes the eastern GOA to trawling. This creates a de facto no-take zone or refugium for slope rockfish in this area, as trawls are generally the only effective gear for capturing most of these species. Nearly all the biomass of slope rockfish is found in the eastern GOA, which means the trawl closure in this region protects most of the GOA population from any fishing pressure.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

No studies have been done in Alaska to determine the food habits for any of the slope rockfish species. Many of the abundant species, such as sharpchin, harlequin, and redstripe rockfish, are relatively small in size and may be plankton-feeders, but this is conjecture. There is also no documentation of predation on slope rockfish, although larger fishes such as Pacific halibut that are known to prey on other rockfish presumably also prey on slope rockfish. Because of this lack of information, the effect of FMP 3.1 on predator-prey relationships for slope rockfish is unknown.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Slope Rockfish

The effects of FMP 3.1 on slope rockfish in the GOA are summarized in Table 4.5-50.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Pelagic Shelf Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

No projections are possible for these two parameters, as PSR species are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 fish and an age-structured model has not been finalized for dusky rockfish.

Fishing Mortality

This FMP is more precautionary in its approach than FMPs 1, 2.1, and 2.2. However, for most measures in regards to PSR it remains very similar to FMP 1 and the baseline situation. One measure in FMP 3.1 that could affect catch of PSR is that PSC limits for Pacific halibut are reduced 10 percent. In at least one instance in recent years, the PSR fishery has been closed early with substantial TAC remaining so that excessive bycatch of halibut would be prevented. Hence, if FMP 3.1 were adopted, an indirect effect might be to reduce catches of PSR if means were not found to control or prevent Pacific halibut bycatch. The model projections for FMP 3.1 show catches about 25 percent less than those for FMP 1, which may be plausible given the reduced PSC limits for Pacific halibut (Table H.4-32 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Whether this bookend would have substantial effects on the spatial or temporal concentration of PSR catch would somewhat depend on decisions made by the NPFMC after the bookend was implemented. ABCs would still be geographically apportioned amongst management areas, which would continue to provide some protection against localized depletion of the resource. IFQs and fishing cooperatives may be established "as needed", but since specific recommendations concerning such "rights-based" management are not included in the FMP, it is difficult to evaluate how they would impact PSR. If the NPFMC decided to not establish IFQs and/or cooperatives for rockfish trawlers, the PSR fishery could continue to be concentrated into a relatively short open season. Similar to the baseline, this would increase the risk of possible overfishing because of the difficulty of managing a short, compressed fishery.

Status Determination

The catch rates are below the ABC and OFL values. The MSST cannot be determined for this stock.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

No projections are possible for these two parameters, as PSR species are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 fish and an age-structured model has not been finalized for dusky rockfish. There is no information on the sex ratio of PSR, although sex ratio for many other species of Sebastes has been reported to be approximately 50:50. How the sex ratio may be affected by FMP 3.1 is unknown.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Similar to Alternative 1 and the baseline situation in past years, FMP 3.1 impacts habitat for PSR because it retains the eastern GOA trawl closure. This creates a de facto no-take zone or refugium for PSR in this area, as trawls are generally the only effective gear for capturing these species. Although biomass estimates from trawl surveys indicate that the trawl closure area in the eastern GOA only contains about 10-15 percent of the Gulf-wide biomass of dusky biomass, this is still large enough that it may provide enhanced protection to the dusky rockfish resource. Use of refugia as a conservation measure could be particularly effective for rockfish species, as most are generally believed to be sedentary in nature and not undergo extensive migrations. The closed areas may allow increased survival of larger and older fish that produce significantly more eggs and larvae to replenish the Gulf-wide population. The trawl closure also prevents damage to the benthic environment in the eastern GOA because bottom trawls cannot be used. Although little is known about the habitat preferences of PSR, an undamaged benthic habitat likely provides a benefit to these species. For example, observations from manned submersibles in the eastern GOA have found adult dusky rockfish associated with colonies of Primnoa coral (Krieger and Wing 2002) and with large vase-type sponges. Prevention of possible damage by bottom trawls to these "living substrates" may increase the amount of protective cover available to dusky rockfish to escape predation and thus have a positive impact on the stocks. Juvenile dusky rockfish may also be associated with epifauna such as corals or sponges that provide structural relief on the bottom. If so, reducing the damage to this epifauna by bottom trawls may increase survival of juvenile fish.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

The major prey of dusky rockfish appears to be euphausiids, based on the limited food information available for this species (Yang 1993). Euphausiids are also the major prey of walleye pollock, which means dusky rockfish and walleye pollock may be competing for the same food resource. Thus, any measures in FMP 3.1 that affect the commercial catch of walleye pollock could have an subsequent indirect effect on dusky rockfish by increasing or decreasing the amount of euphausiids available to dusky rockfish. To protect Steller sea lions, FMP 3.1 (similar to FMP 1 and the baseline situation in past years) has two measures that may reduce catch of walleye pollock: fishing closures around sea lion rookeries, and a $B_{20\%}$ fishing rule for walleye pollock. Hypothetically, these two measures could increase the abundance of walleye pollock, resulting in the consumption of more euphausiids and having an adverse effect on the food supply for dusky rockfish. How adverse this effect would really be; however, is unknown, as there is little or no quantitative information on trophic interactions between dusky rockfish and walleye pollock or data on whether they even feed on the same spatial aggregations of euphausiids.

There is no documentation of predation on dusky rockfish. Consequently, it is not possible to determine how changes in predator abundance as a result of FMP 3.1 would affect dusky rockfish. Presumably, larger fishes such as Pacific halibut that are known to prey on other rockfish may also prey on adult dusky rockfish, but it unknown what impact this predation has on stock condition. Predator effects would likely be more important on juvenile dusky rockfish.

Summary of Effects of 3.1 – GOA Pelagic Shelf Rockfish

The effects of FMP 3.1 on PSR in the GOA are summarized in Table 4.5-51.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Demersal Shelf Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Reliable total and spawning biomass statistics are not available for demersal shelf rockfish species.

Fishing Mortality

Under this example FMP, there would be few effects on DSR species in the short term, and for all intensive purposes this management plan would be similar to the current GOA FMP. As described previously for FMP 1, DSR species are managed conservatively to reduce the risk of overfishing this assemblage. The 2003 OFL has been set at 540 mt (NPFMC 2002 GOA groundfish SAFE Report). The 2003 TAC was set equal to the ABC, or 390 mt; so management of DSR in the eastern GOA already complies with this FMP 3.1 requirement. Over the long term, this FMP would initiate the collection of scientific information necessary to specify a MSST for DSR. Currently DSR fall into Tier 4 and no minimum stock size threshold exists for this species assemblage. Obtaining the information necessary to elevate DSR into a higher Tier and specifying MSST would certainly benefit DSR species and provide opportunities for refining management measures to more fully achieve policy objectives.

DSR species are taken in a small directed fishery with hook and line gear and as bycatch in the halibut longline fishery. Reported catch of DSR has been relatively constant over the last 5 years with landings ranging from 226 mt to 363 mt in large part due to very conservative management practices (Table H.4-33 of Appendix H). Estimated bycatch mortality of DSR in the halibut fishery has ranged about 130 mt to 355 mt annually. A DSR bycatch limit (10 percent) is established during the halibut season to limit mortality of DSR in this fishery. ADF&G requires full retention of DSR in state waters and the NPFMC has also recently approved a management measure that requires full retention of DSR species. Once approved by NOAA Fisheries, the measure will improve catch statistics and reduce discards and waste. These measures would continue in FMP 3.1.

Under FMP 3.1, we expect both the TAC and reported landings to remain stable at present levels. A more precautionary management policy will likely have no significant impact on the ability of DSR to sustain current population levels. Fishing mortality will remain below the OFL under this FMP.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Although management of this assemblage has been conservative, and overall the population appears stable, a decline in the density estimates in the Fairweather Grounds may be an indication that localized overfishing is occurring (O'Connell *et al.* 2002). The TAC for the eastern GOA is partitioned by management district based on biomass density and known habitat. The current harvest strategy indicates that 2 percent of the exploitable biomass is taken per year and that this level of exploitation is sustainable. However, fishing effort on the Fairweather Grounds appears to be concentrated in areas of best habitat and high density and it may be that local overfishing occurs. The question is whether such potential for localized overfishing would continue under FMP 3.1. The answer is that it could, but the probability is reduced due to the likelihood that TAC will be adjusted downward as better information is obtained on DSR bycatch. Improved scientific information on DSR species would result in improved management that could lead to catch restrictions or

other measures designed to prevent localized overfishing. It is presumed that a more precautionary management policy would provide benefits to DSR. As a result, we conclude that FMP 3.1 would generate no significant adverse impact on DSR stocks.

Status Determination

The MSST cannot be determined for this stock complex.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Age and size composition data is not available for GOA DSR species. The sex ratio of GOA DSR species is unknown.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat suitability impacts of FMP 3.1, such as adverse effects to spawning habitat, nursery grounds, benthic structures, as a result of fishing, would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient at the present time to conclude that existing habitat suitability indices would undergo any significant change under FMP 3.1. However, FMP 3.1 would initiate a federal Marine Protected Area program and it is likely that certain areas of the eastern GOA would be candidates for MPA designation. Such a program, by design, could mitigate adverse effects of fishing by protecting areas important to DSR species.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat suitability indices, any effects to predator-prey relationships of FMP 3.1 management would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that predator-prey relationships would undergo any significant change under FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – GOA Demersal Shelf Rockfish

An age-structured population model for DSR rockfish is not used for DSR. Projections of future catch ABC and OFL levels were made by carrying forward the 2002 baseline values into the future. Under these assumptions, DSR rockfish stocks remain stable, are fished at less than the ABC in the eastern GOA, and the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.1 are considered either insignificant or unknown (Table 4.5-52).

Additional information is needed to determine whether current abundance levels are truly sustainable over the long term, including improved time series of catch (and bycatch) by species, and age and size composition data. FMP 3.1 would prioritize and initiate a research program that would address the data limitations described above. Better estimates of important life history parameters including growth rates, maturity schedule, and natural mortality rate would likely result in improved management and greater confidence that current mortality levels are not adversely affecting DSR.

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Northern Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI northern rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Due to large harvest rates and the longevity of rockfish, past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having had a negative persistent past effect on BSAI northern rockfish (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause northern rockfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of northern rockfish. The IPHC longline fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since bycatch of BSAI northern rockfish is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of BSAI northern rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the effect of changes in biomass level is rated as unknown since the MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Due to large harvest rates and the longevity of rockfish, past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having had a negative persistent past effect on BSAI northern rockfish (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass level are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause northern rockfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the northern rockfish biomass level; however, it is unknown whether warmer water temperatures will favor or reduce recruitment. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10). The IPHC longline fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor since bycatch of BSAI northern rockfish species is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI northern rockfish, but the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for the change in genetic structure of BSAI northern rockfish. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as having a potential beneficial/negative effect on BSAI northern rockfish (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and Section 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of northern rockfish due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. However, climate changes and regime shifts are not expected to be sufficient to alter the genetic sub-population structure of northern rockfish. Marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic sub-population structure and/or the reproductive success of BSAI northern rockfish. The IPHC longline fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor to the genetic structure and reproductive success of the other rockfish species since bycatch of this species is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect .** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the northern rockfish catch; however, this effect is unknown since the MSST is not possible to be determined.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the BSAI northern rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as persistent past effects for the change in prey availability of the BSAI northern rockfish stock. The actual effect of climate changes and regime shifts on northern rockfish prey availability is unknown, but could have had a potential positive or negative effect. See Section 3.5.1.13 and 3.10 for more information on climate changes and regime shifts.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI northern rockfish stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to maintain current population levels. The IPHC longline fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor since it is unlikely that bycatch of northern rockfish prey species occurs in this fishery. See Section 3.5.1.13 for more information on the trophic interactions of BSAI northern rockfish species.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI northern rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI northern rockfish include climate changes and regime shifts. The actual effects of climate changes and regime shifts on habitat suitability are unknown, but could have a potential beneficial or adverse effect. The past foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries are identified as having a past adverse effect on habitat suitability, largely due to the intense bottom trawling that has occurred in northern rockfish species habitat. The IPHC longline fishery has also been identified as having had an adverse effect on northern rockfish species habitat suitability, possibly having disrupted northern rockfish species spawning and/or rearing habitats. See Section 3.5.1.13 for more information on the past events that have effected northern rockfish habitat suitability.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI northern rockfish stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. The IPHC longline fisheries have also been identified as having a potential adverse effect on the northern rockfish habitat suitability. These fisheries are expected to continue into the future and could disrupt northern rockfish species spawning and/or rearing habitats.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in habitat suitability; however, the effect is unknown since the MSST is unable to be determined. It is unknown whether the combined effects will make the northern rockfish species vulnerable to spawning and rearing habitat disturbances due to fishing gear.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Northern Rockfish

While cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-53).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Due to large harvest rates and the longevity of rockfish, past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having had a negative persistent past effect on BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause shortraker/rougheye rockfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of shortraker/rougheye rockfish. The IPHC longline fishery and the State of Alaska shrimp fishery are identified as non-contributing factors since bycatch of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is not expected to occur in these fisheries.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

<u>Change in Biomass Level</u>

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the effect of changes in biomass level is rated as unknown since the MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Due to large harvest rates and the longevity of rockfish, past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having had a negative persistent past effect on BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass level are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause shortraker/rougheye rockfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the shortraker/rougheye rockfish biomass level; however, it is unknown whether warmer water temperatures will favor or reduce recruitment. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10). The IPHC longline fishery and the State of Alaska shrimp fishery are identified as a non-contributing factors since bycatch of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish species is not expected to occur in these fisheries.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish, but the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

<u>Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch</u>

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for the change in genetic structure of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as having a potential beneficial/negative effect on BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and Section 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of shortraker/ rougheye rockfish due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. However, climate changes and regime shifts are not expected to be sufficient to alter the genetic sub-population structure of shortraker/rougheye rockfish. Marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic sub-population structure and/or the reproductive success of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish. The IPHC longline fishery and State of Alaska shrimp fishery have been identified as non-contributing factors to the genetic structure and reproductive success of the other rockfish species since bycatch of this species is not expected to occur in these fisheries.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the shortraker/rougheye rockfish catch; however, this effect is unknown since the MSST is not possible to be determined.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as persistent past effects for the change in prey availability of the BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish stock. The actual effect of climate changes and regime shifts on shortraker/rougheye rockfish prey availability is unknown, but could have had a potential positive or negative effect. See Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10 for more information on climate changes and regime shifts.

- **Reasonable Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to maintain current population levels. The IPHC longline fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor since it is unlikely that bycatch of shortraker/rougheye rockfish prey species occurs in this fishery. The State of Alaska shrimp fishery is identified as a potential adverse contributor to BSAI shortraker/rougheye prey availability since shrimp is on e of the main prey species of rougheye rockfish. See Section 3.5.1.13 for more information on the trophic interactions of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish species.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish include climate changes and regime shifts. The actual effects of climate changes and regime shifts on habitat suitability are unknown, but could have a potential beneficial or adverse effect. The past foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries are identified as having a past adverse effect on habitat suitability, largely due to the intense bottom trawling that has occurred in shortraker/rougheye rockfish species habitat. The IPHC longline fishery has also been identified as having had an adverse effect on shortraker/ rougheye rockfish species habitat suitability, possibly having disrupted shortraker/rougheye rockfish species spawning and/or rearing habitats. The State of Alaska shrimp fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor to shortraker/rougheye rockfish habitat suitability since habitat degradation by shrimp fishery gear is not expected to occur. See Section 3.5.1.13 for more information on the past events that have effected shortraker/rougheye rockfish habitat suitability.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse effect since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. The IPHC longline fisheries have also been identified as having a potential adverse effect on the shortraker/rougheye rockfish habitat suitability. These fisheries are expected to continue into the future and could disrupt shortraker/rougheye rockfish species spawning and/or rearing habitats.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown since the MSST is unable to be determined. It is unknown whether the combined effects will make the shortraker/rougheye rockfish species vulnerable to spawning and rearing habitat disturbances due to fishing gear.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

While cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-54).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Other Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI other rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those considered for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those considered for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for mortality of BSAI other rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are below OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the effect of changes in biomass level is unknown since the MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass level are the same as those indicated for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass level are the same as those indicated for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI other rockfish, but is the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal external and external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is rated as unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for spatial/temporal characteristics of BSAI other rockfish catch.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success and genetic structure of other rockfish are the same as those considered for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the other rockfish catch, but this effect is unknown since it is not possible to calculate the MSST. However, the spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery is not expected to change significantly.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the BSAI other rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those described for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those described for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for the change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI other rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those considered for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish under this FMP.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those considered for BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish under this FMP.

- **Cumulative Effect** of the combined FMP indirect effects and the external effects is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect will make the other rockfish species vulnerable to spawning and rearing habitat disturbances due to fishing gear.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Other Rockfish

While cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-55).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – GOA Northern Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA northern rockfish stock is insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the past foreign fisheries are identified for the GOA northern rockfish stock. Large removals of northern rockfish occurred in the past and there appears to be a lingering effect on the GOA northern rockfish populations (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fishery has not been identified as a contributing factor since bycatch is this fishery has already been accounted for by domestic groundfish management. Marine pollution is identified as having a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to northern rockfish mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA northern rockfish is rated as insignificant. Northern rockfish are fished at less than the OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

<u>Change in Biomass</u>

- **Internal Effects.** Change in biomass of the GOA northern rockfish stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** of the past foreign fisheries is identified for the GOA northern rockfish stock. Large removals of northern rockfish occurred in the past and there appears to be a lingering effect on the GOA northern rockfish populations (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Bycatch in the IPHC longline fishery has already been accounted for by domestic groundfish management. Marine pollution is identified as having a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as making beneficial or adverse contributions to northern rockfish change in biomass levels as a function of change in reproductive success (see below).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for the change in biomass is identified as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the northern rockfish biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

<u>Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch</u>

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Impacts of the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA northern rockfish should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for change in genetic structure . However, there are lingering past effects due to climate changes and regime shifts. See Section 3.5.1.13 for change in reproductive success.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As noted above, the IPHC longline fishery has already been accounted for by domestic groundfish management and is not expected to contribute to changes in genetic structure or reproductive success of northern rockfish. Marine pollution is identified as having a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributor to reproductive success since changes in climate can effect prey availability and/or habitat suitability which in turn can effect recruitment. The magnitude and direction of the change in reproductive success with water temperatures is currently unknown. Climate changes and regime shifts are not considered to be contributors to change in genetic structure.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA northern rockfish is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.1 would have an insignificant effect on northern rockfish prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past climate changes and regime shifts are likely to have had lingering effects (both benficial and adverse) on northern rockfish prey species (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fishery has not been identified as a contributing factor since northern rockfish prey species bycatch is not expected to occur. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as making potential beneficial or adverse contributions on prey availability, although the magnitude and the direction of change in relation to strong and weak Aleutian Low systems are unknown. Marine pollution has also been identified as a reasonably future external contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to sustain itself above its MSST.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for prey availability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the northern rockfish stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.1 would have an insignificant effect on northern rockfish habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on habitat suitability identified for GOA northern rockfish stocks include past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries, IPHC longline fishery and climate changes and regime shifts (see Section 3.5.1.13). Intense bottom trawling on northern rockfish habitat in the past fisheries

likely disrupted spawning and/or rearing habitats in areas of the GOA. It is possible that some of these areas have not recovered from the intense efforts. The IPHC longline fisheries have also been identified as having negative effects on northern rockfish habitat, although these effects are not expected to have been as intense as those effects associated with trawl gear. See Section 3.6 for additional information on the effects of trawling on benthic habitat. Climate changes and regime shifts have had both positive and negative effects on northern rockfish habitat.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fishery has been identified as a adverse contributing factor since the fishery gear could disrupt spawning and/or rearing habitats. Although, as state above, the impacts associated with longline gear are not as significant as those associated with trawl gear. Impacts on habitat from of the climate changes and regime shifts on the GOA northern rockfish stock are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributors, although the magnitude and direction of the change in relation to strong and weak Aleutian Low systems are unknown. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contributing factor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for habitat suitability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the northern rockfish stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Northern Rockfish

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the GOA northern rockfish stock (Table 4.5-56).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – GOA Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

<u>Mortality</u>

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Due to large harvest rates and the longevity of rockfish, past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having had a negative persistent past effect on GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish stocks (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause shortraker/rougheye rockfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of shortraker/rougheye rockfish. The IPHC longline

fishery and State of Alaska shrimp fishery are identified as non-contributing factors since bycatch of rockfish species is not expected to occur in these fisheries.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the effect of changes in biomass level is unknown since the MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Due to large harvest rates and the longevity of rockfish, past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having had a negative persistent past effect on GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish stocks (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass level are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause shortraker/rougheye rockfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the shortraker/rougheye rockfish biomass level; however, it is unknown whether warmer water temperatures will favor or reduce recruitment. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10). The IPHC longline fishery and State of Alaska shrimp are identified as non-contributing factors to GOA slope rockfish biomass level since bycatch is not expected to occur in these fisheries.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish, but the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** The spatial/ temporal characteristics of GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish under FMP 3.1 are unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects have been identified for the change in genetic structure of GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish; however, climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having had potential positive or negative effects on shortraker/rougheye rockfish reproductive success. Climate changes and regime shifts influence prey availability and habitat uitability which in combination effect reproductive success (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish genetic structure and reproductive success since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as non-contributing factors to genetic structure; however, could effect reproductive success by driving changes in prey availability and habitat suitability. The IPHC longline fishery and the State of Alaska shrimp fishery are identified as non-contributing factors to the change in genetic structure and reproductive success of GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish since bycatch in these fisheries is unlikely to occur.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for the spatial/temporal characteristics of the GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish complex is possible; however, the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals will occur in a localized manner such that it will lead to a detectable reduction in genetic diversity and reproductive success of the GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish complex.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The change in prey availability under FMP 3.1 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having had positive or negative effects on shortraker/rougheye rockfish prey availability (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to shortraker/rougheye rockfish prey availability since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality such that the ability of the stock complex to maintain itself at current population levels is jeopardized. Climate changes and regimes shifts are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributors to prey availability (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10). The IPHC longline fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor to shortraker/rougheye rockfish prey availability since bycatch of shortraker/rougheye rockfish prey species is not expected to occur in this fishery. The State of Alaska shrimp fishery is identified as a potential adverse contributor to shortraker/rougheye rockfish prey availability since shrimp is a main prey item of rougheye rockfish.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability of the GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish; however, the effect is unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** The change in habitat suitability is determined to be unknown under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries, and the IPHC longline fisheries have been identified as having past persistent negative effects on GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish habitat due to the impacts caused by fishery gear. Climate changes and regime shifts have

also been identified as having past positive or negative effects on GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish habitat suitability (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse contributor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. Climate changes and regime shifts could make a potential beneficial or adverse contribution to shortraker/rougheye rockfish habitat suitability. See Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10 for more information on climate changes and regime shifts. The IPHC longline fishery has been identified as a potential adverse contributor to shortraker/rougheye rockfish habitat suitability due to impacts from fishery gear. The State of Alaska shrimp fishery is a non-contributing factor since habitat degradation from shrimp fishery gear is not expected to occur. See Section 3.6 for more information on the impacts of fishery gear on EFH.

- **Cumulative Effect** Although a cumulative effect is possible for habitat suitability of GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish, the effect is currently unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

While cumulative effects are possible for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-57).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – GOA Slope Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA other slope rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Due to large harvest rates and the longevity of rockfish, past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries and State of Alaska groundfish fisheries have been identified as having had a negative persistent past effect on GOA other slope rockfish stocks (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to the potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause other slope rockfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of other slope rockfish. The State of Alaska groundfish fisheries is identified as a non-contributing factor since catch and bycatch of slope rockfish species is already accounted for by the domestic groundfish fishery management. The IPHC longline fishery is also identified as a non-contributing factor since bycatch of slope rockfish species is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA other slope rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the effect of changes in biomass level is unknown since the MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Due to large harvest rates and the longevity of rockfish, past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries have been identified as having had a negative persistent past effect on GOA other slope rockfish stocks (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass level are indicated due to potential adverse effects of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause other slope rockfish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse effects on the other slope rockfish biomass level; however, it is unknown whether warmer water temperatures will favor or reduce recruitment. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10. The State of Alaska groundfish fisheries are identified as non-contributing factors to GOA slope rockfish biomass level. Although catch and bycatch do occur in these fisheries, the removals are already accounted for by the domestic groundfish fishery management.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA other slope rockfish, but the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** The spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA slope rockfish under FMP 3.1 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects have been identified for the change in genetic structure of GOA slope rockfish; however, climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having had potential positive or negative effects on slope rockfish reproductive success. Climate changes and regime shifts influence prey availability and habitat suitability which in combination effect reproductive success (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA slope rockfish genetic structure and reproductive success since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic

structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as non-contributing factors to genetic structure; however, could effect reproductive success by driving changes in prey availability and habitat suitability. The State of Alaska groundfish fishery is identified as a non-contributing factor to the change in genetic structure and reproductive success of GOA slope rockfish. Although catch and bycatch of slope rockfish species occurs in these fisheries, they are not expected to contribute to localized depletion such that it leads to a detectable reduction in genetic diversity or reproductive success. The IPHC longline fishery is also identified as a non-contributing factor since bycatch of slope rockfish species is not expected to occur in this fishery.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for the spatial/temporal characteristics of the GOA slope rockfish complex is possible; however, the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals will occur in a localized manner such that it will lead to a detectable reduction in genetic diversity and reproductive success of the GOA slope rockfish complex.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The change in prey availability under FMP 3.1 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having had positive or negative effects on slope rockfish prey availability (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to slope rockfish prey availability since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality such that the ability of the stock complex to maintain itself at current population levels is jeopardized. Climate changes and regimes shifts are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributors to prey availability (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10). The State of Alaska groundfish fishery and the IPHC longline fishery are identified as non-contributing factors to slope rockfish prey availability since bycatch of slope rockfish prey species is not expected to occur in these fisheries.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability of the GOA slope rockfish; however, the effect is unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** The change in habitat suitability is determined to be unknown under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries, State of Alaska groundfish fisheries and the IPHC longline fisheries have been identified as having past persistent negative effects on GOA slope rockfish habitat due to the impacts caused by fishery gear. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having past positive or negative effects on GOA slope rockfish habitat suitability (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse contributor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. Climate changes and regime shifts could make a potential beneficial or adverse contribution to slope rockfish habitat suitability. See Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10 for more information on climate changes and regime shifts. The State of Alaska groundfish fishery and the IPHC longline fishery have been identified as potential adverse contributors to slope rockfish habitat suitability due to impacts from fishery gear. See Section 3.6 for more information on the impacts of fishery gear on EFH.

- **Cumulative Effect** Although a cumulative effect is possible for habitat suitability of GOA slope rockfish, the effect is currently unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Slope Rockfish

While cumulative effects are possible for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-58).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – GOA Pelagic Shelf Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the mortality of the GOA PSR complex is insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Removals by past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are identified as having a lingering negative effect on the GOA PSR population (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska shrimp fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor to GOA PSR mortality since bycatch in this fishery is not expected to occur. Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA PSR mortality since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock complex to maintain current population levels is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to PSR mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA PSR, is rated as insignificant. PSR are expected to be fished at levels below the OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fisheries on the biomass level under FMP 3.1 is unknown since the MSST cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Removals by past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are identified as having a lingering negative effect on the GOA DSR population (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska shrimp and fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor to GOA PSR biomass levels since bycatch in this fishery is not expected to occur. Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA PSR mortality since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could impact biomass to the point that the capacity of the stock complex to maintain current population levels is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to PSR mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for change in biomass; however, the effect is unknown since total and spawning biomass levels and MSST are currently unavailable.

<u>Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch</u>

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA PSR under FMP 3.1 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects have been identified for the change in genetic structure of GOA PSR; however, climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having had potential positive or negative effects on PSR reproductive success. Climate changes and regime shifts influence prey availability and habitat suitability which in combination effect reproductive success (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska shrimp and fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor to GOA PSR genetic structure and reproductive success since bycatch in this fishery is not expected to occur. Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA PSR genetic structure and reproductive success since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as non-contributing factors to genetic structure; however, could effect reproductive success by driving changes in prey availability and habitat suitability.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect of the spatial/temporal characteristics of the GOA PSR complex is possible; however, the effect is unknown.

<u>Change in Prey Availability</u>

- **Internal Effects.** The change in prey availability of GOA PSR under FMP 3.1 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having had positive or negative effects on PSR prey availability (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska shrimp fishery has been identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA PSR prey availability. The catch of shrimp in the shrimp fishery is expected to continue in the future. Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to PSR prey availability since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality such that the ability of the stock complex to maintain itself at current population levels is jeopardized. Climate changes and regimes shifts are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributors to prey availability (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability of the GOA PSR; however, the effect is unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** The change in habitat suitability of GOA PSR under FMP 3.1 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries have been identified as having past persisting negative effects on GOA PSR habitat due to the impacts caused by fishery gear. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having past positive or negative effects on GOA PSR habitat suitability (see Sections 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska shrimp fishery has been identified as a non-contributing factor to GOA PSR habitat suitability since the gear associated with this fishery is not expected to cause a significant impact to the benthic habitat. See Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.6 for more information on the effects of fishery gear on EFH. Marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse contributor since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. Climate changes and regime shifts could make a potential beneficial or adverse contribution to DSR habitat suitability. See Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10 for more information on climate changes and regime shifts.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Although a cumulative effect is possible for habitat suitability of GOA PSR, the effect is currently unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Pelagic Shelf Rockfish

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, the effects are unknown for all except mortality which is determined to be insignificant for GOA DSR (Table 4.5-59).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – GOA Demersal Shelf Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA DSR complex is insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Removals by past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are identified as having a lingering negative effect on the GOA DSR population (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska herring, shrimp and groundfish fisheries and the IPHC longline fishery have been identified as non-contributing factors to GOA DSR mortality since catch/bycatch in these fisheries is already accounted for by the domestic fishery management levels or bycatch is not expected to occur. Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA DSR mortality since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to the point that the capacity of the stock complex to maintain current population levels is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to DSR mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA DSR is rated as insignificant. DSR are expected to be fished at levels below the OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the change in biomass level under FMP 3.1 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Removals by past foreign, JV, and domestic fisheries are identified as having a lingering negative effect on the GOA DSR population (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska herring, shrimp and groundfish fisheries and the IPHC longline fishery have been identified as non-contributing factors to GOA DSR biomass levels since catch/bycatch in these fisheries is already accounted for by the domestic fishery management levels or bycatch is not expected to occur. Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA DSR mortality since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could impact biomass to the point that the capacity of the stock complex to maintain current population levels is jeopardized. Climate changes and regime shifts are not identified as being contributors to DSR mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for change in biomass; however, the effect is unknown since total and spawning biomass levels are currently unavailable.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA DSR under FMP 3.1. is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects have been identified for the change in genetic structure of GOA DSR; however, climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having had potential positive or negative effects on DSR reproductive success. Climate changes and regime shifts influence prey availability and habitat suitability which in combination effect reproductive success (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska herring, shrimp and groundfish fisheries and IPHC longline fisheries have been identified as non-contributing factors to GOA DSR genetic structure and reproductive success. Catch/bycatch of these fisheries is already accounted for by the domestic groundfish management or is not expected to occur (as in the case of the State of Alaska herring and shrimp fisheries). Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to GOA DSR genetic structure and reproductive success since acute and/or chronic pollution events, depending on their location and magnitude, could alter the genetic structure of the population through localized mortality events, and also could result in reduced recruitment. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as non-contributing factors to genetic structure; however, could effect reproductive success by driving changes in prey availability and habitat suitability.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect of the spatial/temporal characteristics of the GOA DSR complex is possible; however, the effect is unknown.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the change in prey availability of GOA DSR under FMP 3.1. is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Climate changes and regime shifts have been identified as having had positive or negative effects on DSR prey availability (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska herring and shrimp fisheries have been identified as potential adverse contributors to GOA DSR prey availability. Catch of herring in the herring fishery and the catch of shrimp in the shrimp fishery are expected to continue in the future. The State of Alaska groundfish fishery and the IPHC longline fishery are identified as non-contributing factors to GOA DSR prey availability since bycatch of DSR prey species in not expected to occur. Marine pollution is identified as a potential adverse contributor to DSR prey availability since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality such that the ability of the stock complex to maintain itself at current population levels

is jeopardized. Climate changes and regimes shifts are identified as potential beneficial or adverse contributors to prey availability (see Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability of the GOA DSR; however, the effect is unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the change in habitat suitability of GOA DSR under FMP 3.1. is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries and the IPHC longline fisheries have been identified as having past persisting negative effects on GOA DSR habitat due to the impacts caused by fishery gear. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having past positive or negative effects on GOA DSR habitat suitability (see Section 3.5.1.13).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska herring and shrimp fisheries have been identified as non-contributing factors to GOA DSR habitat suitability since the gear associated with these fisheries are not expected to cause a significant impact to the benthic habitat. The State of Alaska groundfish fisheries and the IPHC longline fisheries are identified as potential adverse contributors to DSR habitat suitability. See Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.6 for more information on the effects of fishery gear on EFH. Marine pollution has been identified as a potential adverse contributor since acute and/or chronice pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. Climate changes and regime shifts could make a potential beneficial or adverse contribution to DSR habitat suitability. See Sections 3.5.1.13 and 3.10 for more information on climate changes and regime shifts.

- **Cumulative Effect** Although a cumulative effect is possible for habitat suitability of GOA DSR, the effect is currently unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Demersal Shelf Rockfish

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, the effects are unknown for all except mortality which is determined to be insignificant for GOA DSR (Table 4.5-60).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Northern Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Reliable estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for this species.

Fishing Mortality

The catch of BSAI northern rockfish in 2003 was estimated as 2,900 mt. Projected catches from 2003-2008 are shown in Table H.4-15 of Appendix H. Under FMP 3.2, model projections indicate that the catch is expected to decrease to 4,000 mt in 2006, and remain at this level through 2008. The 2003-2008 average catch is 3,600 mt.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Model projections indicate that the average harvest of 3,600 mt from 2003-2008 occurs largely in the eastern Aleutian Islands (1,500 mt, 40 percent), with 1,200 mt (34 percent) occurring in the central Aleutian Islands and 700 mt (20 percent) coming from the western Aleutian Islands. The harvest of northern rockfish in the each of these areas is taken largely in the Atka mackerel fishery.

Status Determination

The catch rates are below the ABC and OFL values for all years. The MSST is unable to be determined.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Age and size composition estimates are not available for this species. The sex ratio of BSAI northern rockfish is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 1 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.2.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Northern Rockfish

A significant feature of FMP 3.2 is the lowering of ABC levels for rockfish. For northern rockfish, the ABC was assumed to be 4,100 mt, a decrease from the baseline value of 9,500 mt in 2002. Because the BSAI northern rockfish are fished at less or equal to the ABC, the effects or mortality under FMP 3.2 are considered insignificant. Under these considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity; however, since the MSST is unable to be calculated, the other direct/indirect effects are unknown (Table 4.5-45).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Reliable estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for these stocks.

Fishing Mortality

The projected catch of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish in each year from 2003 to 2008 was 400 mt. Projected catches from 2003-2008 are shown in Table H.4-16 of Appendix H.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Model projections indicate that the average harvest of 400 mt from 2003-2008 occurs largely in the western and eastern Aleutian Islands, with 36 percent and 33 percent of the harvest occurring in these two areas, respectively. The harvest in these two areas occurs largely in the Pacific ocean perch trawl fishery.

Status Determination

The catch rates are below the ABC and OFL values for all years. The MSST cannot be determined for these stocks.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Age and size composition estimates are not available for these species. The sex ratio of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is assumed to be 50:50. No information is available to suggest that this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat-mediated impacts would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.2.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat-mediated impacts, any predation-mediated impacts of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

A significant feature of FMP 3.2 is the lowering of ABC levels for rockfish. For shortraker/rougheye rockfish, the ABC was assumed to be 400 mt. Because the BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish are fished at less or equal to the ABC, the effects of mortality under FMP 3.2 are considered insignificant. Under these

considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity; however, since the MSST is not able to be calculated, the other direct/indirect effects are unknown (Table 4.5-46).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Other Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Reliable estimates of total and spawning biomass are not available for these species.

Fishing Mortality

The projected catch of the Aleutian Islands other rockfish category was 200 mt in 2003 and 100 mt annually from 2004 to 2008. The projected harvest of EBS Other rockfish species was estimated at approximately 50 mt in each year from 2003 to 2008. Projected catches from 2003-2008 are shown in Tables H.4-13 and H.4-14 of Appendix H. These projections suggest that direct fishing mortality on Other rockfish stocks will be very low relative to the current OFLs and that such harvest levels will not present any significant impact to the species ability to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

In the Aleutian Islands, 89 percent of the average harvest of 130 mt occurs in the cental and western Aleutian Islands, taken largely in the Atka mackerel and Pacific cod trawl fisheries. In the EBS, the average catch of 50 mt is taken largely in the Pacific cod and pollock trawl fisheries. We would expect no significant change in the spatial/temporal concentration of catch as a result of reduced Other rockfish TACs.

Status Determination

The fishing mortality rate is below the ABC and OFL for all years. The MSST is unable to be determined.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Age and size composition estimates are not available for these species. Estimated sex ratios are not available for these species.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat suitability impacts of FMP 3.2, such as adverse effects to spawning habitat, nursery grounds, benthic structures, as a result of fishing would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat suitability impacts would undergo any significant change under FMP 3.2. However, the establishment of a Marine Protected Reserve program could be used to mitigate any adverse effects of fishing on habitat important to Other rockfish species.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat related impacts, any effects of FMP 3.2 on predator-prey relationships would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude whether trophic interactions would undergo any significant change under the FMP 3.2 scenario.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Other Rockfish

A significant feature of FMP 3.2 is the lowering of ABC levels for rockfish. For Aleutian Island and EBS other rockfish, the ABC was assumed to 200 mt and 400 mt, respectively. Because the BSAI Other rockfish species are fished at less or equal to the ABC, and that the projected catches fall well below the OFLs, the direct and indirect effects under FMP 3.2 are considered either insignificant or unknown. Based on these considerations, the spatial/temporal distribution of catch should have no significant direct impact on stock productivity (Table 4.5-47).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Northern Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass and Fishing Mortality

FMP 3.2 would reduce catch of GOA northern rockfish because it changes the biological reference point for determining rockfish ABCs from $F_{40\%}$ to $F_{60\%}$. Under FMP 3.2 the PSC limits for Pacific halibut are also reduced by 30 percent. If the GOA northern rockfish are caught in bottom trawl gear with a high bycatch of Pacific halibut, then a reduction in Pacific halibut bycatch could reduce catch of GOA northern rockfish as well. Average fishing mortality during the years 2003 - 2008 is expected to be less than F_{OFL} (0.066) (Table H.4-35 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

The effects that FMP 3.2 has on the spatial/temporal concentration of northern rockfish catch depends on the decisions made by the NPFMC. The spatial distribution of catch would not be affected by proposed closures and apportionment of catch among management areas should provide some protection against localized depletion. The implementation of fishery rationalization should also spread the fishery out in time and space. FMP 3.2 may also potentially have a large effect on the spatial concentration of northern rockfish catch if 20 percent of the GOA is set aside as no take reserves or as MPAs. Northern rockfish catches are taken in directed fisheries where the effort is highly localized and concentrated in slope areas. Much of this effort occurs in proposed closed areas. Therefore, if the proposed MPAs are closed to all bottom trawling, the spatial concentration of fishing effort would likely shift from the closure areas to remaining open areas. The effect of shifting effort away from the closed areas is unclear but since fishing effort is highly localized the spatial distribution of catch is likely to change.

Under FMP 3.2 the spatial/temporal concentration of fishing effort may also be affected by Pacific halibut bycatch considerations if they substantially change the distribution of fishing effort.

Status Determination

Under FMP 3.2, the projected B2003 of 42,700 mt is greater than $B_{35\%}$ and consequently the stock is projected to be above its MSST and not projected to be in an overfished condition. The projected B2005 of 40,800 mt is greater than $B_{35\%}$ and consequently the stock is not projected to be approaching an overfished condition.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Under FMP 3.2, the age composition of GOA northern rockfish may be affected by fishing mortality as in FMP 1. Under FMP 3.2, size composition of GOA northern rockfish might change in proportion to the change in age composition. Age and size composition could also change if Pacific halibut bycatch considerations substantially change the distribution of fishing effort. No information is available to suggest that sex ratio would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Under FMP 3.2 damage to epifauna by bottom trawls would likely be reduced under less fishing pressure and result in less impact on juvenile northern rockfish habitat. FMP 3.2 may also have a positive effect on the habitat of GOA northern rockfish because it proposes to set aside 20 percent of the GOA as no take reserves or as MPAs. If these MPAs are closed to all bottom trawling, then they may serve as refugia for northern rockfish allowing for increased survival of larger and older fish that produce significantly more eggs and larvae to replenish the Gulfwide population. If these MPAs are closed to all bottom trawling, then they would also provide protection from the potential effects of trawling on juvenile rockfish habitat in these areas.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

There is insufficient information to conclude that existing trophic interactions would undergo significant qualitative change under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Northern Rockfish

Under FMP 3.2, average fishing mortality during the years 2003 - 2008 is expected to be less than or equal to F_{OFL}. Consequently fishing mortality is believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability. Under FMP 3.2, the stock is projected to sustain itself at or above MSST. Consequently change in biomass is believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability. Additionally, because the stock is projected to sustain itself at or above MSST, the direct effects of spatial/temporal concentration of catch on change in genetic integrity and reproductive success, as well as the indirect effects of both the change in prey availability and the change in habitat suitability are believed to have an insignificant impact on stock sustainability (Table 4.5-48).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

No projections are possible for these two parameters, as shortraker/rougheye are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 species, with insufficient information to compute either parameter.

Fishing Mortality

This bookend is considerably more precautionary in its approach than the baseline situation or FMPs 1, 2.1, 2.2, and 3.1. FMP 3.2 has a major impact on catch of shortraker/rougheye because it includes a measure that changes the biological reference point for determining ABCs of rockfish in Tiers 1 through 4 (which includes rougheye rockfish) from the $F_{40\%}$ baseline to $F_{60\%}$. Using $F_{60\%}$ would reduce the ABC value for shortraker/rougheye, which would almost certainly result in a decrease in catch. Therefore, FMP 3.2 would greatly reduce the risk of overfishing shortraker/rougheye. One other measure in FMP 3.2 that would affect catch of shortraker/rougheye is that procedures to account for uncertainty would be incorporated into ABC determinations. These uncertainty corrections would also act to reduce ABC and result in a further decrease in catches of shortraker/rougheye, thereby providing even greater protection against overfishing. The model projections for FMP 3.2 show shortraker/rougheye catches about 50 percent less than those taken by the fishery in recent years. The projections appear reasonable given the stringent precautionary measures of this bookend (Table H.4-34 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

FMP 3.2 would have a large effect on the spatial/temporal concentration of shortraker/rougheye catch compared to what has occurred in past years and what is proposed in FMP 1, FMP 2.1, FMP 2.2, and FMP 3.1. The spatial distribution of the catch would change substantially because FMP 3.2 sets aside 20 percent of the GOA as either no-take reserves or as MPAs. No-take reserves in the proposal cover various portions of the continental slope in the GOA that are inhabited by shortraker/rougheye. These include reserves off Cape Ommaney in southeast Alaska, off Portlock and Albatross Banks near Kodiak Island, off the entrance to Shelikof Strait, and other reserves south of the Alaska Peninsula and eastern Aleutian Islands, all of which correspond to important fishing grounds (both trawl and longline) for shortraker/rougheye (Fritz *et al.* 1998). Much of the past commercial catch for shortraker/rougheye has been taken on these grounds, so FMP 3.2 would likely displace this catch to other localities. Whether this displacement would result in spreading out the catches over a wider area, or would merely concentrate the catch in new localities, is unknown. As in the other FMPs, ABCs would still be geographically apportioned amongst management areas, which would continue to provide some protection against localized depletion of the resource.

Another important effect of FMP 3.2 is that all fisheries would become "rationalized", which would result in establishment of IFQs or cooperatives for all the trawl fisheries. The existence of IFQs or fishing cooperatives would mean fishermen would no longer have to compete with each other to catch fish during a short-duration open fishery. The so-called "race for fish" would be a thing of the past, and catches of shortraker/rougheye could extend over a longer time period. This would allow better management oversight of the catch and reduce the risk of over-harvesting.

Status Determination

The catch rates are below the ABC and OFL values. The MSST cannot be calculated for these stocks.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

No projections are possible for these two parameters, as shortraker/rougheye are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 species, with insufficient information to compute either parameter. There is no information on the sex ratio of shortraker/rougheye, although sex ratio for many other species of Sebastes has been reported to be approximately 50:50. How the sex ratio may be affected by FMP 3.2 is unknown.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Because FMP 3.2 creates a series of no-take reserves across the GOA, it may provide substantial habitat benefits to shortraker/rougheye. At present, shortraker/rougheye can be taken as bycatch on longlines anywhere in the GOA, although they cannot be caught by trawling in the eastern GOA because of the no-trawl closure in that region. FMP 3.2 retains the eastern GOA trawl closure, but it also adds a number of no-take reserves throughout the GOA in which all fishing activities are prohibited.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

Pacific cod and to a lesser extent walleye pollock are species that are known to prey on shrimp, a major prey item or rougheye rockfish, so any changes in their abundance as a result of FMP 3.2 hypothetically could affect the food supply of shortraker/rougheye. Catch projections for walleye pollock in FMP 3.2 indicate catches would be reduced compared to FMP 1, FMP 2.1, FMP 2.2, and FMP 3.1, and abundance of walleye pollock would somewhat increase. However, whether a modest increase in abundance of walleye pollock would actually affect the food supply for shortraker/rougheye is unknown, as there is no quantitative information on trophic interactions between all these species. Moreover, shortraker and rougheye rockfish reside in deeper depths than Pacific cod or walleye pollock, so they may not be competing for the same spatial aggregations of food.

There is no documentation of predation on either shortraker or rougheye rockfish. Consequently, it is not possible to determine how changes in predator abundance as a result of FMP 3.2 would affect these rockfish. Presumably, larger fishes such as Pacific halibut that are known to prey on other rockfish may also prey on rougheye rockfish, but adult shortraker rockfish are so large that they probably have few predators. Predator effects would likely be more important on juveniles of either species.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

The effects of FMP 3.2 on shortraker/rougheye in the GOA are summarized in Table 4.5-49.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Slope Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

No projections are possible for these two parameters, as slope rockfish species are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 fish, with insufficient information to compute either parameter.

Fishing Mortality

This bookend is considerably more precautionary in its approach than the baseline situation or FMPs 1, 2.1, 2.2, and 3.1. FMP 3.2 primarily affects catch of slope rockfish in two ways: 1) it retains the eastern GOA trawl closure and also includes various smaller areas located throughout the GOA as "no-take" reserves, in which no fishing of any gear type can take place; and 2) it includes a measure that changes the biological reference point for determining rockfish ABCs from the $F_{40\%}$ baseline to a more conservative value, $F_{60\%}$. Both of these effects from FMP 3.2 would result in a decreased catch for slope rockfish and greatly reduce any risk of overfishing these species. As in FMPs 1, 2.2, and 3.1, the eastern GOA trawl closure protects most of the GOA biomass of slope rockfish from any significant fishing pressure. The smaller no-take reserves would serve to increase this protection even further. At present, changing the biological reference point for slope rockfish species to $F_{60\%}$ would affect just sharpchin rockfish, because the latter is the only slope rockfish species that is in Tier 4 and has the age data required to calculate $F_{60\%}$. Sharpchin rockfish; however, comprise almost 40 percent of the current exploitable biomass for slope rockfish; therefore, using $F_{60\%}$ for sharpchin rockfish would still result in a considerably lower overall ABC for slope rockfish. The model projections for FMP 3.2 show slope rockfish catches about the same as those for FMP 1 (the present management regime). Given the stringent precautionary measures of this bookend, one would expect the slope rockfish catches for FMP 3.2 to be somewhat less than the model indicates (Table H.4-31 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

The main spatial effect of this bookend on slope rockfish would be caused by the bookend's retention of the eastern GOA trawl closure, which would mean most of the GOA population of slope rockfish, which is found primarily in the eastern GOA, would not be vulnerable to fishing. No-take reserves located throughout the GOA, in which no fishing of any kind would be permitted, are also part of this bookend and would serve to increase protection of slope rockfish even further. For example, the bookend includes a no-take reserve off Cape Ommaney in southeast Alaska, and this would prevent any catch of slope rockfish by longlines in this productive fishing area. There have been no studies to determine stock structure for any species of slope rockfish, and it is unknown if subpopulations exist. However, because most of the biomass of slope rockfish occurs in the eastern GOA, localized depletion is unlikely under this FMP.

FMP 3.2 would also have an important temporal effect on rockfish trawl fisheries, as all these fisheries would become "rationalized" through the establishment of IFQs or cooperatives. The existence of IFQs or fishing cooperatives would mean rockfish trawl fishermen would no longer have to compete with each other to catch fish during a short-duration open fishery. The so-called "race for fish" would be a thing of the past, and the trawl fisheries could extend over a longer time period. This would allow better management oversight of the trawl fishery and reduce the risk of over-harvesting slope rockfish.

Status Determination

No projections are possible for the fishing mortality rate or MSST, as slope rockfish species are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 fish, with insufficient information to compute either parameter.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Age and size composition estimates are not available for these species. There is no information on the sex ratio of slope rockfish, although sex ratio for many other species of *Sebastes* has been reported to be approximately 50:50. How the sex ratio may be affected by FMP 3.2 is unknown.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Similar to FMP 1 and the baseline situation in past years, this FMP impacts habitat for slope rockfish mainly because it closes the eastern GOA to trawling. This creates a de facto no-take zone or refugium for slope rockfish in this area, as trawls are generally the only effective gear for capturing most of these species. Nearly all the biomass of slope rockfish is found in the eastern GOA, which means the trawl closure in this region protects most of the GOA population from any fishing pressure. FMP 3.2 also creates a series of no-take reserves across the GOA, which establishes de jure refugia for all species, including slope rockfish. These no-take reserves, although much smaller and of less impact to slope rockfish than the eastern GOA trawl closure, may provide additional habitat benefits to slope rockfish.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

No studies have been done in Alaska to determine the food habits for any of the slope rockfish species. Many of the abundant species, such as sharpchin, harlequin, and redstripe rockfish, are relatively small in size and may be plankton-feeders, but this is conjecture. There is also no documentation of predation on slope rockfish, although larger fishes such as Pacific halibut that are known to prey on other rockfish presumably also prey on slope rockfish. Because of this lack of information, the effect of FMP 3.2 on predator-prey relationships for slope rockfish is unknown.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Slope Rockfish

The effects of FMP 3.2 on slope rockfish in the GOA are summarized in Table 4.5-50.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Pelagic Shelf Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

No projections are possible for these two parameters, as PSR species are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 fish and an age-structured model has not been finalized for dusky rockfish.

Fishing Mortality

This bookend is considerably more precautionary in its approach than the baseline situation or FMP 1, FMP 2.1, FMP 2.2, and FMP 3.1. FMP 3.2 has a major impact on catch of PSR because it includes a measure that changes the biological reference point for determining rockfish ABCs from the $F_{40\%}$ baseline to $F_{60\%}$. Using $F_{60\%}$ would significantly reduce the ABC value for PSR, which would almost certainly result in a decrease in catch. Therefore, FMP 3.2 would greatly reduce the risk of overfishing PSR. One other measure in FMP 3.2 that could affect catch of PSR is that PSC limits for Pacific halibut are reduced 30 percent. In at least one instance in recent years, the PSR fishery has been closed early with substantial TAC remaining so that excessive bycatch of halibut would be prevented. Hence, if FMP 3.2 were adopted, an indirect effect might be to reduce catches of PSR if means were not found to control or prevent Pacific halibut bycatch. The model projections for FMP 3.2 show PSR catches about 50 percent less than those for FMP 1 (the present management regime), and the projected catches are 70-80 percent less than has been taken by the fishery in recent years. The projections appear reasonable given the stringent precautionary measures of this bookend (Table H.4-32 of Appendix H).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

FMP 3.2 would have a large effect on the spatial/temporal concentration of PSR catch compared to what has occurred in past years and what is proposed in FMP 1, FMP 2.1, FMP 2.2, and FMP 3.1. The spatial distribution of the catch would change substantially because FMP 3.2 sets aside 20 percent of the GOA as either no-take reserves or as MPAs. No-take reserves in the proposal cover portions of Portlock and Albatross Banks, which are some of the major fishing grounds for dusky rockfish (Reuter 1999). Much of the past fishing effort for dusky rockfish has been concentrated on these two banks, so FMP 3.2 would likely displace this effort to other localities. Whether this displacement would result in spreading out the fishing effort over a wider area, or would merely concentrate the effort in new localities, is unknown. As in the other FMPs, ABCs would still be geographically apportioned amongst management areas, which would continue to provide some protection against localized depletion of the resource.

Another important effect of FMP 3.2 is that all fisheries would become "rationalized", which would result in establishment of IFQs or cooperatives for the trawl fisheries. The existence of IFQs or fishing cooperatives would mean fishermen would no longer have to compete with each other to catch fish during a short-duration open fishery. The so-called "race for fish" would be a thing of the past, and the trawl fisheries could extend over a longer time period. This would allow better management oversight of the fishery and reduce the risk of over-harvesting shortraker/rougheye.

Status Determination

The catch rates are below the ABC and OFL values. The MSST cannot be calculated for these stocks.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

No projections are possible for these two parameters, as PSR species are classified as Tier 4 or Tier 5 fish and an age-structured model has not been finalized for dusky rockfish. There is no information on the sex

ratio of PSR, although sex ratio for many other species of *Sebastes* has been reported to be approximately 50/50. How the sex ratio may be affected by FMP 3.2 is unknown.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Because FMP 3.2 creates a series of no-take reserves across the GOA, it may provide substantial habitat benefits to PSR. At present, the only de facto no-take reserve affecting PSR is the eastern GOA region that has been closed to trawling for the past several years. FMP 3.2 retains the eastern GOA trawl closure, and it also adds several no-take reserves in the central and western GOA.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

The major prey of dusky rockfish appears to be euphausiids, based on the limited food information available for this species (Yang 1993). Euphausiids are also the major prey of walleye pollock, which means dusky rockfish and walleye pollock may be competing for the same food resource. Thus, any measures in FMP 3.2 that affect the commercial catch of walleye pollock could have a subsequent indirect effect on dusky rockfish by increasing or decreasing the amount of euphausiids available to dusky rockfish. Catch projections for walleye pollock in FMP 3.2 indicate catches would be reduced compared to FMP 1, FMP 2.1, FMP 2.2, and FMP 3.1. This would lead to an obvious increase in abundance of walleye pollock and possibly have an adverse effect on the food supply for dusky rockfish. How adverse this effect would really be; however, is unknown, as there is little or no quantitative information on trophic interactions between dusky rockfish and walleye pollock or data on whether they even feed on the same spatial aggregations of euphausiids.

There is no documentation of predation on dusky rockfish. Consequently, it is not possible to determine how changes in predator abundance as a result of FMP 3.2 would affect dusky rockfish. Presumably, larger fishes such as Pacific halibut that are known to prey on other rockfish may also prey on adult dusky rockfish, but it unknown what impact this predation has on stock condition. Predator effects would likely be more important on juvenile dusky rockfish.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Pelagic Shelf Rockfish

The effects of FMP 3.2 on PSR in the GOA are summarized in Table 4.5-51.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Demersal Shelf Rockfish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Reliable total and spawning biomass statistics are not available for DSR species.

Fishing Mortality

The projected catch of DSR in the eastern GOA would be lower under FMP 3.2 as a result of a more conservative exploitation rate for DSR species. The DSR ABC would now be based on a F60 rate, that would translate to about 200 mt (Table H.4-33 of Appendix H). Assuming TAC would be set below this figure, the effect would be less fishing mortality of DSR. Reduced mortality of DSR would likely benefit the population

over time. Such a reduced TAC would eliminate the directed fishery for DSR in the eastern GOA. All DSR would be placed on "bycatch-only" status. A TAC of 200 mt would provide only enough quota to permit retention of DSR as bycatch in the halibut fishery. This level of fishing mortality will not have a significant impact on the ability of DSR species to maintain the current population.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Reduced fishing mortality and improved catch data on DSR species under FMP 3.2 would likely result in the development of measures that would protect localized DSR stocks from overfishing. Other components of FMP 3.2 include establishing a network of MPAs along the Continental Shelf and Slope of Alaska. Such closures could effect traditional fishing grounds and require fishermen to fish in different areas. It is presumed that such a program would be carefully designed to address important habitat features and areas where localized overfishing concerns exist. Through these measures, a more precautionary management policy could provide benefits to DSR, but such benefits cannot be determined at the present time.

Status Determination

The MSST cannot be determined for this stock complex.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

Age and size composition data is not available for GOA DSR species. The sex ratio of GOA DSR species is unknown.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Any habitat suitability impacts of FMP 3.2, such as adverse effects to spawning habitat, nursery grounds, benthic structures, as a result of fishing would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that existing habitat suitability impacts would undergo any significant change under FMP 3.2. However, the establishment of a Marine Protected Reserve program could be used to mitigate any adverse effects of fishing on habitat important to DSR species.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

As with habitat related impacts, any effects to predator-prey relationships of FMP 3.2 would be governed by a complex web of direct and indirect interactions which are difficult to quantify. Information is insufficient to conclude that predator-prey relationships would undergo any significant change under FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – GOA Demersal Shelf Rockfish

A significant feature of FMP 3.2 is the lowering of ABC levels for DSR. For the eastern GOA, the DSR ABC would be reduced from 390 mt to approximately 200 mt. A TAC set below 200 mt would only provide sufficient resource to permit retention of DSR as bycatch in the halibut fishery. Because DSR are will be fished at less or equal to the ABC, mortality under FMP 3.2 is considered insignificant to DSR species. The

spatial/temporal distribution of catch, change in biomass, change in prey availability and habitat suitability are determined to be unknown (Table 4.5-52).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Northern Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI northern rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of BSAI northern rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the effect of changes in biomass level is rated as unknown since the MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass level are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass level are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI northern rockfish, but the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in reproductive success and genetic structure of BSAI northern rockfish are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in reproductive success and genetic structure of BSAI northern rockfish are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the northern rockfish catch; however, this effect is unknown since the MSST is not possible to be determined.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the BSAI northern rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonable Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI northern rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonable Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect of the change in habitat suitability is possible; however, the effect is unknown since the MSST is unable to be determined. It is unknown whether the combined effects will make the northern rockfish species vulnerable to spawning and rearing habitat disturbances due to fishing gear.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Northern Rockfish

While cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-53).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the effect of changes in biomass level is rated as unknown since the MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish, but the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics of BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the shortraker/rougheye rockfish catch; however, this effect is unknown since the MSST is not possible to be determined.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the BSAI shortraker/rougheye rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for the change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown since the MSST is unable to be determined. It is unknown whether the combined effects will make the shortraker/rougheye rockfish species vulnerable to spawning and rearing habitat disturbances due to fishing gear.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

While cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-54).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – BSAI Other Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI other rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of BSAI other rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are below OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the effect of changes in biomass level is unknown since the MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI other rockfish, but the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal removals and external is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the fisheries on the spatial/temporal characteristics of BSAI other rockfish is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for spatial/temporal characteristics of BSAI other rockfish catch.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in reproductive success and genetic structure of BSAI other rockfish are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal characteristics of other rockfish; however, this effect is unknown. The spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery is not expected to change significantly.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the BSAI other rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonable Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI other rockfish is unknown since it is not possible to determine MSST.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonable Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in habitat suitability; however, this effect is unknown since it is not possible to determine the MSST.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI Other Rockfish

While cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-55).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – GOA Northern Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA northern rockfish stock is insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA northern rockfish is rated as insignificant. Northern rockfish are fished at less than the OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to produce MSY on a continuing basis.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** Change in biomass of the GOA northern rockfish stock is expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for change in biomass is identified as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently reduce the northern rockfish biomass such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Impacts of the fisheries of GOA northern rockfish should have an insignificant effect on the genetic structure and reproductive success of the population.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in reproductive success and genetic structure are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in reproductive success and genetic structure are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal characteristics is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external factors is not expected to sufficiently alter the genetic structure or the reproductive success of the population such that the ability of the stock to maintain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.2 would have insignificant effects on northern rockfish prey availability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for prey availability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external removals of prey is not expected to decrease prey availability such that the northern rockfish stock is unable to sustain itself at or above MSST.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** FMP 3.2 would have insignificant effects on northern rockfish habitat suitability.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for habitat suitability is rated as insignificant. The combination of internal and external habitat disturbance factors is not expected to lead to a detectable change in spawning or rearing success such that the ability of the northern rockfish stock to sustain itself at or above MSST is jeopardized.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Northern Rockfish

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, they are determined to be insignificant for the GOA northern rockfish stock (Table 4.5-56).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – GOA Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the effect of changes in biomass level is unknown since the MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish, but the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish under FMP 3.2 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in reproductive success and genetic structure are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in reproductive success and genetic structure are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect of the spatial/temporal characteristics of the GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish complex is possible; however, the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals will occur in a localized manner such that it will lead to a detectable reduction in genetic diversity and reproductive success of the GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish complex.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The change in prey availability under FMP 3.2 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability of the GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish; however, the effect is unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** The change in habitat suitability is determined to be unknown under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect** Although a cumulative effect is possible for habitat suitability of GOA shortraker/rougheye rockfish, the effect is currently unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish

While cumulative effects are possible for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-57).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – GOA Slope Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA other slope rockfish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA other slope rockfish is rated as insignificant. Fishing mortality at projected levels are well below OFL for this stock. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable future external events is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the effect of changes in biomass level is unknown since the MSST for this stock cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of GOA other slope rockfish, but the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and

external removals is likely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA slope rockfish under FMP 3.2 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA slope rockfish are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA slope rockfish are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect of the spatial/temporal characteristics of the GOA slope rockfish complex is possible; however, the effect is unknown. It is unknown whether the combined effect of internal and external removals will occur in a localized manner such that it will lead to a detectable reduction in genetic diversity and reproductive success of the GOA slope rockfish complex.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The change in prey availability under FMP 3.2 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability of the GOA slope rockfish; however, the effect is unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** The change in habitat suitability is determined to be unknown under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Although a cumulative effect is possible for habitat suitability of GOA slope rockfish, the effect is currently unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Slope Rockfish

While cumulative effects are possible for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, all effects except for mortality are unknown. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Table 4.5-58).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – GOA Pelagic Shelf Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA PSR complex is insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA PSR, is rated as insignificant. PSR are expected to be fished at levels below the OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** The effects of FMP 3.2 on the biomass level are unknown since the MSST cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those considered under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for change in biomass; however, the effect is unknown since total and spawning biomass levels and MSST are currently unavailable.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA PSR under FMP 3.2 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in reproductive success and genetic structure of GOA PSR are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in reproductive success and genetic structure of GOA PSR are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect for the spatial/temporal characteristics of the GOA PSR complex is possible; however, the effect is unknown.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the change in prey availability under FMP 3.2. is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability of the GOA PSR; however, the effect is unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the change in habitat suitability under FMP 3.2. is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Although a cumulative effect is possible for habitat suitability of GOA PSR, the effect is currently unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Summary of Cumulative Effects - GOA Pelagic Shelf Rockfish

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, the effects are unknown for all except mortality which is determined to be insignificant for GOA DSR (Table 4.5-59).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – GOA Demersal Shelf Rockfish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the GOA DSR complex is insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for mortality of GOA DSR and rated as insignificant. DSR are expected to be fished at levels below the OFL. The combined effect of internal removals and removals due to reasonably foreseeable external events is not expected to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effects.** Spawning and total biomass levels are not available for the GOA DSR complex, therefore, the direct/indirect effects of the FMP on the biomass level are unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect identified for change in biomass; however, the effect is unknown since total and spawning biomass levels are currently unavailable.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA DSR under FMP 3.2 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA DSR are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the spatial/temporal characteristics of GOA DSR are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect of the spatial/temporal characteristics of the GOA DSR complex is possible, but the effect is unknown.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the change in prey availability under FMP 3.2 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability of the GOA DSR; however, the effect is unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of the fisheries on the change in habitat suitability under FMP 3.2 is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Although a cumulative effect is possible for habitat suitability of GOA DSR, the effect is currently unknown due to lack of scientific information.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – GOA Demersal Shelf Rockfish

While cumulative effects are identified for mortality, change in biomass, change in genetic structure of the population, change in reproductive success change in prey availability, and change in habitat suitability, the effects are unknown for all except mortality which is determined to be insignificant for GOA DSR (Table 4.5-60).

4.7.2 Prohibited Species Alternative 3 Analysis

4.7.2.1 Pacific Halibut Alternative 3 Analysis

Pacific halibut are managed by the IPHC. Halibut bycatch in federal groundfish fisheries is controlled by the use of PSC limits. IPHC provides for all removals of halibut, including bycatch in other fisheries, when setting quotas for the directed longline fishery. Thus, changes in bycatch (increase or decrease) are reflected in changes to quotas set for the directed fishery.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Pacific Halibut

Direct and indirect effects for Pacific halibut include mortality along with changes in reproductive success and prey availability. These effects, which are associated with changes in catch, are considered insignificant because annual quota setting processes implemented by IPHC account for all removals of halibut including bycatch in other fisheries. Thus, if changes to the baseline condition of the stock occur, they are reflected in the quotas set for the directed fishery. Halibut spawn in deep waters of the continental slope in midwinter where they are not significantly affected by any fishery. No evidence of fishery impact to habitat of halibut has been shown so this effect will not be considered in the cumulative effects analysis that follows. A summary of these effects is shown in Table 4.5-61.

Under FMP 3.1, halibut PSC caps would be reduced slightly (0-10 percent). Halibut bycatch mortality in the BSAI and GOA combined would decrease slightly from the present 6800 mt by perhaps a few hundred mt. This decrease could allow a corresponding increase in halibut catches by the directed fishery. Total removals would continue to be limited by IPHC to protect the halibut resource.

Under FMP 3.2, halibut PSC caps would be reduced moderately (10 to 30 percent). Halibut bycatch mortality in the BSAI and GOA combined would decrease moderately from the present 6800 mt by 1,000-2,000 mt. This would allow a corresponding increase in halibut catches by the directed fishery. Total removals would continue to be limited by IPHC.

Cumulative Effects Analysis FMP 3.1 – Pacific Halibut

A summary of the cumulative effects analysis associated with FMP 3.1 is shown in Table 4.5-62. For further information on persistent past effects included in this analysis, see Section 3.5.2.1 of this Programmatic SEIS.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of fishing mortality on BSAI and GOA Pacific halibut is insignificant under FMP 3.1 because current management of halibut by IPHC accounts for all removals of halibut including bycatch in other fisheries when setting quotas for the directed fishery. Thus, if changes to the baseline condition of the stock occur, quotas set by the IPHC for the directed fishery will be adjusted accordingly.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects of mortality on Pacific halibut have been identified. It is inferred that halibut bycatch in the past fisheries was accounted for under the IPHC management process that is still in effect today.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects**. The directed longline fishery for Pacific halibut remains in effect but is closely managed by IPHC. Although state-managed fisheries may incidentally catch halibut, IPHC provides for all removals, including bycatch in other fisheries, when setting quotas for the directed longline fishery. Thus, changes in halibut bycatch (increase or decrease) are reflected in changes to quotas set for the directed fishery. The directed longline fishery and other state-managed fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in halibut

mortality. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not considered contributing factors as they are not expected to result in direct mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The combined effects of mortality on Pacific halibut resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are considered insignificant for FMP 3.1.

Change in Reproductive Success

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of changes in reproductive success on BSAI and GOA Pacific halibut is insignificant under FMP 3.1. Halibut spawn in deep waters of the continental slope in midwinter where they are not significantly affected by any fishery. No significant change from the baseline condition is expected as a result of FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects of changes in reproductive success on Pacific halibut have been identified. Currently, halibut stocks are considered healthy and stable.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Halibut spawn in deep waters of the continental slope in midwinter where they are not significantly affected by any fishery. The directed longline fishery and other state-managed fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in reproductive success for halibut. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts to the reproductive success of Pacific halibut depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment in most fish species, however, the effects of this type of large scale event on halibut cannot be determined at this time.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The combined effects of changes in reproductive success on Pacific halibut resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are considered insignificant for FMP 3.1.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of changes in prey availability on BSAI and GOA Pacific halibut is insignificant under FMP 3.1. Halibut are opportunistic predators with a wide range of prey species and no significant change to prey structure is expected as a result of FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects impacting prey availability of halibut have been identified.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Halibut are opportunistic predators with a wide range of prey species. Increase in prey competition between Pacific halibut and fisheries catch is not expected Thus, the directed longline fishery and other state-managed fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in prey availability for halibut. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts on certain prey species of Pacific halibut depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment

in most fish species, however, the effects of this type of large scale event on the prey structure of halibut cannot be determined at this time.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The combined effects of changes in prey availability on Pacific halibut resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are considered insignificant for FMP 3.1.

Cumulative Effects Analysis FMP 3.1 – Pacific Halibut

A summary of the cumulative effects analysis associated with FMP 3.2 is shown in Table 4.5-62. For further information on persistent past effects included in this analysis, see Section 3.5.2.1 of this Programmatic SEIS.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of fishing mortality on BSAI and GOA Pacific halibut is insignificant under FMP 3.2, because current management of halibut by IPHC accounts for all removals of halibut including bycatch in other fisheries when setting quotas for the directed fishery. Thus, if changes to the baseline condition of the stock occur, quotas set by the IPHC for the directed fishery will be adjusted accordingly.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects of mortality on Pacific halibut have been identified. It is inferred that halibut bycatch in the past fisheries was accounted for under the IPHC management process that is still in effect today.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The directed longline fishery for Pacific halibut remains in effect but is closely managed by IPHC. Although state-managed fisheries may incidentally catch halibut, IPHC provides for all removals, including bycatch in other fisheries, when setting quotas for the directed longline fishery. Thus, changes in halibut bycatch (increase or decrease) are reflected in changes to quotas set for the directed fishery. The directed longline fishery and other state-managed fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in halibut mortality. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not considered contributing factors as they are not expected to result in direct mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The combined effects of mortality on Pacific halibut resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are considered insignificant for FMP 3.2.

Change in Reproductive Success

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of changes in reproductive success on BSAI and GOA Pacific halibut is insignificant under FMP 3.2. Halibut spawn in deep waters of the continental slope in midwinter where they are not significantly affected by any fishery. No significant change from the baseline condition is expected as a result of FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects of changes in reproductive success on Pacific halibut have been identified. Currently, halibut stocks are considered healthy and stable.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Halibut spawn in deep waters of the continental slope in midwinter where they are not significantly affected by any fishery. The directed longline fishery and other state-managed fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in reproductive success for halibut. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts to the reproductive success of Pacific halibut depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment in most fish species, however, the effects of this type of large scale event on halibut cannot be determined at this time.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The combined effects of changes in reproductive success on Pacific halibut resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are considered insignificant for FMP 3.2.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of changes in prey availability on BSAI and GOA Pacific halibut is insignificant under FMP 3.2. Halibut are opportunistic predators with a wide range of prey species and no significant change to prey structure is expected as a result of FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects impacting prey availability of halibut have been identified.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Halibut are opportunistic predators with a wide range of prey species. Increase in prey competition between Pacific halibut and fisheries catch is not expected Thus, the directed longline fishery and other state-managed fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in prey availability for halibut. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts on certain prey species of Pacific halibut depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment in most fish species. However, the effects of this type of large scale event on the prey structure of halibut cannot be determined at this time.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The combined effects of changes in prey availability on Pacific halibut resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are considered insignificant for FMP 3.2.

4.7.2.2 Pacific Salmon or Steelhead Trout Alternative 3 Analysis

Pacific salmon are managed by the ADF&G, which also manages the salmon sport fisheries and permitted subsistence harvesting, to ensure that escapement goals are met for the spawning population in order to maintain sustained yields from the stock as a whole. Annual harvest levels are responsive to fluctuations in run sizes.

For reasons discussed in Section 4.5.2.2, ESA listed Pacific Northwest chinook salmon and steelhead trout were not specifically considered in this cumulative effects analysis.

Management of Alaskan salmon stocks is challenging due to the lack of precise information on total return and the inability to predict future returns to most rivers or tributaries with any degree of certainty. In most cases, total return and escapement are not known. As a result of this lack of information, estimates of significant impacts of bycatch on various runs are unreliable. Another factor to consider in salmon management is the Alaska subsistence preference law. This law requires that commercial, recreational, and personal use fisheries be restricted before restriction of subsistence fisheries. Therefore, management of all fisheries for these stocks in state waters incorporates conservative measures.

A summary of assumptions included in the impact analysis of the FMPs is presented in Section 4.5.2.2.

The cumulative effects analyses were based on two groupings of Alaska salmon in BSAI and GOA: Chinook salmon and other salmon.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1 and 3.2 – Pacific Salmon or Steelhead Trout

Direct and indirect effects for chinook salmon and other salmon in BSAI and GOA include mortality along with changes in spawning habitat, prey availability, genetic structure of population, and reproductive success. A summary of these effects is shown in Tables 4.5-63 and 4.5-64.

<u>BSAI – Chinook Salmon</u>

Under FMP 3.1, chinook salmon bycatch in the BSAI varies from approximately 26,000 in 2003 to 24,000 in 2008. Assuming 58 to 70 percent of BSAI chinook salmon bycatch may be of western Alaska origin, the bycatch of western Alaska chinook salmon stocks could range from 14,000 to 18,000 fish during the next six years. This harvest represents approximately 4.7 to 6.0 percent of the average western Alaska commercial and subsistence harvest of approximately 300,000 chinook salmon from 1998 through 2000. Such bycatch levels are not detectable in natal streams, would have little or no effect on commercial or subsistence harvests and escapement, and are not expected to significantly impact the sustainability of the stock.

Under FMP 3.2, chinook salmon bycatch in the BSAI varies from approximately 23,000 in 2003 to 19,000 in 2006 - 2008. Assuming 58 to 70 percent of BSAI chinook salmon bycatch may be of western Alaska origin, the bycatch of western Alaska chinook salmon stocks could range from 11,000 to 16,000 fish during the next six years. This harvest represents approximately 3.7 to 5.3 percent of the average western Alaska commercial and subsistence harvest of approximately 300,000 chinook salmon from 1998 through 2000. This FMP results in a minor to moderate (10 to 25 percent) reduction in western Alaska chinook salmon catches by approximately 2,000 fish per year. Such bycatch levels are not detectable in natal streams, would have no detectable effects on commercial or subsistence harvests or escapement, and are not expected to impact the sustainability of the stock.

BSAI – Other Salmon

Under FMP 3.1, bycatch of other salmon in the BSAI varies from approximately 69,000 in 2003 down to 62,000 in 2008. Assuming 96 percent of other salmon bycatch is chum salmon and 19 percent may be of western Alaska origin, the bycatch of western Alaska chum salmon stocks could range from 12,000 to 13,000 fish during the next six years. This harvest represents approximately 1.1 to 1.2 percent of the average western Alaska commercial and subsistence harvest of approximately 1,100,000 chum salmon from 1998 through 2000. Such bycatch levels are not detectable in natal streams, would have no detectable effect on commercial or subsistence harvests and escapement, and are not expected to impact the sustainability of the stock.

Under FMP 3.2, bycatch of other salmon in the BSAI varies from approximately 61,000 in 2003 48,000 in 2007. Assuming 96 percent of this other salmon bycatch is chum salmon and 19 percent may be of western Alaska origin, the bycatch of western Alaska chum salmon stocks could range from 9,000 to 12,000 fish during the next six years. This harvest represents approximately 0.8 to 1.1 percent of the average western Alaska commercial and subsistence harvest of approximately 1,100,000 chum salmon from 1998 through 2000. This FMP results in bycatch ranging from minor to moderate reductions (10 to 25 percent) to no change (<10 percent) in western Alaska chum salmon catches of approximately 1,000 to 2,000 fish per year. Such bycatch levels are not detectable in natal streams, would have no detectable effects on commercial or subsistence harvests or escapement, and are not expected to significantly impact sustainability of the stock.

GOA – Chinook Salmon

Under FMP 3.1, chinook salmon bycatch in the GOA varies from approximately 11,000 in 2003 to 23,000 in 2008. Assuming 58 percent of GOA chinook salmon bycatch may be of western Alaska origin, the bycatch of western Alaska chinook salmon stocks could range from 6,000 to 13,000 fish during the next six years. This harvest represents approximately 2.0 to 4.3 percent of the average western Alaska commercial and subsistence harvest of approximately 300,000 chinook salmon from 1998 through 2000. This FMP results in minor to moderate (10 to 25 percent) reductions of western Alaska chinook salmon catches of 2,000 to 3,000 fish per year. Such bycatch levels are not detectable in natal streams, would have no detectable effect on commercial or subsistence harvests and escapement, and are not expected to have a significant impact on sustainability of the stock.

Under FMP 3.2, chinook salmon bycatch in the GOA varies from approximately 8,000 in 2003 to 18,000 in 2008. Assuming 58 percent of GOA chinook salmon bycatch is of western Alaska origin, the bycatch of western Alaska chinook salmon stocks could range from 5,000 to 10,000 fish during the next six years. This harvest represents approximately 1.7 to 3.3 percent of the average western Alaska commercial and subsistence harvest of approximately 300,000 chinook salmon from 1998 through 2000. This FMP results in a significant reduction (>25 percent) in western Alaska chinook salmon catches by approximately 3,000 to 6,000 fish per year. Such bycatch levels are not detectable in natal streams, would have no detectable effect on commercial or subsistence harvests or escapement, and are not expected to significantly impact sustainability of the stocks.

GOA – Other Salmon

Under FMP 3.1, bycatch of other salmon in the GOA varies from approximately 4,000 in 2003 to 9,000 in 2008. Assuming 56 percent of this other salmon bycatch is chum salmon, the bycatch could range from 2,000 to 5,000 fish during the next 6 years. The proportion of these fish from western Alaska is unknown. Assuming that all of these fish were from western Alaska, this harvest represents approximately 0.2 to 0.5 percent of the average western Alaska commercial and subsistence harvest of approximately 1,100,000 chum salmon from 1998 through 2000. This FMP results in a moderate (10 to 25 percent) to significant (>25 percent) reduction of western Alaska chum salmon catches by approximately 1,000 fish per year. However, these bycatch levels are not detectable in natal streams, would have no detectable effect on commercial or subsistence harvests and escapement, and are not expected to significantly impact the sustainability of the stock.

Under FMP 3.2, bycatch of other salmon in the GOA varies from approximately 3000 in 2003 to 7,000 in 2008. This FMP results in a significant reduction (>25 percent) in western Alaska chum salmon catches of approximately 1,000 to 2,000 fish per year. Such bycatch levels are not detectable in natal streams, would have no detectable effect on commercial or subsistence harvests or escapement, and are not expected to significantly impact sustainability of the stock.

Cumulative Effects Analysis FMP 3.1 – Pacific Salmon or Steelhead Trout

A summary of the cumulative effects analyses associated with FMP 3.1 in BSAI and GOA stocks are shown in Table 4.7-1 and 4.7-2. For further information on persistent past effects included in this analysis, see Section 3.5.2.2 of this Programmatic SEIS.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of fishing mortality on BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon is considered insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past foreign fisheries in Japan and Russia are associated with direct catch and bycatch of salmon in BSAI and GOA. U.S. bilateral agreements with these countries attempted to reduce gear conflicts between State of Alaska salmon fisheries and foreign fisheries while allocating salmon resources to the state fisheries. These bilateral agreements were considered marginal management measures for protection of salmon stocks. Before 1959, salmon fisheries in Alaska were managed federally. The state took over salmon management after statehood in 1959. However, the domestic fleet continued to grow during the years to follow and by the 1970's, the state initiated a limited entry system upon the realization that salmon stocks were being overfished. Persistent past effects of mortality on Alaskan salmon stocks exist and are associated with past foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** External effects on Alaskan salmon populations differ between BSAI and GOA and so will be discussed independently for each region.

In BSAI, state commercial and subsistence fisheries exert effects on mortality of chinook and other salmon populations. The magnitude of this effect cannot be determined, however, current stock status of salmon runs in western Alaska are depressed. In considering this stock condition, impacts of catch and bycatch by state fisheries could hinder recovery of depressed stocks and are considered a potential adverse contribution to the population as a whole. Land management practices heavily influence the condition of watersheds used by spawning salmon but are not considered contributing factors in direct mortality of salmon. In addition, long-term climate change and regime shift are not expected to result in direct mortality of salmon.

In GOA, state commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries exert effects on mortality of chinook and other salmon populations. However, they are not expected to impact salmon stocks in this region under FMP 3.1. As mentioned in BSAI above, land management practices are an important factor influencing spawning habitat of salmon but are not considered contributing factors in direct mortality of salmon in GOA. State hatchery enhancement programs were initiated in GOA and have a potential beneficial contribution to effects of mortality on salmon stocks. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality of salmon.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Given the poor stock status of salmon runs in western Alaska, the combined effects of mortality on BSAI Chinook and other salmon resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are considered conditionally significant adverse for FMP 3.1. Combined bycatch potential of BSAI and GOA under this FMP could impede on successful recovery of depressed stocks in BSAI and impact sustainability of the stock as a whole. The combined effects of mortality on GOA salmon resulting from internal catch and future events are considered insignificant under FMP 3.1.

Change in Spawning Habitat

- **Internal Effects.** Since salmon spawn in freshwater and federal groundfish fisheries occur in the marine environment, no direct interaction between the two is expected. The potential effect of changes in spawning habitat on BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon is considered insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Since salmon spawn in freshwater and federal groundfish fisheries occur in the marine environment, no direct interaction between the two is expected. However, salmon spawning habitat is heavily influenced by land management practices occurring within the watershed. It is inferred that past land management practices were not as effective or extensive as most current practices. Thus, persistent adverse past effects of resource development on salmon spawning habitat associated with BSAI and GOA salmon stocks exist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In both the BSAI and GOA, state commercial fisheries occur in the marine environment and do not have direct interaction with the freshwater spawning habitat of chinook and other salmon. The potential interactions and effects between salmon spawning habitat and state subsistence and, in the GOA, sport fisheries are unknown for BSAI and GOA salmon. Degradation of watersheds used by spawning salmon could significantly impact sustainability and recovery of salmon stocks. Thus, land management practices are considered a

potential adverse contribution to changes in spawning habitat for salmon in this region. State hatchery enhancement programs that occur in GOA do not include work on natural spawning habitat of salmon long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to significantly change physical habitat in either the BSAI or GOA for Chinook and other salmon.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The combined effects of changes in spawning habitat on BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are unknown under FMP 3.1.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effects of FMP 3.1 on prey availability for BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon are unknown. A relationship between fisheries bycatch of prey and salmon prey availability has not been defined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It has not been determined if past effects are currently impacting prey availability for BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In both the BSAI and GOA, a relationship between state commercial, subsistence, and (in the GOA) sport fisheries bycatch of prey and salmon prey availability has not been defined and potential effects are unknown. Land management practices are not considered contributing factors in prey availability of salmon as it is not likely that they would impact the marine environment in which salmon forage. State hatchery enhancement programs occur in GOA but do not include prey species of salmon. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts on certain prey species of Pacific salmon in the BSAI and GOA depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment in most fish species. However, the effects of this type of large scale event on the prey structure of salmon cannot be determined at this time.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The combined effects of potential changes in prey availability for BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are unknown under FMP 3.1.

Change in Genetic Structure of Population

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effects of FMP 3.1 on genetic structure of salmon populations in BSAI and GOA are unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It has not been determined if past effects may be impacting the genetic structure of the BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon populations.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In both the BSAI and GOA, salmon bycatch composition has not been determined so potential effects of state commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries on genetic structure of salmon populations are unknown. For reasons stated above, land management practices and long-term climate changes and regime shifts are not considered

contributing factors to changes in BSAI and GOA salmon populations. State hatchery enhancement programs in the GOA focus on building certain salmon stocks, but because actual stock composition for all species of salmon is unknown, the potential effects of this program on genetic structure of salmon populations in GOA are not known.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Due to the uncertainty of current stock composition for chinook and other salmon in BSAI and GOA, the combined effects of changes in genetic structure on salmon populations in Alaska resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are unknown under FMP 3.1.

Change in Reproductive Success

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effects of FMP 3.1 on reproductive success for BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Given the poor stock status of salmon runs in western Alaska it may be inferred that reproductive success has been impacted in certain populations of BSAI region. Successful reproduction of salmon depends on spawning adults' ability to reach destined spawning habitat. Persistent past effects of mortality on salmon stocks exist and it is likely that reproductive success of these stocks has suffered as a result. Stocks in GOA are currently considered stable so it is inferred that any past effects on the population have been mitigated over time.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** External effects on Alaskan salmon populations differ between BSAI and GOA and so will be discussed independently for each region.

  In BSAI, state commercial and subsistence fisheries catch of chinook and other salmon populations could cause potential adverse impacts to reproductive success of these already depressed stocks. Successful reproduction of salmon relies on spawning adults' ability to reach destined spawning habitat. The direct take of these fish would prevent their return to spawning grounds. In considering this depressed stock condition, impacts of catch and bycatch by state fisheries could hinder recovery of depressed stocks and are considered a potential adverse contribution to the population as a whole. Degradation of watersheds used by spawning salmon, and caused by poor land management practices, could significantly impact the reproductive success of BSAI salmon stocks. Thus, these practices are considered potential adverse contributions to possible changes in reproductive success of this population.

  Salmon stocks in GOA are considered stable so potential effects of state commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries on reproductive success of this stock are considered insignificant for this population. For reasons stated above, land management practices are considered as potential adverse contributions to the reproductive success of GOA salmon stocks. Hatchery enhancement programs in GOA may help to restore depressed stocks and maintain stable stocks in Alaska and are considered potentially beneficial to the reproductive success of salmon.

  Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts on the reproductive success of Pacific salmon in BSAI and GOA depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown that

warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment in most fish species, however, the effects of this type of large scale event on reproductive success of BSAI and GOA salmon cannot be determined at this time.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Successful reproduction of salmon relies on spawning adults' ability to reach destined spawning habitat. Given the poor stock status of salmon runs in western Alaska and combined bycatch potential of BSAI and GOA, the sustainability of BSAI chinook and other salmon stocks could be impacted. Thus, fisheries catch may remove spawning adults destined for spawning grounds and potential combined effects from internal and external events is considered conditionally significant adverse to the reproductive success of BSAI salmon. Although current stock status of GOA chinook and other salmon is stable, combined effects of changes in reproductive success in Alaskan salmon populations resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) cannot be determined for GOA stocks under FMP 3.1.

Cumulative Effects Analysis FMP 3.2 – Pacific Salmon or Steelhead Trout

A summary of the cumulative effects analyses associated with FMP 3.2 in BSAI and GOA stocks are shown in Table 4.7-1 and 4.7-2. For further information on persistent past effects included in this analysis, see Section 3.5.2.2 of this Programmatic SEIS.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of fishing mortality on BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon is considered insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past foreign fisheries in Japan and Russia are associated with direct catch and bycatch of salmon in BSAI and GOA. U.S. bilateral agreements with these countries attempted to reduce gear conflicts between State of Alaska salmon fisheries and foreign fisheries while allocating salmon resources to the state fisheries. These bilateral agreements were considered marginal management measures for protection of salmon stocks. Before 1959, salmon fisheries in Alaska were managed federally. The state took over salmon management after statehood in 1959. However, the domestic fleet continued to grow during the years to follow and by the 1970s, the state initiated a limited entry system upon the realization that salmon stocks were being overfished. Persistent past effects of mortality on Alaskan salmon stocks exist and are associated with past foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** External effects on Alaskan salmon populations differ between BSAI and GOA and so will be discussed independently for each region. In BSAI, state commercial and subsistence fisheries exert effects on mortality of chinook and other salmon populations. The magnitude of this effect cannot be determined, however, current stock status of salmon runs in western Alaska are depressed. In considering this stock condition, impacts of catch and bycatch by state fisheries could hinder recovery of depressed stocks and are considered a potential adverse contribution to the population as a whole. Land management practices heavily influence the condition of watersheds used by spawning salmon but are not considered contributing

factors in direct mortality of salmon. In addition, long-term climate change and regime shift are not expected to result in direct mortality of salmon.

In GOA, state commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries exert effects on mortality of chinook and other salmon populations. However, they are not expected to impact salmon stocks in this region under FMP 3.2. As mentioned in BSAI above, land management practices are an important factor influencing spawning habitat of salmon but are not considered contributing factors in direct mortality of salmon in GOA. State hatchery enhancement programs were initiated in GOA and have a potential beneficial contribution to effects of mortality on salmon stocks. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality of salmon.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Given the poor stock status of salmon runs in western Alaska, the combined effects of mortality on BSAI chinook and other salmon resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are considered conditionally significant adverse for FMP 3.2. Combined bycatch potential of BSAI and GOA under this FMP could impede on successful recovery of depressed stocks in BSAI and impact sustainability of the stock as a whole. The combined effects of mortality on GOA salmon resulting from internal catch and future events are considered insignificant under FMP 3.2.

<u>Change in Spawning Habitat</u>

- **Internal Effects.** Since salmon spawn in freshwater and federal groundfish fisheries occur in the marine environment, no direct interaction between the two is expected. The potential effect of changes in spawning habitat on BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon is considered insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Since salmon spawn in freshwater and federal groundfish fisheries occur in the marine environment, no direct interaction between the two is expected. However, salmon spawning habitat is heavily influenced by land management practices occurring within the watershed. It is inferred that past land management practices were not as effective or extensive as most current practices. Thus, persistent adverse past effects of resource development on salmon spawning habitat associated with BSAI and GOA salmon stocks exist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In both the BSAI and GOA, state commercial fisheries occur in the marine environment and do not have direct interaction with the freshwater spawning habitat of chinook and other salmon. The potential interactions and effects between salmon spawning habitat and state subsistence and (in the GOA) sport fisheries are unknown for BSAI and GOA salmon. Degradation of watersheds used by spawning salmon could significantly impact sustainability and recovery of salmon stocks. Thus, land management practices are considered a potential adverse contribution to changes in spawning habitat for salmon in this region. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to significantly change physical habitat in the BSAI or GOA for chinook and other salmon. State hatchery enhancement programs that occur in GOA do not include work on natural spawning habitat of salmon.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The combined effects of changes in spawning habitat on BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are unknown under FMP 3.2.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effects of FMP 3.2 on prey availability for BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon are unknown. A relationship between fisheries bycatch of prey and salmon prey availability has not been defined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It has not been determined if past effects are currently impacting prey availability for BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In both the BSAI and GOA, a relationship between state commercial, subsistence, and (in the GOA) sport fisheries bycatch of prey and salmon prey availability has not been defined and potential effects are unknown. Land management practices are not considered contributing factors in prey availability of salmon as it is not likely that they would impact the marine environment in which salmon forage. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts on certain prey species of Pacific salmon in the BSAI and GOA depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment in most fish species. However, the effects of this type of large scale event on the prey structure of salmon cannot be determined at this time. State hatchery enhancement programs that occur in GOA do not include prey species of salmon.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The combined effects of potential changes in prey availability for BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are unknown under FMP 3.2.

Change in Genetic Structure of Population

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effects of FMP 3.2 on genetic structure of salmon populations in BSAI and GOA are unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It has not been determined if past effects may be impacting the genetic structure of the BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon populations.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In both the BSAI and GOA, salmon bycatch composition has not been determined so potential effects of state commercial and subsistence fisheries on genetic structure of salmon populations are unknown. Significant impacts to genetic structure of salmon populations by land management practices are not expected and are not considered contributing factors to a possible change in baseline condition. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality which would potentially affect genetic structure of BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon stocks. State hatchery enhancement programs in the GOA focus on building certain salmon stocks, but because actual stock composition for all

species of salmon is unknown, the potential effects of this program on genetic structure of salmon populations in GOA are not known.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Due to the uncertainty of current stock composition for chinook and other salmon in BSAI and GOA, the combined effects of changes in genetic structure on salmon populations in Alaska resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are unknown under FMP 3.2.

Change in Reproductive Success

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effects of FMP 3.2 on reproductive success for BSAI and GOA chinook and other salmon cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Given the poor stock status of salmon runs in western Alaska it may be inferred that reproductive success has been impacted in certain populations of BSAI region. Successful reproduction of salmon depends on spawning adults' ability to reach destined spawning habitat. Persistent past effects of mortality on salmon stocks exist and it is likely that reproductive success of these stocks has suffered as a result. Stocks in GOA are currently considered stable so it is inferred that any past effects on the population have been mitigated over time.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** External effects on Alaskan salmon populations differ between BSAI and GOA and so will be discussed independently for each region.

  In BSAI, state commercial and subsistence fisheries catch of chinook and other salmon populations could cause potential adverse impacts to reproductive success of these already depressed stocks. Successful reproduction of salmon relies on spawning adults' ability to reach destined spawning habitat. The direct take of these fish would prevent their return to spawning grounds. In considering this depressed stock condition, impacts of catch and bycatch by state fisheries could hinder recovery of depressed stocks and are considered a potential adverse contribution to the population as a whole. Degradation of watersheds used by spawning salmon, and caused by poor land management practices, could significantly impact the reproductive success of BSAI salmon stocks. Thus, these practices are considered potential adverse contributions to possible changes in reproductive success of this population.

  Salmon stocks in GOA are considered stable so potential effects of state commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries on reproductive success of this stock are considered insignificant for this population. For reasons stated above, land management practices are considered as potential adverse contributions to the reproductive success of GOA salmon stocks. Hatchery enhancement programs in GOA may help to restore depressed stocks and maintain stable stocks in Alaska and are considered potentially beneficial to the reproductive success of salmon.

  Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts on the reproductive success of Pacific salmon in BSAI and GOA depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment in most fish species. However,

the effects of this type of large scale event on reproductive success of BSAI and GOA salmon cannot be determined at this time.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Successful reproduction of salmon relies on spawning adults' ability to reach destined spawning habitat. Given the poor stock status of salmon runs in western Alaska and combined bycatch potential of BSAI and GOA, the sustainability of BSAI chinook and other salmon stocks could be impacted. Thus, fisheries catch may remove spawning adults destined for spawning grounds and potential combined effects from internal and external events is considered conditionally significant adverse to the reproductive success of BSAI salmon. Although current stock status of GOA chinook and other salmon is stable, combined effects of changes in reproductive success in Alaskan salmon populations resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) cannot be determined for GOA stocks under FMP 3.2.

4.7.2.3 Pacific Herring Alternative 3 Analysis

Pacific herring are managed by the ADF&G. Harvest policy and allocations among gear (user) groups is established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries. Annual harvest quotas are set by ADF&G under an exploitation rate harvest policy; herring exploitation rates are capped at a maximum level of 20 percent statewide. All directed herring fisheries occur in state waters and are managed by regulatory stocks.

A detailed discussion of the modeling approach used in this analysis is included in Section 4.5.2.3. Given the low herring bycatch levels that are predicted across all FMPs, bycatch removals would not be expected to have significantly different impacts on herring abundance estimates between FMPs.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Pacific Herring

Direct and indirect effects for Pacific herring include mortality along with changes in reproductive success, prey availability, and habitat. These effects, which are associated with changes in catch, are considered insignificant because annual quota setting processes implemented by ADF&G are responsive to fluctuations in herring biomass. A summary of these effects is shown in Table 4.5-67.

Cumulative Effects Analysis FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Pacific Herring

A summary of the cumulative effects analysis associated with alternative 3 is shown in Table 4.5-68. For further information on persistent past effects included in this analysis, see Section 3.5.2.3 of this Programmatic SEIS.

<u>Mortality</u>

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of fishing mortality on BSAI and GOA herring is insignificant under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 because current management of herring by ADF&G is responsive to fluctuations in herring biomass. The herring savings areas reduce herring bycatch potential by triggering closures in years when herring are abundant within fishing grounds.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Domestic herring fisheries became prominent in the early 1900s with peak catches occurring in the 1920s and 1930s. Foreign herring harvests became prominent in the BSAI in the late 1950s, with highs in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Overexploitation of herring likely resulted during these years of high catch. By 1980, foreign harvest of herring had been eliminated; however, years of unregulated catch of herring may have impacted herring populations long-term. In addition, past federal groundfish fisheries bycatch combined with the directed state fisheries have exceeded the state's herring harvest policy in the past and may still exert lingering effects on current herring populations in the BSAI and GOA.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Directed state herring fisheries still occur but are closely managed by the state (ADF&G). Fishing quotas are based on variable exploitation rates that account for declines in stock and are capped at a maximum rate of 20 percent. State subsistence catch is also accounted for in ADF&G herring management plans. These fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in herring mortality. Future acute and chronic marine pollution could occur and is considered potentially adverse to herring mortality, especially for those populations that are still recovering from EVOS in the GOA. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not considered contributing factors as they are not expected to result in direct mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** ADF&G Pacific herring management plans are responsive to changes in herring biomass and fishing quotas are based on variable exploitation rates that account for declines in stock and are capped at a maximum rate of 20 percent. Thus, although some persistent past effects may still be present on certain herring populations in the BSAI and GOA, the combined effects of mortality on Pacific herring resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are considered insignificant for FMP 3.1 and 3.2.

Change in Reproductive Success

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of federal groundfish fisheries on reproductive success of BSAI and GOA herring is insignificant under FMP 3.1 and 3.2, because current management of herring by ADF&G is responsive to fluctuations in herring biomass. Thus, if a change in reproductive success occurs, it would most likely be reflected in corresponding changes to biomass, which are incorporated into ADF&G management plans of Pacific herring.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** As discussed in the analysis of cumulative effects on Pacific herring mortality, years of unregulated foreign harvest of herring and past federal groundfish fisheries bycatch that exceeded the state's herring harvest policy in the past may still exert lingering effects on current herring populations in the BSAI and GOA. Herring spawning habitat in the GOA (specifically PWS) was contaminated with oil resulting from the EVOS in 1989. It has been found that this type of contamination exposure to adult and larval herring can result in many adverse effects such as: increased rates of egg mortality, larval deformities, and immune system deficiencies. It is presumed that the effects of EVOS still exist and subsets of herring populations in the GOA are still recovering.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Directed state herring fisheries still occur but are closely managed by the state (ADF&G). Fishing quotas are based on variable exploitation rates

that account for declines in stock. State subsistence fisheries catch is also accounted for in ADF&G herring management plans. Thus, these fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in herring reproductive success. Future acute and chronic marine pollution could occur and is considered potentially adverse to herring reproductive success, especially for those populations that are still recovering from EVOS in the GOA. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts to the reproductive success of Pacific herring depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment in most fish species. However, the effects of this type of large scale event on herring cannot be determined at this time.

- **Cumulative Effect.** ADF&G Pacific herring management plans are responsive to changes in herring biomass and fishing quotas are based on variable exploitation rates that account for declines in stock. Although certain herring populations in the GOA have been impacted by EVOS, the stock as a whole is considered recovering. Thus, some persistent past effects may still be present on certain herring populations in the BSAI and GOA, but the combined effects on Pacific herring reproductive success resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are considered insignificant for FMP 3.1 and 3.2.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of Federal groundfish fisheries on prey availability for BSAI and GOA herring is insignificant under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, because current management by ADF&G is responsive to fluctuations in herring biomass regardless of the cause associated with the change. Thus, if a change in prey availability did occur, it would most likely be reflected in corresponding changes to biomass, which are accounted for in ADF&G management plans of Pacific herring.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No persistent past effects impacting prey availability of herring have been identified.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Pacific herring prey primarily on zooplankton which are not affected by state directed herring fisheries or state subsistence fisheries. Thus, these fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in prey availability for herring. Future acute and chronic marine pollution could occur but effects on prey, such as zooplankton, are unknown. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts to many species that contribute to the prey structure of Pacific herring. The nature of these impacts depends on the direction of the climatic shift. It has been shown that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment in most fish species. However, the effects of this type of large scale event on herring cannot be determined at this time.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Potential effects of future natural events, such as marine pollution and climatic shifts, on prey availability for Pacific herring are unknown for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

Change in Habitat

- **Internal Effects.** The potential effect of federal groundfish fisheries on habitat of BSAI and GOA herring is insignificant under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, because current management of herring by ADF&G is responsive to fluctuations in herring biomass. Thus, if a change in important habitat occurs, it would most likely be reflected in corresponding changes to biomass, which are accounted for in ADF&G management plans of Pacific herring. The herring savings areas reduce herring bycatch potential and protect important habitat by triggering closures in years when herring are abundant within fishing grounds.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Herring spawning habitat in the GOA (specifically PWS) was contaminated with oil resulting from the EVOS in 1989. The long-term effects of this event to herring habitat are unknown. It is presumed that the effects of EVOS still exist and subsets of herring populations in the GOA are still recovering.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** No evidence of fishery impact on habitat of herring exists. Thus, fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in herring habitat at this time. Future acute and chronic marine pollution could occur and is considered potentially adverse to some herring habitat, especially those that are still recovering from EVOS in the GOA. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to significantly change physical habitat of Pacific herring.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Potential impacts of future natural events, such as marine pollution and climatic shifts, in addition to lingering contamination from EVOS on certain habitat of herring in the GOA exist but effects are not known for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

4.7.2.4 Crab Alternative 3 Analysis

Alaska king, bairdi Tanner crab, and opilio Tanner crab (also called snow crab) fisheries are managed by the State of Alaska, with federal oversight and following guidelines established in the BSAI king and tanner crab FMP (NPFMC 1989). Section 4.5.2.4 contains further information on current stock status and management of crab in Alaska.

For the cumulative effects analysis, crab stocks in BSAI and GOA will be placed in the following groups: Bairdi Tanner, Opilio Tanner (only BSAI), Red king, Blue king, and Golden king.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Crab

Direct and indirect effects for all species of crab in BSAI and GOA include mortality along with changes in biomass, reproductive success, prey availability, and habitat. These effects may be attributed to fishing activities (both directed and undirected), but may also be linked to natural events such as long-term climatic change and decadal regime shifts. Summaries of these effects are shown in Tables 4.5-69 through 4.5-76.

Cumulative Effects Analysis FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Crab

Summaries of the cumulative effects analyses associated with FMP 3.1 and 3.2 are shown in Tables 4.7-3 through 4.7-10. For further information on persistent past effects included in this analysis, see Section 3.5.2.4 of this Programmatic SEIS.

Mortality

Bairdi Tanner, Opilio Tanner, Red King, and Blue King Crab in BSAI

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, predicted catch of these crab species do not reflect large deviations from the current baseline condition although catch trends do increase and decrease throughout the five-year period. Although current bycatch limits and quota-setting processes are responsive to fluctuations in stock and account for crab bycatch in other state and federal fisheries, these stocks are currently considered depressed and in some instances, overfished. Under these proposed FMPs, it is possible that bycatch of crab could decrease and additional protection measures could enhance habitat and possible recovery of depressed stocks but these changes are not expected to significantly affect the crab populations in BSAI as a whole. Thus, FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are considered to have insignificant effects on bairdi Tanner, opilio Tanner, red king, and blue king crab stocks in BSAI because no signs of recovery for these stocks have been shown to date.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Direct catch and bycatch of crab are associated with past foreign fisheries. Crab bycatch is common in yellowfin sole and Pacific ocean perch fisheries. During the 1960s, foreign fleets in BSAI experienced record catch of yellowfin sole and Pacific ocean perch. It is inferred that bycatch of crab during this time increased proportionally with the direct catch of these fisheries. The U.S. initiated bilateral agreements with Japan and Russia in the mid-1960s in order to reduce gear conflicts and allocate crab resources between State crab fisheries and foreign fisheries. These bilateral agreements are thought to have been marginal management measures providing no benefit or protection to crab stocks overall. Thus, adverse past effects of mortality on BSAI and GOA crab stocks from directed crab catch and bycatch could still exist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur, managed by ADF&G in cooperation with NOAA Fisheries. These fisheries are considered to have a potential adverse effect on bairdi Tanner, opilio Tanner, red king, and blue king crab stocks in BSAI since no signs of recovery have been shown. Formal stock rebuilding plans are in place for BSAI bairdi and opilio Tanner crab stocks. St. Matthew Island blue king crab stock also has a rebuilding plan in effect. In the Pribilof Islands, a blue king crab rebuilding plan is currently being developed but is not in effect at this time. These rebuilding plans may have beneficial effects on recovery of these stocks as a whole over time. BSAI red king crab stocks do not have rebuilding plans in effect but the populations is currently considered depressed. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality of crab stocks and are not considered contributing factors to potential changes in mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** ADF&G crab management plans are responsive to changes in stock status and quota-setting processes account for crab bycatch in other state and federal fisheries. Persistent past

effects on crab populations in the BSAI may still exist and stocks are considered depressed with no signs of recovery to date. It is unclear if additional protection measures and decreased bycatch of crab will mitigate the combined effects of mortality, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events on depressed stocks. Thus, cumulative effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on BSAI crab stocks cannot be determined at this time.

Golden King Crab in BSAI and GOA

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, predicted catch of golden king crab in BSAI and GOA were combined with predictions for blue king crab. The BSAI predictions showed increases in catch for FMP 3.1 and decreases in catch for FMP 3.2 over the next 5 years when compared to current catch rates. Model projections for GOA catch showed decreases in catch for both FMPs compared to current catch in this region. However, significance of these predicted changes in catch on mortality is unknown due to lack of survey information for determining current stock status. Thus, effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on mortality of BSAI and GOA golden king crab are unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Adverse past effects of mortality on BSAI and GOA crab stocks from directed crab catch and bycatch could still exist (see the foregoing discussion of persistent past effects on crab).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur, managed by ADF&G in cooperation with NOAA Fisheries. Survey data collected by ADF&G in specific areas of the GOA have shown depressed stock status for golden king crab, but the overall stock status of golden king crab stocks in BSAI and GOA are currently unknown. Thus, the potential effects of these fisheries on mortality are not known. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality of crab stocks and are not considered contributing factors to potential changes in crab mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** ADF&G crab management plans are responsive to changes in stock status and quota-setting processes account for crab bycatch in other state and federal fisheries. Under these proposed FMPs, it is possible that bycatch of golden king crab could decrease and additional protection measures could enhance habitat and possible recovery of depressed stocks. Some GOA stocks are considered depressed but the overall stock status of golden king crab in BSAI and GOA is unknown. Thus, potential combined effects of mortality, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events cannot be determined at this time for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

Bairdi Tanner, Red King, and Blue King Crab in GOA

Opilio Tanner crab populations are not encountered during ADF&G surveys in the GOA. It is inferred that this crab species is not prevalent in this region. Therefore, opilio Tanner crab is not included in this analysis.

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, predicted catch of bairdi Tanner, red king, and blue king crab in GOA showed decreases from current baseline for the next 5 years. However,

significance of these predicted changes in catch on mortality is unknown for bairdi Tanner and blue king crab due to lack of survey information for determining current stock status as a whole. Thus, effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on mortality of GOA bairdi Tanner and blue king crab are unknown. GOA red king crab stocks are considered severely depressed according to ADF&G survey information, but it is unclear if possible decreases in crab catch proposed under these FMPs will mitigate driving factors of mortality in these stocks. FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are considered insignificant for mortality effects on GOA red king crab populations due to the lack of recovery that has been observed in these stocks to date.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Adverse past effects of mortality on BSAI and GOA crab stocks from directed crab catch and bycatch could still exist (see previous analysis of persistent past effects on crab).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur. Survey data collected by ADF&G in specific areas of the GOA have shown depressed stock status for bairdi Tanner and blue king crab, but their overall stock status in GOA is currently unknown. Thus, the potential effects of these fisheries on mortality of bairdi Tanner and blue king crab stocks are not known. GOA stocks of red king crab are considered severely depressed according to current ADF&G surveys. The depressed nature of these stocks, in addition to external mortality associated with state fisheries (directed, subsistence, and scallop), could adversely impact recovery and sustainability of red king crab stocks in GOA. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality of crab stocks and are not considered contributing factors to potential changes in crab mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** ADF&G crab management plans are responsive to changes in stock status and quota-setting processes account for crab bycatch in other state and federal fisheries. However, persistent past effects on bairdi Tanner, red king, and blue king crab stocks in GOA may still exist. Some GOA stocks of bairdi Tanner and blue king crab are considered depressed but their overall stock status is unknown. Thus, potential combined effects of mortality, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events cannot be determined for bairdi Tanner and blue king crab stocks at this time for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. It is unclear if additional protection measures and decreased bycatch of crab put forth under these FMPs, will mitigate the combined effects of mortality, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events on severely depressed red king crab stocks. Cumulative effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on GOA red king crab cannot be determined at this time.

<u>Change in Biomass</u>

Bairdi Tanner, Opilio Tanner, Red King, and Blue King Crab in BSAI

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, predicted catch of these crab species do not reflect large deviations from the current baseline condition although catch trends do increase and decrease throughout the 5-year period. Under these proposed FMPs, it is possible that bycatch of crab could decrease and additional protection measures could enhance habitat and possible recovery of depressed stocks but these changes are not expected to significantly affect crab biomass in BSAI as

a whole. Thus, FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are considered to have insignificant effects on changes in biomass of bairdi Tanner, opilio Tanner, red king, and blue king crab stocks in BSAI because no signs of recovery for these stocks have been shown to date.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Adverse past effects of mortality on BSAI and GOA crab stocks from directed crab catch and bycatch could still exist (see previous discussion of persistent past effects on crab).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur and are considered to have a potential adverse effect on bairdi Tanner, opilio Tanner, red king, and blue king crab stocks in BSAI since no signs of recovery have been shown. Formal stock rebuilding plans are in place for BSAI bairdi and opilio Tanner crab stocks. St. Matthew Island blue king crab stock also has a rebuilding plan in effect. In the Pribilof Islands, a blue king crab rebuilding plan is currently being developed but is not in effect at this time. These rebuilding plans may have beneficial effects on recovery of these stocks as a whole over time. BSAI red king crab stocks do not have rebuilding plans in effect but the population is currently considered depressed. Potential effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts on crab biomass have not bee determined.

- **Cumulative Effect.** ADF&G crab management plans are responsive to changes in stock status and quota-setting processes account for crab bycatch in other state and federal fisheries. Persistent past effects on crab populations in the BSAI may still exist and stocks are considered depressed with no signs of recovery to date. It is unclear if additional protection measures and decreased bycatch of crab will mitigate the combined effects of mortality and subsequent changes to biomass, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events on depressed stocks. Thus, cumulative effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on BSAI crab stocks cannot be determined at this time.

Golden King Crab in BSAI and GOA

- **Internal Effects.** Due to lack of survey information for determining current biomass of golden king crab in BSAI and GOA, potential effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on changes to biomass cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The potential effects of past fishing mortality on biomass of golden king crab stocks in BSAI and GOA cannot be determined because catch composition is unknown and biomass estimates over time do not exist for these stocks.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur. Survey data collected by ADF&G in specific areas of the GOA have shown depressed stock status for golden king crab, but the overall stock status of golden king crab stocks in BSAI and GOA is unknown and biomass estimates have not been determined. Thus, the potential effects of these fisheries on biomass are not known. Effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts on crab biomass have not been determined.

- **Cumulative Effect.** ADF&G crab management plans are responsive to changes in stock status and quota-setting processes account for crab bycatch in other state and federal fisheries. Under these proposed FMPs, it is possible that bycatch of golden king crab could decrease and additional protection measures could enhance habitat and possible recovery of depressed stocks. However, persistent past effects on these crab populations in the BSAI and GOA may still exist. Some GOA stocks are considered depressed but the overall stock status and biomass estimates of golden king crab in BSAI and GOA are unknown. Thus, potential combined effects of changes in biomass, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events cannot be determined at this time for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

Bairdi Tanner, Red King, and Blue King Crab in GOA

Opilio Tanner crab populations are not encountered during ADF&G surveys in the GOA. It is inferred that this crab species is not prevalent in this region. Therefore, opilio Tanner crab is not included in this analysis.

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, predicted catch of bairdi Tanner, red king, and blue king crab in GOA showed decreases from current baseline for the next 5 years. However, significance of these predicted changes in catch on mortality is unknown for bairdi Tanner and blue king crab due to lack of survey information for determining current stock status as a whole. Thus, effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on biomass of GOA bairdi Tanner and blue king crab are unknown. GOA red king crab stocks are considered severely depressed according to ADF&G survey information, but it is unclear if possible decreases in crab catch proposed under these FMPs will mitigate driving factors of mortality in these stocks. FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are considered insignificant to potential changes in biomass for GOA red king crab populations due to the lack of recovery that has been observed in these stocks to date.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Adverse effects of past fishing mortality on biomass of bairdi Tanner, blue king, and red king crab stocks in GOA may still exist as recovery of depressed stocks has not been observed.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur. Survey data collected by ADF&G in specific areas of the GOA have shown depressed stock status for bairdi Tanner and blue king crab, but their overall stock status in GOA is currently unknown. Thus, the potential effects of these fisheries on biomass of bairdi Tanner and blue king crab stocks cannot be determined. GOA stocks of red king crab are considered severely depressed according to current ADF&G surveys. The depressed nature of these stocks, in addition to external mortality associated with state fisheries (directed, subsistence, and scallop), could adversely impact recovery and sustainability of red king crab stocks in GOA. Effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts o crab biomass have not been determined.

- **Cumulative Effect.** ADF&G crab management plans are responsive to changes in stock status and quota-setting processes account for crab bycatch in other state and federal fisheries. However, persistent past effects on bairdi Tanner, red king, and blue king crab stocks in GOA may still exist. Some GOA stocks of bairdi Tanner and blue king crab are considered depressed but their overall stock status and biomass estimates are unknown. Thus, potential combined effects of changes in

biomass, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events cannot be determined for bairdi Tanner and blue king crab stocks at this time for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. It is unclear if additional protection measures and decreased bycatch of crab put forth under these FMPs, will mitigate the combined effects of mortality and corresponding changes to biomass, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events on severely depressed red king crab stocks. Cumulative effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on GOA red king crab cannot be determined at this time.

Change in Reproductive Success

Bairdi Tanner, Opilio Tanner, Red King, and Blue King Crab in BSAI

- **Internal Effects.** These stocks are currently considered depressed and in some instances, overfished. Changes in reproductive success within BSAI crab populations may be an underlying factor in the depressed nature of these stocks. However, a direct causation between reproductive success and depressed stock status cannot be concluded at this time. Potential effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on changes to reproductive success cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** As discussed earlier, past fisheries may have indirectly impacted reproductive success of these stocks by removing vital brood stocks and/or adversely impacting spawning and nursery habitat as a result of bottom trawling. Past effects may still exist as these stocks have not shown signs of recovery to date.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur. Crab seasons are set as to avoid mating and molting periods so these fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in reproductive success of bairdi Tanner, opilio Tanner, red king, and blue king crab stocks in BSAI. Formal stock rebuilding plans are in place for BSAI bairdi and opilio Tanner crab stocks. St. Matthew Island blue king crab stock also has a rebuilding plan in effect. In the Pribilof Islands, a blue king crab rebuilding plan is currently being developed but is not in effect at this time. These rebuilding plans may have beneficial effects on recovery of these stocks as a whole over time. BSAI red king crab stocks do not have rebuilding plans in effect but the population is currently considered depressed. The potential effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts on reproductive traits of crab are unknown.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Crab seasons are set to avoid mating and molting periods. However, persistent past effects on crab populations in the BSAI may still exist and stocks are considered depressed with no signs of recovery to date. Thus, potential effects on reproductive success, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events, are unknown for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

Golden King Crab in BSAI and GOA

- **Internal Effects.** Due to lack of survey information for determining current stock status of golden king crab in BSAI and GOA, potential effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on changes to reproductive success cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Current stock status of BSAI and GOA golden king crab has not been determined so potential past effects on reproductive success are also unknown.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur. Crab seasons are set as to avoid mating and molting periods so these fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in reproductive success of golden king crab. The potential effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts on reproductive traits of crab are unknown.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Crab seasons are set to avoid mating and molting periods. However, persistent past effects on golden king crab populations in the BSAI and GOA are not known. Potential effects on reproductive success, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events, are therefore, unknown for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

Bairdi Tanner, Red King, and Blue King Crab in GOA

Opilio Tanner crab populations are not encountered during ADF&G surveys in the GOA. It is inferred that this crab species is not prevalent in this region. Therefore, opilio Tanner crab is not included in this analysis.

- **Internal Effects.** Due to lack of survey information for determining current stock status of blue king crab in GOA, potential effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on changes to reproductive success cannot be determined. Survey data collected by ADF&G for certain bairdi Tanner crab stocks in western GOA show signs of possible recovery while other GOA stocks are still considered depressed. Red king crab populations in GOA are at historic lows according to ADF&G survey information. Changes in reproductive success within GOA crab populations may be an underlying factor in the depressed nature of these stocks. However, a direct causation between reproductive success and depressed stock status cannot be concluded at this time. Potential effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on changes to reproductive success cannot be determined for bairdi Tanner and red king crab populations in GOA.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** As discussed earlier, past fisheries may have indirectly impacted reproductive success of these stocks by removing vital brood stocks and/or adversely impacting spawning and nursery habitat as a result of bottom trawling. Past effects may still exist as these stocks have not shown signs of recovery to date.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur, managed by ADF&G in cooperation with NOAA Fisheries. Crab seasons are set as to avoid mating and molting periods so these fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in reproductive success of these stocks. The potential effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts on reproductive traits of crab are unknown.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Crab seasons are set to avoid mating and molting periods. However, persistent past effects on crab populations in the GOA may still exist and some stocks are considered depressed with no signs of recovery to date. Thus, potential effects on reproductive success, resulting

from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events, are unknown for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

Change in Prey Availability

Bairdi Tanner, Opilio Tanner, Red King, Blue King, and Golden King Crab in BSAI and GOA

Opilio Tanner crab populations are not encountered during ADF&G surveys in the GOA. It is inferred that this crab species is not prevalent in this region. Therefore, only BSAI opilio Tanner crab is included in this analysis.

- **Internal Effects.** Diet composition of crab has not been determined but crab are known to be benthic feeders. Competition for prey species of crab resulting from groundfish fisheries' catch has not been shown and it is unclear if FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would impact prey structure and availability for all species of crab throughout BSAI and GOA. Thus, potential effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on changes in prey availability cannot be determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Crab are benthic feeders and generally feed on invertebrates. Catch of crab prey in current and past groundfish fisheries is minimal. Thus, past effects on crab prey structure and availability in BSAI and GOA have not been identified.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur and are managed by ADF&G in cooperation with NOAA Fisheries. Competition for prey species of crab resulting from groundfish fisheries' catch has not been shown and these fisheries are not considered contributing factors to changes in prey availability. Rebuilding plans currently in effect in BSAI do not address crab prey structure and availability and are not considered contributing factors to potential changes in prey availability. Long-term climate change and regime shifts may impact crab prey structure depending on the direction of the change. However, it is impossible to determine the possible effects that these changes may have on crab populations throughout BSAI and GOA.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Diet composition of crab has not been determined and potential changes to prey structure, resulting from internal effects and reasonable foreseeable future events, cannot be determined for all species of crab in BSAI and GOA for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

Change in Habitat

Bairdi Tanner, Opilio Tanner, Red King, and Blue King Crab in BSAI

- **Internal Effects.** These stocks are currently considered depressed and in some instances, overfished. However, a direct causation between habitat and depressed stock status cannot be concluded at this time. It is inferred that current crab management plans are mitigating past habitat disruption and providing protection for crab stocks but recovery has not been shown. Under these proposed FMPs, it is possible that additional protection measures could enhance recovery of crab habitat but it is impossible to realize the potential population-level effects that may result. Thus, FMP 3.1 and FMP

3.2 are considered to have insignificant effects on changes in habitat of bairdi Tanner, opilio Tanner, red king, and blue king crab stocks in BSAI because no signs of recovery for these stocks have been shown to date.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past fisheries may have directly or indirectly impacted spawning and nursery habitat as a result of bottom trawling. Past effects may still exist as these stocks have not shown signs of recovery to date.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur and are considered potential adverse factors in possible changes to crab habitat based on the lack of recovery that has been observed for these stocks under current management plans. Formal stock rebuilding plans are in place for BSAI bairdi and opilio Tanner crab stocks. St. Matthew Island blue king crab stock also has a rebuilding plan in effect. In the Pribilof Islands, a blue king crab rebuilding plan is currently being developed but is not in effect at this time. These rebuilding plans may have beneficial effects on recovery of these stocks as a whole over time and offer protection of critical habitat. BSAI red king crab stocks do not have rebuilding plans in effect but the population is currently considered depressed, and possible habitat-related effects unclear. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to directly affect the physical habitat and are not considered contributing factors in possible changes that may occur.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Persistent past effects on crab habitat in the BSAI may still exist and stocks are considered depressed with no signs of recovery to date. Although much of the known habitat areas of BSAI crab are currently protected by no trawl zones and conservation zones, it is possible that other critical habitat areas are not included in these measures or those proposed under these FMPs. Thus, potential effects on crab habitat, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events, cannot be determined for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

Golden King Crab in BSAI and GOA

- **Internal Effects.** Due to lack of survey information for determining current stock status of golden king crab in BSAI and GOA, it is difficult to identify habitat-related effects as they pertain to changes in these crab populations throughout BSAI and GOA. Potential effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 to crab habitat are unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** As discussed in the analysis of cumulative effects on mortality of Bairdi tanner, Opilio tanner, red king and blue king crab, past fisheries may have directly or indirectly impacted spawning and nursery habitat as a result of bottom trawling. Past effects may still exist as many of these stocks have not shown signs of recovery to date.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur and are considered potential adverse factors in possible changes to crab habitat based on the lack of recovery that has been observed for many of the crab stocks under current management plans and the depressed nature of some golden king crab stocks

in GOA currently. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to directly affect the physical habitat and are not considered contributing factors in possible changes that may occur.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Some GOA golden king crab stocks are considered depressed and past effects may still exist as many of these stocks have not shown signs of recovery to date. Although much of the known habitat areas of BSAI and GOA crab are currently protected by no trawl zones and conservation zones, it is possible that other critical habitat areas are not included in these measures or those proposed under these FMPs. Thus, potential effects on golden king crab habitat, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events, cannot be determined for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 without first establishing the overall population and essential habitat status of this species.

Bairdi Tanner, Red King, and Blue King Crab in GOA

Opilio Tanner crab populations are not encountered during ADF&G surveys in the GOA. It is inferred that this crab species is not prevalent in this region. Therefore, opilio Tanner crab is not included in this analysis.

- **Internal Effects.** Red king and bairdi Tanner stocks in the GOA are currently considered depressed while blue king crab stock status is unknown but presumed to be depressed based on limited survey data. However, a direct causation between habitat and depressed stock status cannot be concluded at this time. It is inferred that current crab management plans are mitigating past habitat disruption and providing protection for crab stocks but recovery of stocks has not been shown. Under these proposed FMPs, it is possible that additional protection measures could enhance recovery of crab habitat but it is impossible to realize the potential population-level effects that may result. Thus, the potential effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on changes to bairdi Tanner, red king, and blue king crab habitat in GOA are unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past fisheries may have directly or indirectly impacted spawning and nursery habitat as a result of bottom trawling. Past effects may still exist as some of these stocks have not shown signs of recovery to date (see earlier discussions of persistent past effects).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State crab fisheries, scallop fisheries, and subsistence fisheries continue to occur and are considered potential adverse factors in possible changes to crab habitat based on the lack of recovery that has been observed for some of these stocks under current management plans. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to directly affect the physical habitat and are not considered contributing factors in possible changes to GOA crab habitat that may occur.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Persistent past effects on crab habitat in the GOA may still exist and stocks are considered depressed with no signs of recovery to date. Although much of the known habitat areas of GOA crab are currently protected by no trawl zones and conservation zones, it is possible that other critical habitat areas are not included in these measures or those proposed under these FMPs. Thus, potential cumulative effects on GOA bairdi Tanner, red king, and blue king crab habitat, resulting from past events, internal catch, and reasonably foreseeable future external events, cannot be determined for FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

4.7.3 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska Other Species Alternative 3 Analysis

The other species category consists of the following species:

- Squid (order Teuthoidea);
- Sculpin (family Cottidae);
- Shark (*Somniosus pacificus, Squalus acanthias, Lamna ditropis*);
- Skate (genera *Bathyraja and Raja*); and
- Octopi (*Ocotopus dofleini,Opistholeutis california,* and *Octopus leioderma*).

An aggregate TAC limits the catch of species in this category. Within the other species category, only shark are identified to the species level by fishery observers. Furthermore, accuracy of catch estimates depends on the level of coverage in each fishery. Estimates of observer coverage in the BSAI is 70-80 percent, whereas the GOA has only approximately 30 percent observer coverage. Coverage can also vary for certain target fisheries and vessel sizes (Gaichas 2002) (see Section 3.5.3).

Formal stock assessments for other species are not currently conducted in the BSAI and GOA and biomass estimates for the species included in this category are limited and often unreliable. Thus, changes in total biomass, reproductive success, genetic structure of population, habitat, or mortality rates under any FMP alternative cannot be determined due to lack of a baseline condition . While changes in bycatch relative to the comparative baseline are reported here, it is important to emphasize that determinations cannot be made as to how these changes in catch actually impact other species populations, or whether these impacts might be negative, positive, or neutral. There are numerous direct and indirect effects that may impact the current and future status of individual species within this group and/or this group as a whole. These effects are summarized in the section that follows.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1 – Other Species

Direct and indirect effects for other species include mortality along with changes in reproductive success, genetic structure of population, and habitat. The significance of these effects caused by changes in catch for any of these non-target species groups are unknown, because information on stock status is lacking in order to determine how these stocks respond to changes in catch. For many non-target species, the differences in catch between the comparative baseline and FMP 3.1 are relatively small, such that diverse alternatives may have similar (unknown) effects on each stock. A summary of these effects is shown in Table 4.5-85.

Under FMP 3.1, total catch of BSAI squid and other species and GOA other species is predicted to increase by several thousand tons per year. This is due to predicted increases in catches of the target species that other species are caught with. Most of this increase is predicted in the catch of skate and sculpin in both area. Catch projections for specific groups within BSAI and GOA other species are presented below.

<u>Squid</u>

In the BSAI, squid catch is predicted to increase slightly and then decrease to just above the current level over the five projection years, likely following trends in the pollock fishery. Squid catch is predicted to double over the 5 year projection period in the GOA, likely reflecting increasing catches in the pollock fishery.

However, observed GOA squid catch has been low historically, so doubling may not cause different population impacts than current catch levels.

Sculpin

Catches of BSAI sculpin are predicted to remain very close to currently observed catches. GOA sculpin catch is predicted to increase by 100 mt per year over the projection period.

Shark

BSAI shark species have been separated into Pacific sleeper shark, salmon shark, dogfish, and other shark. Catches of all of these species are predicted to remain stable throughout the projection period under FMP 3.1. As in the BSAI, shark catches in the GOA are partitioned into Pacific sleeper shark, salmon shark, dogfish, and other shark. While all shark catch in the GOA is predicted to be relatively low, catches of other shark are predicted to increase by an order of magnitude, catches of sleeper shark and salmon shark are predicted to decrease slightly, and catches of dogfish will remain relatively similar to current levels.

Skate

The increased catch of skate in the BSAI may reflect increased catches in both longline fisheries for Pacific cod and in bottom trawl fisheries for cod and flatfish. In the GOA, skate catch is predicted to increase by about 1,000 mt, which is the same order of magnitude as current catches and may warrant increased management attention if it actually occurred.

Octopi

Octopus catch in the BSAI is predicted to remain stable at 300 to 400 mt per year. The trace amounts of octopus catch reported in the GOA are predicted to decrease over the projection period, with no discernable differences in the currently unknown population impacts.

Cumulative Effects Analysis

A summary of the cumulative effects analysis associated with Alternative 3, FMP 3.1 is shown in Table 4.5-86. For further information on persistent past effects included in this analysis, see Section 3.5.3 of this Programmatic SEIS.

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effect of fishing mortality on BSAI and GOA other species is unknown under Alternative 3, FMP 3.1. The current baseline condition is unknown and species-specific catch information is lacking for this complex since species identification does not occur in the fisheries.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It is possible under current other species management in the BSAI and GOA, that a species or even a species group could be disproportionately exploited while the overall

aggregate other species TAC is not reached. In addition, the highest observed catches of non-target species are within the categories receiving the least intensive management under the current FMP: other species and Nonspecified Species. It is difficult to determine how much protection is afforded by a TAC set with the use of data-poor criteria.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries, IPHC halibut longline fishery, and state sport halibut fishery continue to take other species as bycatch. However, potential impacts to the specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition has not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the other species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Species identification does not occur in the fisheries and potential impacts of mortality on this species complex as a whole are unknown. The combined effects of mortality on other Species resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown.

Change in Reproductive Success

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effects of changes in reproductive success on BSAI and GOA other species are unknown under Alternative 3, FMP 3.1. The current baseline condition is unknown and species-specific reproductive status has not been determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Current reproductive status of the other species complex is unknown. It is possible under current other species management in the BSAI and GOA, that a species or even a species group could be disproportionately exploited while the overall aggregate other species TAC is not reached. In addition, the highest observed catches of non-target species are within the categories receiving the least intensive management under the current FMP: other species and Nonspecified Species. This possible overexploitation could have impacts to reproductive success if sex-ratios of these species are significantly altered or if sex-specific aggregations are overfished. However, persistent past effects on the population have not been determined.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries, IPHC halibut longline fishery, and state sport halibut fishery continue to take other species as bycatch. However, potential impacts to reproductive success of the specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition and species-specific reproductive status have not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts to the reproductive success of the other species depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown in other aquatic species that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment but it is currently not known how the other species will respond to climatic fluctuations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the other species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Current reproductive status of species with this complex are unknown and persistent past effects have not been identified. The combined effects

of changes to reproductive success on other species resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown.

Change in Genetic Structure of Population

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effects of changes in genetic structure of the other species population in BSAI and GOA are unknown under Alternative 3, FMP 3.1. The current baseline condition is unknown and genetic structure of species-specific populations within this complex have not been determined .

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The current genetic composition of the other species complex is unknown. It is possible under current other species management in the BSAI and GOA, that a species or even a species group could be disproportionately exploited while the overall aggregate other species TAC is not reached. In addition, the highest observed catches of non-target species are within the categories receiving the least intensive management under the current FMP: other species and Nonspecified Species. This possible overexploitation could have impacts to the genetic structure of the population if genetic composition within these species groups have been significantly altered. It is unclear if persistent past effects on the populations exist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries, IPHC halibut longline fishery, and state sport halibut fishery continue to take other species as bycatch. However, their potential impacts to genetic structure of the specific species' populations within this complex are unknown. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality and would not be considered contributing effects to changes in genetic structure of populations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the other species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Current genetic structure of species-specific populations within this complex are unknown and persistent past effects have not been identified. The combined effects of changes to genetic structure of populations within the other species complex resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effect of change in biomass on BSAI and GOA other species is unknown under Alternative 3, FMP 3.1. The current baseline condition is unknown and species-specific catch information is lacking for this complex since species identification does not occur in the fisheries. Formal stock assessments are not conducted for other species and most biomass estimates for BSAI and GOA other species are unreliable or not known.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It is possible under current other species management in the BSAI and GOA, that a species or even a species group could be disproportionately exploited while the overall aggregate other species TAC is not reached. In addition, the highest observed catches of non-target species are within the categories receiving the least intensive management under the current FMP:

other species and non-specified species. Although persistent past effects potentially impacting biomass could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries, IPHC halibut longline fishery, and state sport halibut fishery continue to take other species as bycatch. However, potential impacts to the specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition has not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts on the biomass of the other species depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown in other aquatic species that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment but it is currently not known how the other species will respond to climatic fluctuations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the other species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Species identification does not occur in the fisheries and potential impacts of changes in biomass on this species complex as a whole are unknown. Although persistent past effects potentially impacting biomass could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown. The combined effects of these changes on other species resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown.

Change in Habitat

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effects of habitat changes to BSAI and GOA other species is unknown under Alternative 3, FMP 3.1. A current baseline condition has not been determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Under current management in the BSAI and GOA, impacts to habitat could be occurring for some of the species within the other species complex. However, the species included in this complex have diverse habitat preferences and distribution patterns. Although persistent past effects potentially impacting habitat for some or all of these species could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries, IPHC halibut longline fishery, and state sport halibut fishery continue to take other species as bycatch. However, potential impacts to habitat of the specific species within this complex are unknown. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in significant change to physical habitat and are not considered contributing factors to potential effects.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the other species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. These species also have diverse habitat preferences. Although persistent past effects potentially impacting habitat could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown. The combined effects of changes to habitat on other species resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.2 – Other Species

Direct and indirect effects for other species include mortality along with changes in reproductive success, genetic structure of population, and habitat. The significance of these effects caused by changes in catch for any of these non-target species groups are unknown, because information on stock status is lacking in order to determine how these stocks respond to changes in catch. For many non-target species, the differences in catch between the comparative baseline and FMP 3.2 are relatively small, such that diverse alternatives may have similar (unknown) effects on each stock. A summary of these effects is shown in Table 4.5-85.

Under FMP 3.2, total catch of BSAI squid and other species is predicted to decrease by several thousand tons per year, and GOA other species is predicted to remain in a similar range to current levels. This is due to predicted decreases in catches of the target species that other species are caught with. Most of this decrease in the BSAI is predicted in the catch of skate and sculpin. Catch projections for specific groups within BSAI and GOA other species are presented below.

Squid

In the BSAI, squid catch is predicted to decrease slightly below the current level over the five projection years, likely following trends in the pollock fishery. GOA squid catch is predicted to remain in the same range as current catches for the first several years of the projection period with a gradual increase, likely reflecting increasing catches in the pollock fishery. However, observed GOA squid catch has been low historically, so this increase may not cause different population impacts than current catch levels.

Sculpin

Catches of BSAI sculpin are predicted to decrease slightly (by 500 mt relative to current catches). GOA sculpin catch is predicted remain at currently observed levels over the projection period.

Shark

BSAI shark species have been separated into Pacific sleeper shark, salmon shark, dogfish, and other shark. Pacific sleeper shark catch is predicted to decrease slightly relative to current catch, while catches of all other shark species are predicted to remain stable throughout the projection period under FMP 3.2.

Skate

The catch of BSAI skate is predicted to decrease by nearly 2,000 mt to about 15,500 mt within the modeled period. The decreased catch of skate may reflect decreased catches in both longline fisheries for Pacific cod and in bottom trawl fisheries for cod and flatfish. In GOA, skate catch is predicted to remain close to currently observed levels.

Octopi

Octopus catch in the BSAI is predicted to remain stable at 200 to 300 mt per year. The trace amounts of octopus catch reported in the GOA are predicted to decrease over the projection period, with no discernable differences in the currently unknown population impacts.

Cumulative Effects Analysis

A summary of the cumulative effects analysis associated with Alternative 3, FMP 3.2 is shown in Table 4.5-86. For further information on persistent past effects included in this analysis, see Section 3.5.3 of this Programmatic SEIS.

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effect of fishing mortality on BSAI and GOA other species is unknown under Alternative 2, FMP 3.2. The current baseline condition is unknown and species-specific catch information is lacking for this complex since species identification does not occur in the fisheries.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It is possible under current other species management in the BSAI and GOA, that a species or even a species group could be disproportionately exploited while the overall aggregate other species TAC is not reached. In addition, the highest observed catches of non-target species are within the categories receiving the least intensive management under the current FMP: other species and Nonspecified Species. It is difficult to determine how much protection is afforded by a TAC set with the use of data-poor criteria.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state- managed commercial fisheries, IPHC halibut longline fishery, and state sport halibut fishery continue to take other species as bycatch. However, potential impacts to the specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition has not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the other species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Species identification does not occur in the fisheries and potential impacts of mortality on this species complex as a whole are unknown. The combined effects of mortality on other species resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown.

Change in Reproductive Success

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effects of changes in reproductive success on BSAI and GOA other species are unknown under Alternative 3, FMP 3.2. The current baseline condition is unknown and species-specific reproductive status has not been determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Current reproductive status of the other species complex is unknown. It is possible under current other species management in the BSAI and GOA, that a species or even a species group could be disproportionately exploited while the overall aggregate other species TAC is not reached. In addition, the highest observed catches of non-target species are within the categories receiving the least intensive management under the current FMP: other species and Nonspecified Species. This possible overexploitation could have impacts to reproductive success if sex-ratios of these species are significantly altered or if sex-specific aggregations are overfished. However, persistent past effects on the population have not been determined.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state- managed commercial fisheries, IPHC halibut longline fishery, and state sport halibut fishery continue to take other species as bycatch. However, potential impacts to reproductive success of the specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition and species-specific reproductive status have not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts to the reproductive success of the other species depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown in other aquatic species that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment but it is currently not known how the other species will respond to climatic fluctuations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the other species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Current reproductive status of species with this complex are unknown and persistent past effects have not been identified. The combined effects of changes to reproductive success on other species resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown.

Change in Genetic Structure of Population

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effects of changes in genetic structure of the other species population in BSAI and GOA are unknown under Alternative 3, FMP 3.2. The current baseline condition is unknown and genetic structure of species-specific populations within this complex have not been determined .

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The current genetic composition of the other species complex is unknown. It is possible under current other species management in the BSAI and GOA, that a species or even a species group could be disproportionately exploited while the overall aggregate other species TAC is not reached. In addition, the highest observed catches of non-target species are within the categories receiving the least intensive management under the current FMP: other species and Nonspecified Species. This possible overexploitation could have impacts to the genetic structure of the population if genetic composition within these species groups have been significantly altered. It is unclear if persistent past effects on the populations exist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state- managed commercial fisheries, IPHC halibut longline fishery, and state sport halibut fishery continue to take other species as bycatch. However, their potential impacts to genetic structure of the specific species' populations within this complex are unknown. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not

expected to result in direct mortality and would not be considered contributing effects to changes in genetic structure of populations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the other species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Current genetic structure of species-specific populations within this complex are unknown and persistent past effects have not been identified. The combined effects of changes to genetic structure of populations within the other species complex resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effect of change in biomass on BSAI and GOA other species is unknown under Alternative 3, FMP 3.2. The current baseline condition is unknown and species-specific catch information is lacking for this complex since species identification does not occur in the fisheries. Formal stock assessments are not conducted for other species and most biomass estimates for BSAI and GOA other species are unreliable or not known.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It is possible under current other species management in the BSAI and GOA, that a species or even a species group could be disproportionately exploited while the overall aggregate other species TAC is not reached. In addition, the highest observed catches of non-target species are within the categories receiving the least intensive management under the current FMP: other species and Nonspecified Species. Although persistent past effects potentially impacting biomass could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state- managed commercial fisheries, IPHC halibut longline fishery, and state sport halibut fishery continue to take other species as bycatch. However, potential impacts to the specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition has not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts on the biomass of the other species depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown in other aquatic species that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment but it is currently not known how the other species will respond to climatic fluctuations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the other species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Species identification does not occur in the fisheries and potential impacts of changes in biomass on this species complex as a whole are unknown. Although persistent past effects potentially impacting biomass could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown. The combined effects of these changes on other species resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown.

Change in Habitat

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effects of habitat changes to BSAI and GOA other species is unknown under Alternative 3, FMP 3.2. A current baseline condition has not been determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Under current management in the BSAI and GOA, impacts to habitat could be occurring for some of the species within the other species complex. However, the species included in this complex have diverse habitat preferences and distribution patterns. Although persistent past effects potentially impacting habitat for some or all of these species could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state- managed commercial fisheries, IPHC halibut longline fishery, and state sport halibut fishery continue to take other species as bycatch. However, potential impacts to habitat of the specific species within this complex are unknown. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in significant change to physical habitat and are not considered contributing factors to potential effects.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the other species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. These species also have diverse habitat preferences. Although persistent past effects potentially impacting habitat could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown. The combined effects of changes to habitat on other species resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown.

4.7.4 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska Forage Fish Alternative 3 Analysis

The BSAI and GOA FMPs were amended in 1998 to establish a forage species category to prevent the development of directed fisheries on these ecologically important non-target species. Forage fish are described in more detail in Section 3.5.4.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – BSAI and GOA Forage Fish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Total and spawning biomass of BSAI and GOA forage fish is unknown at this time. The incidental catch rates predicted for FMP 3.1 is not expected to affect biomass.

Catch/Fishing Mortality

A directed fishery on forage species is prohibited by Amendments 36 and 39 in the BSAI and GOA FMPs. However, forage fish are taken in small amounts as incidental catch in several target fisheries. The bulk (> 90 percent most years) of the forage fish bycatch is made up of smelt species (Osmeridae) from the pollock fishery. In the BSAI region, model projections for FMP 3.1 indicate incidental catch of forage fish would remain low at a level similar to the current catch (Table H.4-22 in Appendix H). Over the next 5 years the

pollock catch in the GOA is projected to grow rapidly under FMP 3.1 (Table H.4-41 in Appendix H). This increased pollock catch under this FMP is projected to lead to greater incidental catches of forage fish.

Fishing mortality of BSAI and GOA forage fish is unknown at this time. As described above, forage fish bycatch and hence fishing mortality, in the BSAI is predicted to remain relatively small under FMP 3.1. The predicted increase in forage fish bycatch in the GOA would intuitively lead to an increase in fishing mortality. However, since the fishing mortality is currently thought to be very low, there is no evidence that this increase will lead to an adverse affect on the population.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Little is known about the current spatial or temporal concentration of fishing mortality for forage species. It is unknown how the spatial or temporal concentration of fishing effort is expected to change under FMP 3.1.

Status Determination

The MSST of forage fish species is unknown at this time but it is highly unlikely that management practices under FMP 3.1 would lead to stocks dropping below a sustainable level.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

The age and size composition of the species in the forage fish group is unknown. However, it is assumed that the age and size composition of forage fish would not change under FMP 3.1. The sex ratio of forage fish is assumed to be 50:50. There is no information available that would suggest this would change under FMP 3.1.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Little is known about the relationship between forage fish and their habitat. It is unknown how any of the considered FMPs would change the suitability of the habitat occupied by forage fish.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

The predator-prey interactions of forage fish are very complex and difficult to predict. With the given data it would be extremely difficult to accurately assess the predator-prey impacts of FMP 3.1.

Summary of Effects of FMP 1 – BSAI and GOA Forage Fish

Information on forage fish species is very limited. Total biomass, spawning biomass and fishing mortality are not estimated in the model used for this analysis. Therefore, only qualitative assessment of the FMPs effects on these measures can be described.

A directed fishery for forage fish is prohibited by Amendments 36 and 39 in the BSAI and GOA FMPs. Therefore the only direct effect of FMP 3.1 is incidental take of forage fish in other fisheries.

The model is able to estimate future bycatch of forage fish by averaging the 1997-2001 bycatch matrix. Model output for forage fish bycatch is closely linked to pollock catch. Smelts make up the vast majority of the forage fish bycatch in the BSAI and GOA. The bulk of the smelt bycatch comes from the pollock fishery. Therefore, the projected level of incidental catch of forage fish is highly correlated with the pollock TAC set for the FMP.

Under FMP 3.1 the bycatch of forage fish in the BSAI remains at a low level similar to the current catch (Table H.4-22 in Appendix H). Under FMP 3.1 the GOA bycatch of forage species is projected to increase considerably in the next 5 years (Table H.4-41 in Appendix H). Although the total biomass of forage fish is unknown, the amount of incidental catch predicted for FMP 3.1 is thought to be a relatively small fraction of the biomass and unlikely to effect the abundance of the stock in the BSAI and GOA.

Indirect effects of FMP 3.1 include habitat disturbance and disproportionate removals of predators or prey. There is insufficient information to address the indirect effects of FMP 3.1 (Tables 4.5-87 and 4.5-88).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.1 – BSAI and GOA Forage Fish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI and GOA forage fish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI or GOA forage fish stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are indicated due to potential adverse contributions of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause forage fish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts are considered non-contributing factors since it is unlikely that the change in water temperatures would be of sufficient magnitude to result in mortality of forage fish (see Sections 3.5.4 and 3.10). Alaska subsistence and personal use fisheries are identified as potential adverse contributors to forage fish mortality, however, the removal of these species is expected to be minimal.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for mortality of BSAI and GOA forage fish and is rated as insignificant. Removals at projected levels are small and not expected to have a population level impact. The combined effect of internal and external removals is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** The total and spawning biomass for BSAI and GOA forage fish is unknown at this time.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the change in biomass in the BSAI and GOA forage fish stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are indicated due to the potential adverse contributions of marine pollution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause forage fish mortality. Climate changes and regime shifts have also been identified as having potential beneficial or adverse contributions on the forage fish biomass level. A strong Aleutian Low and increased water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. For more information on climate changes and regime shifts (see Sections 3.5.4 and 3.10). The Alaska subsistence and personal use fisheries have been identified as a potential adverse contributor to the change in biomass level of BSAI and GOA forage fish. Subsistence and personal use fisheries concentrate mostly on the smelt species, however it is unlikely that these fisheries would have a population level effect.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI and GOA forage fish, but the effect is unknown. Total and spawning biomass are unavailable for the forage fish species at this time.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are not identified for the genetic structure of the BSAI and GOA forage fish. Climate changes and regime shifts are identified as influencing the reproductive success of BSAI and GOA forage fish. For example, some Osmeridae species have shown a decline in recruitment since the late 1970s, coinciding with the increase water temperature.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the reproductive success of forage fish due to climate changes and regime shifts are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could alter the genetic structure and/or the reproductive success of BSAI and GOA forage fish. The Alaska subsistence and personal use fisheries are identified as having potential adverse contributors to the genetic structure and reproductive success of BSAI and GOA forage species. As stated above, these fisheries mainly target smelt species, however it is unlikely the removals in these fisheries would be large enough and taken in a localized manner such that would jeopardize the capacity of the stocks to maintain current population levels.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the forage fish catch, however this effect is unknown. Information on the spatial/temporal concentration of the BSAI and GOA forage fish bycatch is currently lacking.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in prey availability for the BSAI and GOA forage fish is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are identified for the change in prey availability of the BSAI and GOA forage fish stock and include climate changes and regime shifts. Crab and shrimp have shown variation in abundance associated with changes in climate and water temperatures. However, studies on most benthic invertebrates have not been conducted. See Sections 3.5.4 and 3.10 for more information on climate changes and regime shifts.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI and GOA forage fish stock are potential beneficial or adverse. A strong Aleutian Low and increased water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could reduce prey availability or prey quality and thus jeopardize the stocks ability to maintain current population levels. Alaska subsistence and personal use fisheries are identified as potential adverse contributors to the prey availability of BSAI and GOA forage fish. However, the catch/bycatch of these species is expected to be minimal and unlikely to have a population level impact.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in prey availability, however, this effect is unknown. Information on forage fish prey interactions is insufficient.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI and GOA forage fish is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for BSAI and GOA forage fish include climate changes and regime shifts. A strong Aleutian Low and increased water temperatures tend to result in weak recruitment. For more information (see Sections 3.5.4 and 3.10).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** of the climate changes and regime shifts on the BSAI and GOA forage fish stock are potential beneficial or adverse. Marine pollution has also been identified as a potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events could cause habitat degradation and may cause changes in spawning or rearing success. Alaska subsistence and personal use fisheries are identified as potential adverse contributors to forage fish habitat suitability. For more information on the effects of fishery gear on EFH, see Section 3.6.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for BSAI and GOA forage fish habitat suitability, however this effect is unknown. Information of forage fish habitat and the distribution of the fisheries on these habitats is insufficient at this time.

Summary of Cumulative Effects –- BSAI and GOA Forage Fish

Although cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects are unknown except for mortality. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Tables 4.5-89 and 4.5-90).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI and GOA Forage Fish

Total and Spawning Biomass

Total and spawning biomass of BSAI and GOA forage fish is unknown at this time. The incidental catch rates predicted for FMP 3.2 is not expected to affect biomass.

Catch/Fishing Mortality

A directed fishery on forage species is prohibited by Amendments 36 and 39 in the BSAI and GOA FMPs. However, forage fish are taken in small amounts as incidental catch in several target fisheries. The bulk (> 90 percent most years) of the forage fish bycatch is made up of smelt species (Osmeridae) from the pollock fishery. In the BSAI region, model projections for FMP 3.2 indicate incidental catch of forage fish would remain low at a level similar to the current catch (Table H.4-22 in Appendix H). Over the next 5 years the pollock catch in the GOA is projected to grow rapidly under FMP 3.2 (Table H.4-41 in Appendix H). This increased pollock catch under this FMP is projected to lead to greater incidental catches of forage fish.

Fishing mortality of BSAI and GOA forage fish is unknown at this time. As described above, forage fish bycatch and hence fishing mortality, in the BSAI is predicted to remain relatively low under FMP 3.2. The predicted increase in forage fish bycatch in the GOA would intuitively lead to an increase in fishing mortality. However, since the fishing mortality is currently thought to be very low, there is no evidence that this increase will lead to an adverse affect on the population.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishing Mortality

Little is known about the current spatial or temporal concentration of fishing mortality for forage species. It is unknown how the spatial or temporal concentration of fishing effort is expected to change under FMP 3.2.

Status Determination

The MSST of forage fish species is unknown at this time but it is highly unlikely that management practices under FMP 3.2 would lead to stocks dropping below a sustainable level.

Age and Size Composition and Sex Ratio

The age and size composition of the species in the forage fish group is unknown. However, it is assumed that the age and size composition of forage fish would not change under FMP 3.2. The sex ratio of forage fish is assumed to be 50:50. There is no information available that would suggest this would change under FMP 3.2.

Habitat-Mediated Impacts

Little is known about the relationship between forage fish and their habitat. It is unknown how any of the considered FMPs would change the suitability of the habitat occupied by forage fish.

Predation-Mediated Impacts

The predator-prey interactions of forage fish are very complex and difficult to predict. With the given data it would be extremely difficult to accurately assess the predator-prey impacts of FMP 3.2.

Summary of Effects of FMP 3.2 – BSAI and GOA Forage Fish

Information on forage fish species is very limited. Total biomass, spawning biomass and fishing mortality are not estimated in the model used for this analysis. Therefore, only qualitative assessment of the FMPs effects on these measures can be described.

A directed fishery for forage fish is prohibited by Amendments 36 and 39 in the BSAI and GOA FMPs. Therefore the only direct effect of FMP 3.2 is incidental take of forage fish in other fisheries.

The model is able to estimate future bycatch of forage fish by averaging the 1997-2001 bycatch matrix. Model output for forage fish bycatch is closely linked to pollock catch. Smelts make up the vast majority of the forage fish bycatch in the BSAI and GOA. The bulk of the smelt bycatch comes from the pollock fishery. Therefore, the projected level of incidental catch of forage fish is highly correlated with the pollock TAC set for the FMP.

Under FMP 3.2 the bycatch of forage fish in the BSAI remains at a low level similar to the current catch (Table H.4-22 in Appendix H). Under FMP 3.2 the GOA bycatch of forage species is projected to increase considerably in the next 5 years (Table H.4-41 in Appendix H). Although the total biomass of forage fish is unknown, the amount of incidental catch predicted for FMP 3.2 is thought to be a relatively small fraction of the biomass and unlikely to effect the abundance of the stock in the BSAI and GOA.

Indirect effects of FMP 3.2 include habitat disturbance and disproportionate removals of predators or prey. There is insufficient information to address the indirect effects of FMP 3.2 (Tables 4.5-87 and 4.5-88).

Cumulative Effects Analysis of FMP 3.2 – BSAI and GOA Forage Fish

Mortality

- **Internal Effects.** The effect of fishing mortality on the BSAI and GOA forage fish is rated as insignificant under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for fishing mortality in the BSAI and GOA forage fish stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on mortality are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is identified for mortality of BSAI and GOA forage fish and is rated as insignificant. Removals at projected levels are small and not expected to have a population

level impact. The combined effect of internal and external removals is unlikely to jeopardize the capacity of the stock to maintain current population levels.

Change in Biomass Level

- **Internal Effects.** The total and spawning biomass for BSAI and GOA forage fish is unknown at this time.

- **Persistent Past Effects** have not been identified for the change in biomass in the BSAI and GOA forage fish stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in biomass are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the change in biomass level of BSAI and GOA forage fish, but the effect is unknown. Total and spawning biomass are unavailable for the forage fish species at this time.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Catch

- *Change in Genetic Structure of Population*
- *Change in Reproductive Success*

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2 the effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of catch is unknown.

- **Past Effects** identified for the change in genetic structure and reproductive success of the BSAI and GOA forage fish are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** on the change in reproductive success and genetic structure of forage fish are the same as those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for the spatial/temporal concentration of the forage fish catch, however this effect is unknown. Information on the spatial/temporal concentration of the BSAI and GOA forage fish bycatch is currently lacking.

Change in Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in prey availability for the BSAI and GOA forage fish is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** identified for the change in prey availability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for change in prey availability, however, this effect is unknown. Information on forage fish prey interactions is insufficient.

Change in Habitat Suitability

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the change in habitat suitability for the BSAI and GOA forage fish is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects** identified for the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** identified for the change in habitat suitability are the same as those indicated under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect is possible for BSAI and GOA forage fish habitat suitability, however this effect is unknown. Information of forage fish habitat and the distribution of the fisheries on these habitats is insufficient at this time.

Summary of Cumulative Effects – BSAI and GOA Forage Fish

Although cumulative effects have been identified for mortality, change in biomass level, change in genetic structure, change in reproductive success, change in prey availability and change in habitat suitability, all effects are unknown except for mortality. Mortality has been identified as insignificant (Tables 4.5-89 and 4.5-90).

4.7.5 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska Non-Specified Species Alternative 3 Analysis

Grenadiers have been chosen to illustrate potential effects to non-specified species because they are currently the major catch in the non-specified FMP category. Non-specified species is a huge and diverse category encompassing every species not listed in the current FMP as a target, prohibited, forage, or other species. Considering a single species group from this category, such as grenadier, cannot possibly represent the diverse effects to all species in the category. However, because information is lacking for nearly all of these groups, and they are caught in small or unknown amounts (due to a lack of reporting requirements in this category), only potential effects to grenadier are discussed.

Formal stock assessments are not conducted for grenadiers. Thus, changes in total biomass, reproductive success, genetic structure of population, habitat, or mortality rates under any FMP alternative cannot be determined due to lack of a baseline condition . Changes in bycatch of grenadiers were predicted based on modeled changes in target species catches and population trajectories (sablefish target fisheries have the most grenadier bycatch). While changes in bycatch relative to the comparative baseline are reported here, it is important to emphasize that determinations cannot be made as to how these changes in catch actually impact grenadier populations, or whether these impacts might be negative, positive, or neutral.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1 – Non-Specified Species

Direct and indirect effects for grenadier include mortality along with changes in reproductive success, genetic structure of population, and habitat. The significance of these effects caused by changes in catch for any of these non-target species groups are unknown, because information on stock status is lacking in order to determine how these stocks respond to changes in catch. For many non-target species, the differences in catch between the comparative baseline and FMP 3.1 are relatively small, such that diverse alternatives may have similar (unknown) effects on each stock. A summary of these effects is shown in Table 4.5-91.

Under FMP 3.1, catch of grenadiers in both the BSAI and GOA is predicted to remain within or slightly above the currently observed range. In both areas, grenadier catch is predicted to increase slightly initially and then decrease, following trends in the sablefish fishery.

Cumulative Effects Analysis

A summary of the cumulative effects analysis associated with Alternative 3, FMP 3.1 is shown in Table 4.5-92. For further information on persistent past effects included in this analysis, see Section 3.5.5 of this Programmatic SEIS.

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effect of fishing mortality on BSAI and GOA grenadier is unknown under FMP 3.1. The current baseline condition is unknown and catch information is lacking for all members of the non-specified category since species identification does not occur in the fisheries.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No management or monitoring of any species in this category exists, and retention of any non-specified species is permitted. No reporting requirements for non-specified species exist and there are no catch limitations or stock assessments. It is possible that grenadier, and all other species included in the non-specified category, in the BSAI and GOA, could be disproportionately exploited but stock status remains unknown. Grenadier continue to constitute the largest portion on the non-target species bycatch in the GOA and mortality is therefore considered a persistent past effect.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, the state- managed commercial fisheries and IPHC halibut longline fishery continue to take grenadier and other non-specified species as bycatch. However, potential impacts to specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition has not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not considered contributing factors as they are not expected to result in direct mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For grenadiers and other species within the non-specified complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Species identification does not occur in the fisheries and potential impacts of mortality on this species complex as a whole are unknown. The combined effects of mortality on grenadiers, and other species with the non-specified

complex, resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown for FMP 3.1.

Change in Reproductive Success

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effects of changes in reproductive success on BSAI and GOA grenadier, and presumably all other species within the non-specified complex, are unknown under FMP 3.1. The current baseline condition is unknown and species-specific reproductive status has not been determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Current reproductive status of grenadier is unknown. It is possible that grenadier, and all other species included in the non-specified category, in the BSAI and GOA, could be disproportionately exploited, however, stock status remains unknown. This possible overexploitation could have impacts to reproductive success if sex-ratios of these species are significantly altered or if sex-specific aggregations are overfished. This overfishing could lead to reduced recruitment. It is unknown if persistent past effects on the population exist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries (specifically sablefish and Greenland turbot longline) and IPHC halibut longline fishery continue to take grenadier (and other non-specified species) as bycatch. However, potential impacts to reproductive success of the specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition and species-specific reproductive status have not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts to the reproductive success of grenadiers (and other non-specified species) depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown in other aquatic species that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment, but it is currently not known how grenadiers, and all other members of the non-specified category, will respond to climatic fluctuations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For grenadiers, and all other species within the non-specified category, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Current reproductive status of species with this complex are unknown and persistent past effects have not been identified. The combined effects of changes to reproductive success on grenadiers and other non-specified species resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown for FMP 3.1.

Change in Genetic Structure of Population

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effects of changes in genetic structure of grenadier, and other species within the non-specified complex, populations in BSAI and GOA are unknown under FMP 3.1. The current baseline condition is unknown and genetic structure of species-specific populations within this complex have not been determined .

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The current genetic composition of the non-specified species complex is unknown. It is possible that grenadier, and all other species included in the non-specified category, in the BSAI and GOA, could be disproportionately exploited, however, stock status remains

unknown. This possible overexploitation could have impacts to the genetic structure of the population if genetic composition within these species groups have been significantly altered. It is unclear if persistent past effects on the populations exist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries (specifically sablefish and Greenland turbot longline) and IPHC halibut longline fishery continue to take grenadier (and other non-specified species) as bycatch. However, their potential impacts to genetic structure of the specific species' populations within this complex are unknown. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality and would not be considered contributing factors in changes to genetic structure of populations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For grenadiers, and all members of the non-specified species category, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Current genetic structure of species-specific populations within this complex are unknown and persistent past effects have not been identified. The combined effects of changes to genetic structure of populations within the non-specified species complex resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown for FMP 3.1.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effect of change in biomass on BSAI and GOA grenadiers is unknown under FMP 3.1. The current baseline condition is unknown for all members of the non-specified complex and species-specific catch information is lacking since species identification does not occur in the fisheries. Formal stock assessments are not conducted and biomass estimates in the BSAI and GOA for grenadiers, other than those conducted since 1999 for the giant grenadier, are not known.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It is possible that grenadier, and all other species included in the non-specified category, in the BSAI and GOA, could be disproportionately exploited, however, stock status remains unknown. The current non-management of grenadiers could mask declines in individual grenadier species and therefore, lead to overfishing of a given grenadier species. Although persistent past effects potentially impacting biomass could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries (specifically sablefish and Greenland turbot longline) and IPHC halibut longline fishery continue to take grenadier (and other non-specified species) as bycatch. However, potential impacts to the specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition has not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts on the biomass of grenadiers, and all other members of the non-specified group, depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown in other aquatic species that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment but it is currently not known how these non-specified species will respond to climatic fluctuations

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the non-specified species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Species identification does not occur in the fisheries and potential impacts of changes in biomass to grenadier and all other non-specified species are unknown. Although persistent past effects of changes to biomass could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown. The combined effects of these changes on BSAI and GOA grenadiers, and all other species in the non-specified group, resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown for FMP 3.1.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 2.1 – Non-Specified Species

Direct and indirect effects for grenadier include mortality along with changes in reproductive success, genetic structure of population, and habitat. The significance of these effects caused by changes in catch for any of these non-target species groups are unknown, because information on stock status is lacking in order to determine how these stocks respond to changes in catch. For many non-target species, the differences in catch between the comparative baseline and FMP 3.2 are relatively small, such that diverse alternatives may have similar (unknown) effects on each stock. A summary of these effects is shown in Table 4.5-91.

Under FMP 3.2, catch of grenadiers in both the BSAI and GOA is predicted to decrease relative to the currently observed catch. In the BSAI, grenadier catch is predicted to be cut to one sixth of currently observed levels. In the GOA, catch is predicted to decrease to approximately 8,000 mt per year.

Cumulative Effects Analysis

A summary of the cumulative effects analysis associated with Alternative 3, FMP 3.2 is shown in Table 4.5-92. For further information on persistent past effects included in this analysis, see Section 3.5.5 of this Programmatic SEIS.

<u>Mortality</u>

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effect of fishing mortality on BSAI and GOA grenadier is unknown under FMP 3.2. The current baseline condition is unknown and catch information is lacking for all members of the non-specified category since species identification does not occur in the fisheries.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** No management or monitoring of any species in this category exists, and retention of any non-specified species is permitted. No reporting requirements for non-specified species exist and there are no catch limitations or stock assessments. It is possible that grenadier, and all other species included in the non-specified category, in the BSAI and GOA, could be disproportionately exploited but stock status remains unknown. Grenadier continue to constitute the largest portion on the non-target species bycatch in the GOA and mortality is therefore considered a persistent past effect.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, the state-managed commercial fisheries and IPHC halibut longline fishery continue to take grenadier and other non-specified species as bycatch. However, potential impacts to specific species within this complex are

unknown since current baseline condition has not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not considered contributing factors as they are not expected to result in direct mortality.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For grenadiers and other species within the non-specified complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Species identification does not occur in the fisheries and potential impacts of mortality on this species complex as a whole are unknown. The combined effects of mortality on grenadiers, and other species with the non-specified complex, resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown for FMP 3.2.

Change in Reproductive Success

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effects of changes in reproductive success on BSAI and GOA grenadier, and presumably all other species within the non-specified complex, are unknown under FMP 3.2. The current baseline condition is unknown and species-specific reproductive status has not been determined .

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Current reproductive status of grenadier is unknown. It is possible that grenadier, and all other species included in the non-specified category, in the BSAI and GOA, could be disproportionately exploited, however, stock status remains unknown. This possible overexploitation could have impacts to reproductive success if sex-ratios of these species are significantly altered or if sex-specific aggregations are overfished. This overfishing could lead to reduced recruitment. It is unknown if persistent past effects on the population exist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries (specifically sablefish and Greenland turbot longline) and IPHC halibut longline fishery continue to take grenadier (and other non-specified species) as bycatch. However, potential impacts to reproductive success of the specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition and species-specific reproductive status have not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts to the reproductive success of grenadiers (and other non-specified species) depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown in other aquatic species that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment, but it is currently not known how grenadiers, and all other members of the non-specified category, will respond to climatic fluctuations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For grenadiers, and all other species within the non-specified category, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Current reproductive status of species with this complex are unknown and persistent past effects have not been identified. The combined effects of changes to reproductive success on grenadiers and other non-specified species resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown for FMP 3.2.

Change in Genetic Structure of Population

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative**. The potential effects of changes in genetic structure of grenadier, and other species within the non-specified complex, populations in BSAI and GOA are unknown under FMP 3.2. The current baseline condition is unknown and genetic structure of species-specific populations within this complex have not been determined.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The current genetic composition of the non-specified species complex is unknown. It is possible that grenadier, and all other species included in the non-specified category, in the BSAI and GOA, could be disproportionately exploited, however, stock status remains unknown. This possible overexploitation could have impacts to the genetic structure of the population if genetic composition within these species groups have been significantly altered. It is unclear if persistent past effects on the populations exist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries (specifically sablefish and Greenland turbot longline) and IPHC halibut longline fishery continue to take grenadier (and other non-specified species) as bycatch. However, their potential impacts to genetic structure of the specific species' populations within this complex are unknown. Long-term climate change and regime shifts are not expected to result in direct mortality and would not be considered contributing factors in changes to genetic structure of populations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For grenadiers, and all members of the non-specified species category, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Current genetic structure of species-specific populations within this complex are unknown and persistent past effects have not been identified. The combined effects of changes to genetic structure of populations within the non-specified species complex resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown for FMP 3.2.

Change in Biomass

- **Internal Effect of the Alternative.** The potential effect of change in biomass on BSAI and GOA grenadiers is unknown under FMP 3.2. The current baseline condition is unknown for all members of the non-specified complex and species-specific catch information is lacking since species identification does not occur in the fisheries. Formal stock assessments are not conducted and biomass estimates in the BSAI and GOA for grenadiers, other than those conducted since 1999 for the giant grenadier, are not known.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It is possible that grenadier, and all other species included in the non-specified category, in the BSAI and GOA, could be disproportionately exploited, however, stock status remains unknown. The current non-management of grenadiers could mask declines in individual grenadier species and therefore, lead to overfishing of a given grenadier species. Although persistent past effects potentially impacting biomass could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** In the BSAI and GOA, state-managed commercial fisheries (specifically sablefish and Greenland turbot longline) and IPHC halibut longline fishery continue to take grenadier (and other non-specified species) as bycatch. However, potential impacts to the specific species within this complex are unknown since current baseline condition has not been determined. Long-term climate change and regime shifts could have impacts on the biomass of grenadiers, and all other members of the non-specified group, depending on the direction of the shift. It has been shown in other aquatic species that warm trends favor recruitment while cool trends weaken recruitment but it is currently not known how these non-specified species will respond to climatic fluctuations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** For all members of the non-specified species complex, life history and distribution information are minimal in both the BSAI and the GOA. Species identification does not occur in the fisheries and potential impacts of changes in biomass to grenadier and all other non-specified species are unknown. Although persistent past effects of changes to biomass could exist, without a baseline condition established, they remain unknown. The combined effects of these changes on BSAI and GOA grenadiers, and all other species in the non-specified group, resulting from internal catch and reasonably foreseeable future external events (both human controlled and natural) are therefore, unknown for FMP 3.2.

4.7.6 Habitat Alternative 3 Analysis

This policy accelerates existing precautionary management measures through community or rights-based management, ecosystem-based management principles, and, where appropriate and practicable, increases habitat protection and imposes additional bycatch constraints. Under this approach, additional conservation and management measures would be taken as necessary to respond to social, economic or conservation needs, or if scientific evidence indicated that the fishery was negatively impacting the environment. This policy recognizes the need to balance many competing uses of marine resources and different social and economic goals for fishery management.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1 – Habitat

Example FMP 3.1 illustrates a management approach that accelerates precautionary management measures by increasing constraints where necessary, formalizing precautionary practices in the FMPs, and initiating scientific review of existing practices as a necessary precursor to the decision of how best to incorporate adequate precaution. There are no additional bottom trawl closures relative to the baseline and there will be minor decreases in fishing effort. Figure 4.2-4 (bookend first appears in a previous section) illustrates the current suite of year-round closures in the BSAI and GOA management areas. Thus impacts to habitat under FMP 3.1 should be similar to FMP 1 and FMP 2.2. A summary of direct/indirect impacts of FMP 3.1 is provided Table 4.5-93. See Table 4.5-94 for justification of the significance ratings.

As shown on Table 4.5-93, direct and indirect effects of the FMP on habitat are discussed for changes to living habitat through direct mortality or benthic organisms and changes to benthic community structure through benthic community diversity and geographic diversity of impacts and protection. Due to their habitat type differences the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands and GOA are rated and discussed separately.

Changes to Living Habitat – Direct Mortality of Benthic Organisms

In the GOA, the multi-species model results indicate that the catch of most living habitats will decline under FMP 3.1 (Table 4.5-96). In the BSAI, the bycatch levels are all within about + or - 20 percent of the baseline. We believe that the model projections for the GOA are unrealistically low relative to the baseline. The model framework artificially constrained specific fisheries, such as rockfish, that historically have had a high bycatch rate of living substrates (Jim Ianelli, AFSC, personal communication). Based on past performance it is doubtful that such constraints will severely curtail the rockfish fishery. Fishermen will find a way to catch their TAC. Therefore, a more realistic prediction is that bycatch levels would be about the same as the baseline.

The habitat impacts model predicts the following effects for FMP 3.1 on biostructure relative to the baseline:

- **Bering Sea.** There is no predictable difference from the baseline where mean impacts are low when averaged over entire fishable EEZ. As with the baseline, impacts to biostructure ranged from 1.8 to 9.3 percent of the fishable EEZ and from 8.2 to 41.9 percent of the fished area. A large expanse (8,000 square miles) of high fishing intensity potentially causes a 83 percent reduction in equilibrium biostructure level for scenario 2 (i.e., 15 year recovery rate). Based on these results, we conclude that there would be an insignificant change to mortality and damage to living habitat as a result of FMP 1. Thus the rating is based on the insignificant change between FMP 3.1 projections and the comparative baseline.

- **Aleutian Islands.** There is no predictable difference from baseline where mean impacts ranged from 1.1 to 6.8 percent of the fishable EEZ and from 5.4 to 32.6 percent of the fished areas. Therefore, we rate the change resulting from FMP 3.1 on the baseline as insignificant. However, prevalence of longlived species of coral in the bycatch is a particular concern in the Aleutian Islands under FMP 3.1. With a recovery rate for red tree coral possibly as low as $\rho = 0.005$ (200 years) and sensitivity $q_h = .27$, the habitat impact model indicates that fishing intensity as low as $f = .10$ (total area swept once every 10 years) results in an equilibrium level reduction of 85 percent relative to the unfished level. About 9 percent of the area is estimated to be fished at $f = 0.10$ or greater. This amounts to 3,590 sq miles of area. Thus, continued bycatch and damage to living habitat at FMP 3.1 bycatch levels may have negative consequences on habitat quality and FMP 3.1 would not change this risk.

- **GOA.** There is no predictable difference from baseline where estimates of equilibrium impact on biostructure averaged over entire fishable EEZ, range 0.9 to 6.9 percent of the fishable area and 3.8 percent to 29.0 percent of the fished areas. Only 2 percent of the fishable EEZ is impacted to a level potentially below 32 percent (Scenario 2) of unfished levels, but amounts to about 2,418 sq mi of habitat in scattered concentrations. Therefore, for FMP 3.1, we rate this change to mortality and damage to living habitat as insignificant.

Changes to Benthic Community Structure – Benthic Community Diversity and Geographic Diversity of Impacts and Protection

- **Bering Sea.** Identical to the baseline and Alternative 1, FMP 3.1 closures in the Bering Sea are mostly concentrated on sand substrate (Table 4.5-95). Only 27 percent of the geographical- habitat

zones have ≥ 20 percent of their area closed to bottom trawling. Figure 4.1-10 shows large contiguous areas of high fishing intensity exist where much of the area swept per year with bottom trawls exceeds the size of the area (8,000 square miles) (Table 4.5-96). Table 4.5-97 shows that of the Bering Sea fishable area, 19.3 percent is closed to bottom trawling under FMP 3.1. However, very little geographic diversity of fishing impacts occurs within the closed habitats and nearly all of the closures are not year-round. Figure 4.5-4 shows areas closed to trawling only at various times of the year under this FMP, while Figure 4.5-5 depicts just those areas closed to fixed gear only.

Application of the habitat impacts model indicated that, depending on the sensitivity and recovery parameters thought plausible, fishing of this intensity could reduce the amount of biostructure in the area by 13 to 75 percent of its unfished level equilibrium level (Table 4.5-97). Such biostructure includes sponges, soft corals, tunicates, and anemones (Heifetz 2002, Malecha *et al.* 2003). In these habitat areas, there are no existing closure areas that abut these intensely fished areas to provide a diverse level of impact. While existing closures tend to be large and cover all of the particular habitat, they provide little diversity in fishing impacts. The primary focus of these past regulations has been to prevent potential damage to vulnerable crab habitat from bottom trawl gear, and therefore they do not necessarily cross a wide range of habitat types. Some of the trawl closures are in effect year-round while others are seasonal (see Section 3.6). However, compared to the existing baseline the predicted effects of FMP 3.1 on benthic community diversity is insignificant. Similarly, the predicted effects of FMP 3.1 on geographic diversity of impacts is also predicted to be insignificant.

- **Aleutian Islands.** Identical to the baseline and Alternative 1, FMP 3.1 closures in the Aleutian Islands are concentrated in shallow water where only 4 percent of the area is closed to bottom trawling year round for all species. However, as shown on Table 4.5-97, about 43 percent of the fishable area in the Aleutians is closed to bottom trawling at one time or another during the year under this FMP. These closures are associated with sea lion rookeries. As in the baseline, there is very little diversity in protection. Less than one percent of the deep area is closed to bottom trawling. Figure 4.1-10 shows that none of the closure areas extend over any blocks of significant fishing effort. Figures 4.5-4 and 4.5-5 show the closure areas under FMP 3.1 broken down by gear type, bottom trawl and fixed gear, respectively. The Aleutian Islands bathymetry and habitat is distributed on a very fine scale, with fishing effort that is very patchy and in very small clusters. Based on these observations as compared to the baseline, the predicted effects of FMP 3.1 on benthic community diversity and geographic diversity of impacts are insignificant.

- **GOA.** Figure 4.5-6 shows that, as in the baseline, minimal geographic diversity of impact or protection results from the current suite of closed areas. Except for the southeast trawl closure which covers several entire habitats, all other closures are inshore, none exist on the outer shelf or slope (see Figure 4.5-6). As shown on Table 4.5-97 and Figures 4.5-4 and 4.5-5, FMP 3.1 closes nearly 46 percent of the fishable area in the GOA to trawling at one time or another during the year. The inshore closure areas tend to be large relative to the size of bathymetric and habitat resolution scale and thus tend to encompass much of a bathymetric feature. Based on these results, the predicted effects of FMP 3.1 on benthic community diversity and geographic diversity of impacts is insignificant.

Cumulative Effects on Bering Sea

Cumulative effects on Habitat for FMP 3.1 are summarized on Table 4.5-98. The following discussion of the results presented on the table is broken down by geographic area.

Changes to Living Habitat – Direct Mortality of Benthic Organisms

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the Bering Sea. Mortality of long lived species such as tree corals and other sessile epifauna is likely to be persistent in these areas. The areas historically and recently closed to fishing described in Section 3.6 may be recovered or recovering with past mortality effects becoming less evident over time.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Offal discharge, port expansion and use and marine pollution all have the potential to cause direct mortality of benthic organisms and changes to living habitat. Offal discharge can occur from offshore catcher processors and onshore processors. However, impacts which include mortality due to smothering and/ reduced oxygen are expected to be more prevalent in inshore, closed bay locations. Improvements in offal pre-treatment and discharge regulations in recent years have reduced impacts and potentially improved conditions. Port expansion and increased use is possible at several locations in the Bering Sea area including Port Moller, Port Heiden, Dillingham, St. Paul and St. George. Again the impacts include mortality due to smothering, and/or burying and, or course, would only affect nearshore zones and bays. Marine pollution is also identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to benthic organisms. Again areas more likely to be impacted would be located nearer to shore. Natural events such as storm surges and waves also have the potential to cause direct morality through burial. These effects, like the others, would be expected in shallow waters where the wave energy is transmitted to the bottom without much attenuation through the water column. Climate changes and regime shifts are not expected to cause direct mortality of benthic organisms.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for mortality of Bering Sea benthic organisms, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. The additional external impacts described above will add to the lingering past mortality impacts and contribute to impacts that are already evident. Thus, even though FMP 3.1 is rated as insignificant, bycatch and damage to living habitat in the Bering Sea will continue and add to the negative consequences on benthic living habitat.

Changes to Benthic Community Structure

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the Bering Sea. Changes to benthic community structure including a reduction in species diversity have been observed in heavily fished areas of the world (see Section 3.6 for discussion and references). However, the areas historically and recently closed to fishing described in Section 3.6 may be recovered or recovering with past mortality effects becoming less evident over time.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Offal discharge, port expansion and use, marine pollution, all have the potential to cause changes to benthic communities. If long term, as in the case of a change to a weather pattern, wind induced waves and surges could also cause sufficient changes to the substrate such that the benthic community is impacted. As discussed above, all of these impacts are more likely to be observed in nearshore areas. Regime shifts, and large-scale environmental fluctuations associated with El Nino and La Nina events have been identified as having impacts on both the physical and biological systems in the North Pacific. These changes could have either beneficial or adverse effects on the benthic community (see Sections 3.6 and 3.10).

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in benthic community structure of the Bering Sea, but the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. The additional external impacts described above will add to the lingering past mortality impacts and contribute to impacts that are already evident. Thus, even though FMP 3.1 is rated as insignificant, bycatch and damage to living habitat in the Bering Sea will continue and add to the negative consequences to benthic living habitat.

<u>Geographic Diversity of Impacts and Protection</u>

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted..
- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected since fishing effort and distribution has changed over time as areas have been closed and remain closed. Figures 3.6-6 and 3.6-7 illustrate the spatial measures that were in effect before 1980 or were later established by regulations following the publication of the Final Groundfish SEIS in November of 1980. As discussed in Section 3.6, during the late 1970s and early 1980s, there was little domestic fishing for groundfish species. Most of the restricted areas were implemented to spatially and temporally restrict the foreign fishery to prevent conflicts with domestic fisheries through bycatch of species important to U.S. fishermen, or grounds preemption and gear conflicts. Most domestic fishing effort focused on crab, salmon, and herring. Figures 3.6-6 and 3.6-7 illustrate that back in 1980, there were more restrictions placed on foreign fixed gear fisheries than trawl fisheries. This again was due to the need to give priority to the domestic fisheries that used similar gear and fishing grounds. Table 4.5-99 shows that in 1980 almost 9 percent of the fishable area in the Bering Sea was closed to trawling with 2.2 percent closed to all fishing. There were no longline only closures in the Bering Sea at that time.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include port expansion and the potential resultant changes to offal discharge and marine pollution episodes. As ports in the Bering Sea are expanded and new ports created, additional dock space for harboring the fishing fleet is made available. While the fleet might not necessarily expand, the opening of new ports may allow vessels of all sizes to access new or relatively unfished areas. On the other hand, depending on distribution, fishing

pressure in heavily fished areas may be eased as access to other areas becomes available. Of course, closed areas proposed to continue under this FMP would not be affected by the redistribution of home ports. Depending on the distribution of fishing effort, previously un-impacted areas could be impacted by offal discharge and marine pollution. Natural events are not expected to be contributing factors in this case.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in distribution of fishing effort and the effect is judged conditionally significant adverse. The maps and statistics discussed above show that FMP 3.1 would protect more benthic habitat from trawl gear in the future (19 percent) than was protected in 1980 (8.6 percent). However, the spatial distribution of the closed areas under FMP3.1 will not protect the full range of habitat types, or provide for a diversity of impacts within fished areas (existing closures tend to be large and cover all of particular habitat, they provide little diversity in fishing impacts since the primary focus of these past regulations has been to prevent potential damage to vulnerable crab habitat from bottom trawl gear; see internal effects discussion and baseline description in Section 3.6). The additional external impacts do not provide any protection and could add to the lingering past mortality impacts and to impacts that are already evident. This is particularly important since FMP 1 does not require a reduction in TAC. The benefits provided by the closed areas are uncertain since previously unfished areas would likely be fished and impacts would occur in areas not previously impacted.

Cumulative Effects on Aleutian Islands

Changes to Living Habitat – Direct Mortality of Benthic Organisms

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the Aleutian Islands. Prevalence of long lived species of coral makes impacts a particular concern in the Aleutians. Mortality of long lived species such as tree corals and other sessile epifauna is likely to be persistent in these areas. The areas historically and recently closed to fishing described in Section 3.6 may be recovered or recovering with past mortality effects becoming less evident over time.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Dredging, longline fisheries, pot fisheries, offal discharge, port expansion and use and marine pollution all have the potential to cause direct mortality of benthic organisms and changes to living habitat. Dredging due to scallop fisheries and/or navigation can occur in localized areas (often in conjunction with port development) and can cause burial or smothering of benthic fauna. Damage to living substrates by longline and pot fisheries (see Section 3.6) has been documented and is expected to continue in those heavily fished areas. Offal discharge can occur from offshore catcher processors and onshore processors. However, impacts which include mortality due to smothering and/ reduced oxygen are expected to be more prevalent in inshore, closed bay locations. However, improvements in offal pre-treatment and discharge regulations in recent years have reduced impacts and potentially improved conditions. Port expansion and increased use is possible at several locations in the Aleutian Islands including

Atkutan, Adak, Unalaska, Cold Bay Dutch Harbor and King Cove. Again the impacts include mortality due to smothering, and/or burying and, or course, would only affect nearshore zones and bays. Marine pollution is also identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to benthic organisms. Natural events such as storm surges and waves also have the potential to cause direct morality through burial. These effects, like the others, would be expected in shallow waters where the wave energy is transmitted to the bottom without much attenuation through the water column. Climate changes and regime shifts are not expected to cause direct mortality of benthic organisms.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for mortality of Aleutian Islands benthic organisms, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. Long lived species such as tree coral are more prevalent in the Aleutian Islands. The additional external impacts described above will add to the lingering past mortality impacts and contribute to impacts that are already evident. Thus, even though FMP 3.1 is rated as insignificant, bycatch and damage to living habitat in the Aleutians will continue and will add to the negative consequences to benthic living habitat.

<u>Changes to Benthic Community Structure</u>

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the Aleutians. Changes to benthic community structure including a reduction in species diversity have been observed in heavily fished areas of the world (see Section 3.6 for discussion and references). However, the areas historically and recently closed to fishing described in Section 3.6 may be recovered or recovering with past mortality effects becoming less evident over time.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Dredging, longline and pot fisheries, offal discharge, port expansion and use, and marine pollution, all have the potential to cause changes to benthic communities. If long term, as in the case of a change to a weather pattern, wind induced waves and surges could also cause sufficient changes to the substrate such that the benthic community is impacted. As discussed above for mortality, all of these impacts are more likely to be observed in nearshore areas. Regime shifts, and large-scale environmental fluctuations associated with El Nino and La Nina events have been identified as having impacts on both the physical and biological systems in the North Pacific (see Sections 3.6 and 3.10). These changes could have either beneficial or adverse effects on the benthic community.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in benthic community structure of the Aleutians, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. The additional external impacts described above will add to the lingering past mortality impacts and contribute to impacts that are already evident. Thus, even though FMP 3.1 is rated as insignificant, continued bycatch and damage to living habitat will add to the negative consequences on the benthic community.

Geographic Diversity of Impacts and Protection

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected since fishing effort and distribution has changed over time as areas have been closed and remain closed. As discussed above for the Bering Sea, during the late 1970s and early 1980s, there was little domestic fishing for groundfish species, most domestic fishing effort focused on crab, salmon, and herring. Figures 3.6-6 and 3.6-7 illustrate that in 1980, there were more restrictions placed on foreign fixed gear fisheries than trawl fisheries, in order to give priority to the domestic fisheries that used similar gear and fishing grounds. Table 4.5-99 shows that in 1980 about 31 percent of the fishable area in the Aleutians was closed to trawling with about 6 percent closed to all fishing. There were no longline only closures in the Aleutian Islands at that time.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, port expansion and the potential resultant changes to offal discharge and marine pollution episodes. Depending on changes in distribution of fishing effort, sensitive areas could either be additionally impacted or allowed to recover. As with the Bering Sea, ports in the Aleutians will be expanded and new ports created, and additional dock space for harboring the fishing fleet will be made available. While the fleet might not necessarily expand, the distribution of fishing effort is likely to change and previously un-impacted areas could be impacted by offal discharge and marine pollution. Natural events are not expected to be contributing factors in this case.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in distribution of fishing effort and the effect is judged conditionally significant adverse. The maps and statistics discussed above show that FMP 3.1 would protect more benthic habitat from trawl gear in the future (43 percent) than was protected in 1980 (31 percent). However, the spatial distribution of the closed areas under the current FMPs may not protect the full range of habitat types.

Cumulative Effects on GOA

Changes to Living Habitat – Direct Mortality of Benthic Organisms

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the GOA. Mortality of long lived species such as tree corals and other sessile epifauna is likely to be persistent in these areas. The areas historically and recently closed to fishing described in Section 3.6 may be recovered or recovering with past mortality effects becoming less evident over time.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, dredging, longline fisheries, pot fisheries, offal discharge, port expansion and use and marine pollution all have the potential to cause direct mortality of benthic organisms and changes to living habitat. Port expansion and increased use is possible at several locations in the GOA including Kodiak, Sand Point, Chignik, Port Lions, Ouzinkie, Valdez, and Seward. The impacts include mortality due to smothering, and/or burying and would likely only affect nearshore zones and bays. Marine pollution is also identified as having a reasonably foreseeable potential adverse contribution since acute and/or chronic pollution events, if large enough in scale, could cause mortality to benthic organisms. Natural events such as storm surges and waves also have the potential to cause direct morality through burial. These effects, like the others, would be expected in shallow waters where the wave energy is transmitted to the bottom without much attenuation through the water column. Climate changes and regime shifts are not expected to cause direct mortality of benthic organism.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for mortality of GOA benthic organisms, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. The additional external impacts described above will add to the lingering past mortality impacts and contribute to impacts that are already evident. Thus, even though FMP 3.1 is rated as insignificant, continued bycatch and damage to living habitat in the GOA will add to the long term and potentially irreversible negative consequences of fishing on the mortality of benthic organisms.

<u>Changes to Benthic Community Structure</u>

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the GOA. Changes to benthic community structure including a reduction in species diversity have been observed in heavily fished areas of the world (see Section 3.6 for discussion and references). However, the areas historically and recently closed to fishing described in Section 3.6 may be recovered or recovering with past mortality effects becoming less evident over time.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As with the other regions, dredging, longline and pot fisheries, offal discharge, port expansion and use, marine pollution, and natural events all have the potential to cause changes to GOA benthic communities. As discussed above, these changes could have either beneficial or adverse effects on the benthic community.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in benthic community structure of the GOA, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. The additional external impacts described above will add to the lingering past impacts and contribute to impacts that are already evident. Thus, even though FMP 3.1 is rated as insignificant, bycatch and damage to living habitat will continue in the GOA and will add to the negative consequences of fishing.

Geographic Diversity of Impacts and Protection

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected since fishing effort and distribution has changed over time as areas have been closed and remain closed. As discussed for the other groups, during the late 1970s and early 1980s, there was little domestic fishing for groundfish species. Most domestic fishing effort focused on crab, salmon, and herring and there were more restrictions placed on foreign fixed gear fisheries than trawl fisheries. Figures 3.6-6 and 3.6-7 and Table 4.5-99 show that in 1980 about 5 percent of the fishable area in the GOA was closed to trawling, with about 7 percent closed to all fishing. The largest closures in the GOA concerned longline fishing where almost 61 percent of the fishable area was closed to longlining. Therefore, in 1980 about 73 percent of the fishable area in the GOA was closed to fishing of one type or another at one time or another throughout the year.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, port expansion and the potential resultant changes to offal discharge and marine pollution episodes. Depending on changes in distribution of fishing effort, sensitive areas could either additionally impacted or allowed to recover. As ports in the GOA are expanded and new ports created, additional dock space for harboring the fishing fleet is made available, and changes in the distribution of fishing effort would result. Depending on the distribution of fishing effort, previously un-impacted areas could be impacted by offal discharge and marine pollution. Natural events are not expected to be contributing factors in this case.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in distribution of fishing effort but the effect is judged insignificant. The maps and statistics discussed above show that FMP 3.1 would protect much more benthic habitat from trawl gear in the future (46 percent) than was protected in 1980 (16 percent). However, the spatial distribution of the closed areas under the FMP 3.1 may not protect the full range of habitat types. Also, in 1980 more benthic habitat was protected from fixed gear (over 60 percent of the fishable area) than would be protected under FMP 3.1 (<1 percent of the fishable area in the GOA). While fixed gear impacts are believed to cause less of an impact on benthic communities, research has shown that considerable bycatch of coral and other large benthic structures occur with this gear type. The additional external impacts described above will add to the lingering impacts and contribute to impacts that are already evident.

Direct/Indirect Effects on FMP 3.2 – Habitat

One objective of FMP 3.2 is to implement new changes to existing precautionary measures on a more rapid time line. This FMP contains a composite of several different concepts for habitat protection and mitigation. Figure 4.2-5 (bookend) illustrates the suite of year-round closures in the BSAI and GOA management areas. In future years this composite may not reflect what actually is done. What actions are actually implemented in future years may reflect only a part of this composite of strategies. These conceptual strategies are:

- Close to bottom trawling specific areas on the GOA upper slope that possess sensitive hard bottom habitats impacted by the rockfish fishery;

- Incorporate a "band-approach" where closures would be oriented perpendicular to depth contours from near shore to deep water assuring protection of a diversity of habitat types across a range geographic areas;

- Development of a special conservation area in the Aleutian Islands to protect sensitive cold water coral communities; and

- Rotational closures in the Bering Sea to mitigate for impacts.

In the following analysis we examine qualitatively the relative merits of these conceptual approaches.

- **Slope Rockfish Closures** The basis for these conceptual closures is to illustrate how the effects of fishing on Habitat can be mitigated by reducing the impacts caused by a particular fishery. This concept is currently being developed for the GOA slope rockfish fishery by the Council EFH committee. The GOA closure scheme selected by the EFH committee was based on a very preliminary run of the habitat impacts model. Further research may identify other fisheries and areas that would be better candidates for habitat mitigation. Note that the exact location used in the analysis presented here does not correspond to those areas being studied by the Council and NOAA Fisheries in the EFH SEIS. They only serve to illustrate the concept. Independent of the habitat impacts model it is worth noting that GOA rockfish fisheries are responsible for a considerable portion of the bycatch of living substrates, especially coral and sponges (Table 4.1-8).

  It must be emphasized that the NPFMC and NOAA Fisheries need to carefully consider the location of closures so that unintended consequences do not occur. Displacement of effort to new areas with more sensitive habitat may be an unintended consequence. If closures are placed primarily in areas with high fish densities and displacement of effort occurs into areas of low densities then increased effort and potentially more habitat impacts may occur overall. For this reason the National Research Council (NRC) (2002) suggests that for closures to be most effective they should be combined with some effort controls. The example FMP 3.2 does illustrate a scenario of reduced TACs, and the use of fishery cooperatives combined with no-take reserves and MPAs. However it is important to point out that closures alone, if they are strategically placed within historically fished areas, can provide benefits to habitat overall without necessarily requiring a reduction in TACs. The benefits to habitat can be enhanced by having areas selected for closure to be located within historically fished areas. This patchiness promotes habitat diversity (Duplisea *et al.* 2002).

- **Rotational Closures.** Rotational closures have also been suggested as a concept of protecting seafloor habitat while not permanently closing an area to fishing. Conceptually, rotational closures are not that much different from the concept of rotating crops. The theory is that by allowing some areas (fields) to go to seed and recover to a more natural state, benefits accrue to both habitat and food production objectives. However, rotational closures are not appropriate for highly structured seafloor habitats with long lived species. Rotational closures need to be tied to recovery times of living habitats and may only be a viable alternative in sandy energetic habitats inhabited by short

lived animals. Specific knowledge of recovery times is required because if the rotation schedule is less than the recovery time then all areas may be maintained in a disturbed state with little benefits to habitat or yield. For example, during a temporary trawl closure in the North Sea, fishing effort was displaced outside the closed area and then returned when the area was re-opened several years later (Rijnsdorp *et al.* 2001). The net result was a more homogeneous distribution of fishing effort and habitat disturbance than in years prior to the closure. From a habitat perspective it is preferable to keep fishing effort patchy (Duplisea *et al.* 2002) because repeated tows of the same area cause a diminishing mortality of benthic species and some areas remain unfished. Thus, permanently closed areas are preferred over temporary or rotating closures (Collie *et al.* in press).

- **Aleutian Island Special Management Area.** The Aleutian Islands most likely harbor the highest diversity and abundance of cold water corals and sponges in the world (Heifetz 2002). A recent expedition to the Aleutian Islands used the manned submersible deep sea vessel *Delta* and scuba to explore coral and sponge habitat in the Aleutian Island near the Andreanof Islands and on Petrel Bank (NPFMC Ecosystem Considerations, 2002) . Dive observations confirmed that coral and sponges are widely distributed in that region; corals and sponges were found at 30 of 31 submersible dive sites. Disturbance to epifauna, likely anthropogenically induced, was observed at most dive sites and may have been more evident in heavily fished areas. Percent coverage of corals ranged from approximately 5 percent on low-relief pebble substrate to 100 percent coverage on high-relief bedrock outcrops. Unique coral habitat consisting of high density "gardens" of corals, sponges, and other sessile invertebrates was found at 5 sites between 150 and 350 m depth. These "gardens" were similar in structural complexity to tropical coral reefs and shared several important characteristics with tropical reefs including complex vertical relief and high taxonomic diversity. The uniqueness and fragility of this habitat points to the need for the design of special management regime that protects this habitat yet allows fishing. Strategically placed closures in areas of sensitive habitat would protect such habitat as long as the displaced fishing effort doesn't occur to new areas with equally or more sensitive habitat. Unfortunately, there exists little information on the locations of these fragile habitats throughout the Aleutian Islands. Locating and mapping these areas is a priority for research. In the interim, one precautionary measure would be to restrict fishing to only those areas that are known to have little or no sensitive habitat.

- **Band Approach.** Incorporation of a "band-approach" where closures are oriented perpendicular to depth contours from near shore to deep water would assure protection of diversity of habitat types across a range of geographic areas. This concept has appeal in situations where so little is known about benthic habitat types and location. Ideally these closures would be placed to ensure a diversity of habitat types are protected. However, lacking good scientific information on distribution of habitat types, alternatives would be to randomly place the closures or systematically place the closures equidistant apart. In theory, this strategy should promote habitat diversity and protect a wide range habitat types from the effects of fishing. Mitigation and diversity of impacts can occur if closures incorporate fished and unfished areas. One negative aspect of such random placement is that such closures could have serious social and economic consequences. Determining where to apply this broad approach should include consultation with the fishing industry and nearby communities.

Direct and Indirect Effects FMP 3.2

As shown on Table 4.5-93, direct and indirect effects of the FMP on habitat are discussed for changes to living habitat through direct mortality of benthic organisms and changes to benthic community structure through benthic community diversity and geographic diversity of impacts and protection. Due to their habitat type differences the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands and GOA are rated and discussed separately.

Changes to Living Habitat – Direct Mortality of Benthic Organisms

In the GOA, the multi-species model results indicate that the bycatch of living habitat is projected to decline substantially under FMP 3.2. A decline in the bycatch of living substrates is realistic because FMP 3.2 has reduced TAC levels for some target species, especially rockfish. These reduced TACs should result in less fishing effort. Further effort controls are also likely through increased use of fishery and community-based cooperatives. While designed to address overcapacity and allocation issues, an indirect benefit of these programs appear to be reduced bycatch.

If the magnitude of such declines are actually realized then this could have beneficial impacts on living substrates possibly resulting in increased abundance of some species of living substrates over baseline levels. Such abundance increases for short lived biota with fast recovery rates may occur relatively quickly. For other species of living substrates such as long lived corals and perhaps some sponges that have been permanently eradicated from some areas increases over baseline levels may not occur or occur very slowly.

Conceptual deductions from the habitat impacts model yield the following inferences:

- **Bering Sea.** Based on the location of the FMP 3.2 closures relative to the distribution of fishing intensity shown in (Figure 4.7-1), the change relative to the baseline in total impact to biostructure would likely be slight and insignificant relative to the baseline. However, there are some reductions in TAC which may result in some reduction in impacts. Most of the closure areas are located in sand habitat with moderate amounts of closure in sand/mud habitat and almost no closures in mud habitat. The closed areas are located in areas that have been lightly fished compared to large areas of heavy fishing that are left open. Whether mean impact increases or decreases depends on relative density of target species and habitat in the open and closed areas, and the respective impact/recovery parameters (q, q_h, and ρ) in the open and closed areas. There is little information to indicate that habitat density and the parameters would differ between the open and closed areas. One would expect target species density to be lower in areas of low fishing intensity and higher in the areas of high fishing intensity. If closed areas are of lower historical fishing density, a benefits to habitat are likely minimal. If target species density is higher in the closed areas, benefits to habitat from the closure would increase.

- **Aleutian Islands.** A decrease in mean equilibrium impact would probably occur in the AI due to the specific closures depicted by the FMP 3.2 bookend. Closures where fishing occurs seem to bisect the cluster of historical fishing patterns leaving the adjacent area open (Figure 4.7-1). Some reductions in TAC may result in less habitat impacts. Based on these results, we conclude that there would be a significant beneficial change to mortality and damage to living habitat as a result of FMP 3.2.

- **GOA.** The mean impact will increase in the GOA, as many of the closed areas are centered on high effort areas which would be expected to have higher target fishery species densities (Figure 4.7-2). This results in a much higher effort to catch fish in lower density open areas. This much higher effort will result in enough of an increase in habitat impacts to negate impact reduction in the closed areas. It is not clear whether decreased TACs for some species will off set this increase in habitat impacts. Based on these results, we conclude that there would be under certain conditions there could be significant adverse changes to mortality and damage to living habitat as a result of FMP 3.2. Therefore the internal effect is rated as conditionally significant adverse.

Changes to Benthic Community Structure – Benthic Community Diversity and Geographic Diversity of Impacts and Protection

- **Bering Sea.** Closures are fairly well distributed among geographical-habitat types. Some improvement in geographic diversity would be achieved. While large expanses of high fishing intensity still remain open in this FMP, there is at least one closure area that covers a portion of high fishing intensity as shown in Figure 4.7-1. This provides some improvement in the geographic diversity of impacts. An overall improvement to geographic diversity of impacts could be realized with smaller closure areas some of which covering a small fraction of the heavily fished areas. Some of the closures for this FMP are located where light levels of fishing occur and may provide some low level of contrast and diversity. Table 4.5-97 shows that of the Bering Sea fishable area, nearly 33 percent is closed to bottom contact at one time or another during the year under FMP 3.2. Figure 4.7-3 shows areas closed to trawling only at various times of the year under this FMP, while Figure 4.7-4 depicts just those areas closed to fixed gear only. Based on these results, the predicted effects of FMP 3.2 on benthic community diversity is conditionally significant beneficial. The predicted effects of FMP 3.2 bookend on geographic diversity of impacts is also significantly beneficial.

- **Aleutian Islands.** Closures illustrated in FMP 3.2 bookend are well distributed among geographical-habitat types. Improvement in geographic diversity of impacts would occur under this FMP scenario. As shown on Table 4.5-97, about 80 percent of the fishable area in the Aleutians is closed to bottom contact at one time or another during the year under this FMP, and these closures are well distributed over a range of geographical-habitat zones. Figures 4.7-3 and 4.7-4 show the closure areas under FMP 3.2 broken down by gear type, bottom trawl and fixed gear, respectively. While the closure areas are especially large compared to the resolution of the bathymetry and fishing distribution and encompass different habitat types at a time, it may well be that a similar mix of habitat types occur adjacent to the closure areas. Also, Figure 4.7-1 shows that some closure areas happen to bisect apparent historic clusters of fishing patterns, thus providing a contrast in impact for the habitat being fished. Based on these results, the predicted effects of FMP 3.2 on benthic community diversity is conditionally significant beneficial. The predicted effects of FMP 3.2 bookend on geographic diversity of impacts is also significantly beneficial.

- **GOA.** Closures illustrated by the FMP 3.2 bookend are well distributed among geographical-habitat types. However, only slight, if any, improvement in geographic diversity of impact would result. As shown on Table 4.5-97 and Figures 4.7-3 and 4.7-4, FMP 3.2 closes over 72 percent of the fishable area in the GOA to bottom contact at one time or another during the year. The closure areas are large in relation to the GOA spatial habitat or bathymetric resolution, and thus tend to encompass much

of a bathymetric feature. Figure 4.7-2 shows that closures also often encompass clusters of historically high fishing intensity, leaving little diversity or contrast of fishing intensity within a bathymetric feature or habitat type. An overall improvement to geographic diversity of impacts could have been realized with smaller closure areas strategically placed to not encompass entire habitat types or clusters of fishing intensity. For example, the closure areas on the upper slope should include some portion of areas where high fishing intensity has occurred, but need not be as large in size as illustrated in this FMP 3.2 scenario. Based on these results, the predicted effects of FMP 3.2 bookend on benthic community diversity and geographic diversity of impacts is found to be insignificant relative to the baseline.

Cumulative Effects FMP 3.2 on Bering Sea

Cumulative effects of Habitat for FMP 3.2 are summarized on Table 4.7-11.

The following discussion of the results presented on the table is broken down by geographic area.

Changes to Living Habitat – Direct Mortality of Benthic Organisms

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the Bering Sea. These effects include persistent mortality of long lived species such as tree corals and other sessile epifauna. See the cumulative effects discussion for FMP 3.1 for additional details.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Offal discharge, port expansion and use, marine pollution and natural events all have the potential to cause direct mortality of benthic organisms and changes to living habitat (see the FMP 3.1 cumulative effects write-up for the Bering Sea).

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for mortality of Bering Sea benthic organisms, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. There is little information to indicate that habitat density and the parameters would differ between the open and closed areas, and the baseline condition is considered to be adversely impacted. Although some benefits accrue within the proposed MPAs, impacts from fishing are not totally eliminated, and TAC/effort is likely to remain high. While there is an incremental expansion of no-take MPAs, the closures analyzed under this FMP are not refined and may not be effective. We don't know for certain where future closures may be, or whether they would be no-take reserves or a form of gear-specific/species specific MPA. Due to this uncertainty, along with the already impacted baseline, and with the addition of the external impacts on mortality described above, the cumulative effect of the FMP on mortality could be conditionally significant adverse.

  However, if the closures proposed under FMP 3.2 were to be further defined based on additional information regarding important habitats in need of protection, and were property designed and located to protect the sensitive habitats. Future closures could provide successful mitigation of the

effects of fishing. Overtime, valued habitat that has been adversely affected by fishing could recover. Therefore, under that condition, cumulative effects may have more of a conditionally significant beneficial rating rather than conditionally significant adverse.

Changes to Benthic Community Structure

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in a conditionally significant beneficial change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the Bering Sea. See the cumulative effects write-up for FMP 3.1 for additional information.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Offal discharge, port expansion and use, marine pollution, and natural events all have the potential to cause changes to benthic communities as described for FMP 3.1. These changes could have either beneficial or adverse effects on the benthic community.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in benthic community structure of the Bering Sea, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. This FMP provides some improvement in the geographic diversity of impacts. However, some of the closures for this FMP are located where light levels of fishing occur and may provide some low level of contrast and diversity, and as described above for mortality, while benefits accrue due to the MPAs, the closure areas are not refined and may not be effective in protecting benthic community structure (see the discussion provided above for mortality). For these reasons, along with the already impacted state of the communities and the external negative impacts, the FMP is rated as conditionally significant adverse in the cumulative case.

  However, as described above for mortality, if the closures proposed under FMP 3.2 were to be further defined and designed to protect important habitats, mitigation of fishing-related impacts could occur and cumulative effects may have more of a conditionally significant beneficial rating rather than conditionally significant adverse.

Geographic Diversity of Impacts and Protection

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6 this effect is judged to result in a significant beneficial change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected since fishing effort and distribution has changed over time as areas have been closed and remain closed. Figures 3.6-6 and 3.6-7 and Table 4.5-99 show that in 1980 almost 9 percent of the fishable area in the Bering Sea was closed to trawling with 2.2 percent closed to all fishing. There were no longline only closures in the Bering Sea at that time. The cumulative effects section for FMP 3.1 provides additional discussion regarding these past effects.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include port expansion and the potential resultant changes to distribution of fishing effort, offal discharge, and marine pollution episodes (see the discussion for FMP 3.1). Depending on the distribution of fishing effort, previously un-impacted areas could be impacted by offal discharge and marine pollution. Natural events are not expected to be contributing factors in this case.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in distribution of fishing effort and the effect is judged conditionally significant adverse. The maps and statistics discussed above show that FMP 3.2 would protect more benthic habitat from trawl gear in the future (33 percent) than was protected in 1980 (8.6 percent). Closure areas under this scenario cover a portion of high fishing intensity, thereby providing improvement in the geographic diversity of impacts. However since TAC is likely to remain high and the locations of the proposed MPAs are not refined, the benefits provided by the closed areas are uncertain since previously unfished areas would likely be fished and impacts would occur in areas not previously impacted. The additional external effects in combination with the past and predicted infernal effects are judged to be conditionally significant adverse. However, as described above for mortality and community diversity, better definition and focus of the closures could lead to a conditionally significant beneficial rating.

Cumulative Effects on Aleutian Islands

<u>Changes to Living Habitat – Direct Mortality of Benthic Organisms</u>

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in a significant beneficial change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the Aleutian Islands. Prevalence of long lived species of coral makes impacts a particular concern in the Aleutians. Mortality of long lived species such as tree corals and other sessile epifauna is likely to be persistent in these areas (see the FMP 3.1 cumulative effects discussion).
- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1 cumulative effects in the Aleutians, dredging, longline fisheries, pot fisheries, offal discharge, port expansion and use and marine pollution all have the potential to cause direct mortality of benthic organisms and changes to living habitat.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for mortality of Aleutian Islands benthic organisms, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. As described above for the Bering Sea, the baseline condition is considered to be already adversely effected. The proposed no-take MPAs will also some benefits to accrue, but impacts will still occur, especially since TAC remains high. Therefore, the overall effect would be significantly adverse under certain conditions.

  However, as described for the Bering Sea, further definition and refinement of the closure areas may allow for a conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effects rating.

Changes to Benthic Community Structure

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in a significant beneficial change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the Aleutians. Changes to benthic community structure including a reduction in species diversity have been observed in heavily fished areas of the world (see the FMP 3.1 cumulative effects discussion).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, dredging, longline and pot fisheries, offal discharge, port expansion and use, marine pollution, and natural events all have the potential to cause changes to benthic communities. These changes could have either beneficial or adverse effects on the benthic community.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in benthic community structure of the Aleutians, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. As described above for mortality of benthic organisms, the existing impacted baseline, combined with the uncertain benefits of the proposed MPAs, leads to a conclusion of significantly adverse under certain conditions in the cumulative case. However, as described for the Bering Sea, further definition and refinement of the closure areas may allow for a cumulative effects rating of conditionally significant beneficial.

Geographic Diversity of Impacts and Protection

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in a significant beneficial change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected since fishing effort and distribution has changed over time as areas have been closed and remain closed. Figures 3.6-6 and 3.6-7 and Table 4.5-99 show that in 1980 about 31 percent of the fishable area in the Aleutians was closed to trawling with about 6 percent closed to all fishing. There were no longline only closures in the Aleutian Islands at that time (see the FMP 3.1 cumulative effects discussion).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, port expansion and the potential resultant changes to distribution of fishing effort, offal discharge, and marine pollution episodes. Depending on the distribution of fishing effort, previously un-impacted areas could be impacted by offal discharge and marine pollution. Natural events are not expected to be contributing factors in this case (see FMP 3.1).

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in distribution of fishing effort, and the effect is judged conditionally significant adverse. The maps and statistics discussed above show that FMP 3.2 would protect more benthic habitat from trawl gear in the future (80 percent) than was protected in 1980 (31 percent). Closures illustrated in FMP 3.2 bookend are well distributed among geographical-habitat types; thus, improvement in geographic diversity of impacts would occur under

this FMP scenario. However since TAC is likely to remain high and the locations of the proposed MPAs are not refined, the benefits provided by the closed areas are uncertain since previously unfished areas would likely be fished and impacts would occur in areas not previously impacted. The additional external effects in combination with the past and predicted infernal effects are judged to be conditionally significant adverse. However, as described for the Bering Sea, further definition and refinement of the closure areas may allow for a conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effects rating.

Cumulative Effects on GOA

Changes to Living Habitat – Direct Mortality of Benthic Organisms

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse, since there would be much higher effort to catch fish in lower density open areas, and it is not clear whether decreased TACs for some species will offset an increase in habitat impacts. Under certain conditions, there could be significant adverse impacts on mortality of benthic organisms.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the GOA. Mortality of long lived species such as tree corals and other sessile epifauna is likely to be persistent in these areas (see the cumulative effects write-up for FMP 3.1 in the GOA).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1, dredging, longline fisheries, pot fisheries, offal discharge, port expansion and use, marine pollution, and natural events all have the potential to cause direct mortality of benthic organisms and changes to living habitat.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for mortality of GOA benthic organisms, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. The external effects identified above have the potential to provide additional mortality to benthic organisms. Therefore under certain conditions, the cumulative effects on mortality could be significantly adverse.

Changes to Benthic Community Structure

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected in heavily fished areas of the GOA. Changes to benthic community structure including a reduction in species diversity have been observed in heavily fished areas of the world (see the FMP 3.1 cumulative effects section for the GOA).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** As described for FMP 3.1 in the GOA, dredging, longline and pot fisheries, offal discharge, port expansion and use, marine pollution, and natural events all have the potential to cause changes to benthic communities. These changes could have either beneficial or adverse effects on the benthic community.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in benthic community structure of the GOA, and the effect is judged to be conditionally significant adverse. As described above for both the Bering Sea and Aleutian islands, while the FMP provides for additional closure area and no-take MPAs, impacts are not totally eliminated and the proposed MPAs might not be effective. Therefore, combination of internal and external impacts on benthic communities is judged to be conditionally significant adverse in the cumulative case. However, as described for the Bering Sea, further definition and refinement of the closure areas may allow for a conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effects rating.

Geographic Diversity of Impacts and Protection

- **Internal Effect of the FMP.** As described above in Section 4.7.6, this effect is judged to result in an insignificant change to the baseline, but as described in Section 3.6 the baseline is considered to be already adversely impacted.

- **Persistent Past Effects** are expected since fishing effort and distribution has changed over time as areas have been closed and remain closed. Figures 3.6-6 and 3.6-7 and Table 4.5-99 show that in 1980 about 5 percent of the fishable area in the GOA was closed to trawling, with about 7 percent closed to all fishing. The largest closures in the GOA concerned longline fishing where almost 61 percent of the fishable area was closed to longlining. Therefore, in 1980 about 73 percent of the fishable area in the GOA was closed to fishing of one type or another at one time or another throughout the year (see the FMP 3.1 section for additional discussion).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, port expansion and the potential resultant changes to distribution of fishing effort, offal discharge, and marine pollution episodes (see the FMP 3.1 cumulative effects discussion for details). Depending on the distribution of fishing effort, previously un-impacted areas could be impacted by offal discharge and marine pollution. Natural events are not expected to be contributing factors in this case.

- **Cumulative Effect** is identified for changes in distribution of fishing effort and the effect is judged conditionally significant adverse. The maps and statistics discussed above show that FMP 3.2 would protect much more benthic habitat from trawl gear in the future (72 percent) than was protected in 1980 (16 percent). Closures illustrated by the FMP 3.2 bookend are well distributed among geographical-habitat types. However, only slight, if any, improvement in geographic diversity of impact would result and as described above for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, the proposed MPAs might not be effective. Further refinement of the proposed MPAs may lead to a conditionally significant beneficial rating.

4.7.7 Seabirds Alternative 3 Analysis

4.7.7.1 Short-Tailed Albatross Alternative 3 Analysis

FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Direct/Indirect Effects

Incidental Take

FMP bookend 3.1 would adopt the new seabird protection measures for longline vessels that are based on the joint recommendations of NOAA Fisheries, USFWS, and the Washington Sea Grant Program and are currently undergoing agency and public review before being enacted (68 FR 6386). As described in Section 4.5.7.1, these new regulations are expected to substantially reduce the chances of taking short-tailed albatross on longlines. Since the measurable frequency of that mortality already approaches zero and the population appears to be growing at a rate close to the theoretical maximum for the species, the reduced level of mortality under the new regulations is considered to be insignificant at the population level for the species. NOAA Fisheries and USFWS are currently researching the risk of short-tailed albatross incidental take due to collisions with trawl third wires. FMP 3.1 would incorporate any mitigation measures that arise from this research if it is considered necessary to protect the species. For these reasons, FMP 3.1 is considered to have insignificant effects on short-tailed albatross through incidental take in the fishery.

Seabird protection measures under FMP bookend 3.2 would continue to be improved by scientifically based innovations in fishing techniques. The overall goal of the policy would be to reduce the incidental take of all seabird species, with special emphasis on ESA listed species. The recent collaborative effort between NOAA Fisheries, USFWS, Washington Sea Grant Program, and the longline industry (Melvin *et al.* 2001) would likely be used as a model for the development of additional seabird protection measures. Since FMP 3.2 would seek to reduce take for all seabird species and some species are taken more often in trawls than on longlines, new mitigation measures aimed at reducing take in trawl gear or from collisions with third wires would be investigated. The potential reduction in the chances of taking short-tailed albatross in all fishing operations would certainly receive high priority in the research. It is likely that the overall chance of taking short-tailed albatross under FMP 3.2 would be much less than under the baseline conditions, which already approach zero. FMP 3.2 would therefore be considered to have an insignificant effect on short-tailed albatross through incidental take.

Availability of Food

Short-tailed albatross forage over vast areas of ocean and are therefore unlikely to be affected by any potential localized disturbance or depletion of prey from the fishery as managed under FMP 3.1 or FMP 3.2. Both FMPs are therefore considered to have insignificant effects on short-tailed albatross through availability of food.

Benthic Habitat

Short-tailed albatross are not benthic feeders and are not expected to be affected by any changes in benthic habitat that might occur as a result of fishery management under FMP 3.1 or FMP 3.2. Both FMPs are therefore considered to have insignificant effects on short-tailed albatross through benthic habitat.

Cumulative Effects – FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

The past/present effects on short-tailed albatross are described in Section 3.7.4 (Table 3.7-12) and the predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are described above (Table 4.5-100). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in a cumulative way. The cumulative effects for this species would be dominated by factors external to the groundfish fisheries and would be the same as those described in Section 4.5.7.1 (Table 4.5-101) and summarized below.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Under both FMP bookends, new seabird protection measures on the longline fleet (Section 3.7.1) and possibly the trawl fleet should substantially reduce the chances of taking short-tailed albatross incidentally in the groundfish fishery, although the risk would not be eliminated. Incidental take of short-tailed albatross is therefore predicted to be a very rare event in the groundfish fishery and is considered insignificant at the population level.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The most important persistent influence on the short-tailed albatross population is their near extinction due to commercial feather hunting. Conservation efforts have allowed the population to recover at or near to its biologically maximum rate. The total fishery-related mortality of short-tailed albatross is unknown but it does not appear to be having an overriding effect on the population growth rate.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The short-tailed albatross population may be substantially affected by several natural and human-caused mortality factors that may or may not occur in the future, including volcanic eruptions on their main breeding site, Torishima Island, and increased rates of incidental take in fisheries throughout their range. If the species experiences a substantial increase in mortality that threatens its recovery, it may lead to further efforts to protect the species from fishery interactions.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Since the population of short-tailed albatross is susceptible to several natural and human-caused mortality factors that may or may not occur in the future, including incidental take in the groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1, the cumulative effect on short-tailed albatross is considered to be conditionally significant adverse at the population level through mortality.

Changes in Food Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The groundfish fisheries would continue to take a very small amount of squid and forage fish as bycatch under both FMP bookends. This effect is considered insignificant at the population level for short-tailed albatross.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Short-tailed albatross primarily prey on squid and small schooling fishes that have been targeted by fisheries in various parts of their range. While these fisheries may have caused some localized depletions of prey, their effect on overall prey abundance is considered to be minimal compared to natural fluctuations in primary productivity and oceanographic factors.

Pollution from a variety of land and marine sources have potentially affected short-tailed albatross prey in the past but specific toxicological effects are unknown.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** There are no foreseeable fisheries that will likely have more than a negligible effect on short-tailed albatross prey availability. Pollution is likely to affect short-tailed albatross prey in the future but specific predictions on the nature and scope of the effects, especially as it relates to the availability of prey to short-tailed albatross, can not be made at this time.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The cumulative effect of all fisheries on the abundance and distribution of short-tailed albatross prey is considered to be insignificant at the population level.

Benthic Habitat

Since short-tailed albatross feed at the surface and their prey live in the upper and middle levels of the water column, potential changes in benthic habitat from groundfish trawls or any other fishing gear would have no discernable effect on their prey. Therefore, no cumulative effect on benthic habitat is identified for short-tailed albatross.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

Since the population of short-tailed albatross appears to be growing at a rate close to its maximum biological potential, the cumulative impact of all human-caused mortality is considered insignificant at the population level under the present conditions. However, a catastrophic eruption of Torishima volcano or a substantial increase in mortality from external fisheries could have a significantly adverse effect on the species at the population level. The groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would therefore contribute, on a very rare basis, to a conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect on short-tailed albatross through mortality. The cumulative effects on the food supply of short-tailed albatross are considered insignificant.

4.7.7.2 Laysan Albatross, Black-Footed Albatross, and Shearwaters Alternative 3 Analysis

FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Direct/Indirect Effects

Incidental Take

The new seabird protection measures for longline vessels under FMP bookends 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would be expected to result in a substantial reduction of incidental take of Laysan and black-footed albatross relative to the baseline condition. The incidental take of shearwaters on longlines would be expected to remain approximately at the baseline level (about 600 birds per year, Tables 3.7-2 and 3.7-3) since the new deterrence techniques are not effective for these species (Melvin *et al.* 2001). Additional research into weighted groundlines may prove effective for deterring diving birds and may thus lead to additional seabird protection measures in the future, especially under FMP 3.2. The incidental take of albatross and shearwaters in trawl gear and third wire collisions would also receive attention under FMP 3.1 and even more attention under FMP 3.2. New trawl fleet regulations based on scientifically effective mitigation techniques would reduce incidental take of albatross and shearwaters to levels well below the baseline condition, which are

already considered to be insignificant at the population level. Since the baseline level of incidental take for these species is considered insignificant at their respective population levels (Section 4.5.7.2), the overall effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on the incidental take of these albatross and shearwater species is considered insignificant.

Availability of Food

Albatross and shearwaters forage over vast areas of ocean and are therefore unlikely to be affected by any potential localized disturbance or depletion of prey from the fishery as managed under FMP 3.1 or FMP 3.2. Both FMP bookends are therefore considered to have insignificant effects on these species through availability of food.

Benthic Habitat

Albatross and shearwaters are not benthic feeders and are not expected to be affected by any changes in benthic habitat that might occur as a result of fishery management under FMP 3.1 or FMP 3.2. Both FMP bookends are therefore considered to have insignificant effects on these species through benthic habitat.

Cumulative Effects – FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

The past/present effects on these albatross and shearwater species are described in Sections 3.7.2, 3.7.3 and 3.7.6 (Tables 3.7-14) and the predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery are described above (Table 4.5-100). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in a cumulative way. The cumulative effects for these species would be dominated by factors external to the groundfish fisheries and would be the same as those described in Section 4.5.7.2 (Table 4.5-102) and summarized below.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP3.2, the new seabird protection measures for the longline fleet that are described in Section 3.7.1 would be installed. These measures are expected to reduce incidental take of the albatross species, but not the shearwater species. Incidental take is considered insignificant at the population level for all species in this group.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For black-footed and Laysan albatross, past mortality factors include large contributions from foreign longline fisheries and Hawaiian pelagic longline fisheries, a smaller contribution from the BSAI/GOA longline fisheries, and an unknown but presumably small contribution from other longline fisheries (IPHC), trawl fisheries, and vessel collisions throughout their range. Both species have been experiencing population declines over the past decade. For sooty and short-tailed shearwaters, mortality factors include large contributions from subsistence and commercial harvest of chicks on the nesting grounds as well as climatic and oceanic fluctuations that cause periodic mass starvation, substantial contributions from foreign, Hawaiian, and BSAI/GOA groundfish longline and trawl fisheries, and a smaller contribution from vessel collisions throughout their range. It is difficult to assess the population trends in these abundant and widespread species but there is some indications that both species may be declining. The contribution of toxic and plastic

pollution on their nesting grounds and in the marine environment is unknown for all species in this group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** New seabird protection measures have recently been established for the Hawaiian pelagic longline fleets and are expected to reduce take in those fisheries, at least of albatross. It is expected that incidental take of black-footed and Laysan albatross in foreign longline fisheries will remain high and will continue to exceed the threshold for population level effects. Incidental take of shearwaters will likely continue as in the past unless longline and trawl deterrence techniques are developed and applied that are effective for diving species.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Since the populations of black-footed and Laysan albatross are undergoing measurable declines and several human-caused mortality factors have been identified and are expected to continue in the future, including contributions from the groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, the cumulative effects on black-footed and Laysan albatross are considered to be significantly adverse at the population level through mortality. Since the populations of shearwaters may be undergoing declines and several human-caused mortality factors have been identified and are expected to continue in the future, including contributions from the groundfish fisheries, the cumulative effects on sooty and short-tailed shearwaters are considered to be conditionally significant adverse at the population level through mortality.

Changes in Food Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The groundfish fisheries would continue to take a very small amount of squid and forage fish as bycatch under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. This effect is considered insignificant at the population level for all species. While groundfish vessels contribute to overall marine pollution through accidental spills and vessel accidents, the effects of this pollution on seabird prey populations can not be assessed at this time.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Albatross primarily prey on squid species and small schooling fishes that have been targeted by fisheries in various parts of their range. While these fisheries may have caused some localized depletions of prey, their effect on overall prey abundance is considered to be minimal compared to climate and oceanographic factors. Short-tailed and sooty shearwaters are susceptible to periodic widespread food shortages that have caused massive die-offs in Alaskan waters. Natural fluctuations in primary productivity and oceanographic factors are considered to be the driving forces that determine the abundance of their main prey (euphausiids) rather than competitive interactions with other predators. Since albatross and shearwaters can forage over huge areas, they are unlikely to have been affected by localized disturbance or depletion of their prey fields caused by fisheries. Pollution from a variety of land and marine sources have potentially affected albatross and shearwater prey in the past. However, very little is known about the specific toxicological effects on species important to these seabirds or what sources of pollution may be the most important.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** There are no foreseeable fisheries that will likely have more than a negligible effect on albatross and shearwater prey availability. Pollution is likely to affect albatross and shearwater prey in the future but specific predictions on the nature and

scope of the effects, especially as it relates to the availability of prey to albatross and shearwaters, can not be made at this time.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The cumulative effect of all fisheries on the abundance and distribution of albatross and shearwater prey is considered to be insignificant at the population level for all species.

Benthic Habitat

Since albatross and shearwaters feed at the surface or with shallow dives and their prey live in the upper and middle levels of the water column, potential changes in benthic habitat from groundfish trawls or any other fishing gear would have no discernable effect on their prey. Therefore, no cumulative effect is identified for these species.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

The groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would contribute to significant adverse cumulative effects on Laysan and black-footed albatross through mortality. The fishery would also contribute to a conditionally significant adverse cumulative effects on sooty and short-tailed shearwaters through mortality. Cumulative effects on prey availability and benthic habitat are considered to be insignificant at the population level for all four species.

4.7.7.3 Northern Fulmar Alternative 3 Analysis

FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Direct/Indirect Effects

Incidental Take

Since northern fulmars constitute the majority of birds taken incidentally in all sectors of the groundfish fisheries (Section 4.5.7.3), they would likely benefit the most from improved seabird protection measures in both the longline and trawl fleets. Since the baseline level of incidental take is already considered insignificant at the population level, the substantially reduced levels of take expected under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would also be considered insignificant at the population level. These reductions in take would greatly reduce concerns about potential colony level effects although the USGS/BRD would likely continue to investigate the issue. The overall effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on fulmars is therefore considered to be insignificant through incidental take.

Availability of Food

Fulmars forage over vast areas of ocean and are therefore unlikely to be affected by any potential localized disturbance or depletion of prey from the fishery as managed under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. Both FMP bookends are therefore considered to have insignificant effects on fulmars through availability of food.

Benthic Habitat

Fulmars are not benthic feeders and are not expected to be affected by any changes in benthic habitat that might occur as a result of fishery management under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. Both FMP bookends are therefore considered to have insignificant effects on fulmars through benthic habitat.

Cumulative Effects – FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

The past/present effects on northern fulmars are described in Section 3.7.5 (Table 3.7-13) and the predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery are described above (Table 4.5-100). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in a cumulative way. The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-103 and summarized below.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Under these FMP bookends, the new seabird protection measures for the longline fleet that are described in Section 3.7.1 would be installed and additional measures for the trawl fleet would be investigated. These measures are expected to reduce incidental take of fulmars substantially below the baseline level of incidental take, which is considered insignificant at the population level.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For northern fulmars, past mortality factors include large contributions from the BSAI/GOA groundfish fisheries and other net and longline fisheries in the North Pacific and Bering Sea. There is no indication of an area-wide population decline but there is some concern that particular colonies may be experiencing declines related to the groundfish fisheries. Other potential mortality factors that have been identified include acute and chronic effects of pollution, underestimated mortality in all fisheries, and higher than normal rates of natural mortality (i.e. starvation) due to climatic and oceanographic fluctuations.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Incidental take of fulmars is expected to continue in all offshore fisheries in the BSAI/GOA. The IPHC fisheries will be subject to new seabird avoidance measures so incidental take from the halibut and sablefish fleet is expected to decline substantially. Future oil spills and other incidents of pollution are likely but their effects on fulmars will depend on many factors that can not be predicted.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Since the population of northern fulmars appears to be stable and the primary human-caused mortality factors, including contributions from the groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, are expected to decline in the future, the cumulative effects on fulmars are considered to be insignificant at the population level through mortality.

Changes in Food Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The groundfish fisheries would continue to take a small amount of forage fish and pelagic invertebrates as bycatch under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. This effect is considered insignificant at the population level for northern fulmars. While groundfish vessels

contribute to overall marine pollution through accidental spills and vessel accidents, the effects of this pollution on fulmar prey populations can not be assessed at this time.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Fulmars prey on squid and small schooling fishes that have been targeted by fisheries in various parts of their range. While these fisheries may have caused some localized depletions of prey, their effect on overall prey abundance is considered to be minimal compared to climate and oceanographic factors. Since fulmars can forage over huge areas, they are unlikely to have been affected by localized disturbance or depletion of their prey fields caused by fisheries. Pollution from a variety of land and marine sources have potentially affected fulmar prey in the past. However, very little is known about the specific toxicological effects on species important to fulmars or what sources of pollution may be the most important.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** There are no foreseeable fisheries that will likely have more than a negligible effect on fulmar prey availability. Pollution is likely to affect fulmar prey in the future but specific predictions on the nature and scope of the effects, especially as it relates to the availability of prey to fulmars, can not be made at this time.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The cumulative effect of all fisheries on the abundance and distribution of fulmar prey is considered to be insignificant at the population level.

Benthic Habitat

Since fulmars feed at the surface or with shallow dives and their prey live in the upper and middle levels of the water column, potential changes in benthic habitat from groundfish trawls or any other fishing gear would have no discernible effect on their prey. Therefore, no cumulative effect is identified for these species.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

The groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would contribute to insignificant cumulative effects on northern fulmars through mortality. Cumulative effects on prey availability and benthic habitat are also considered to be insignificant at the population level.

4.7.7.4 Species of Management Concern (Red-Legged Kittiwakes, Marbled and Kittlitz's Murrelets) Alternative 3 Analysis

FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Direct/Indirect Effects

Incidental Take

The implementation of the new seabird avoidance measures under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would reduce the chances of taking surface-feeding species such as red-legged kittiwakes. This would likely have little effect on red-legged kittiwakes since incidental take in the longline fisheries approaches zero under the baseline conditions. The effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on incidental take of red-legged kittiwakes is therefore considered insignificant at the population level.

The incidental take of murrelets is also expected to be similar to the baseline, which approaches zero. Given their nearshore preferences and less gregarious behavior, it is unlikely that murrelets would be taken regularly in any of the BSAI/GOA groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1or FMP 3.2. The effect of incidental take of murrelets is therefore considered insignificant at the population level.

Availability of Food

The ban on directed fisheries on forage fish would remain in place under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. Given the wide variety of foods used by red-legged kittiwakes and the extensive areas over which they forage, it seems unlikely that they would be susceptible to localized depletion of prey during the non-breeding season. During the breeding season, kittiwakes are more limited in their options and are more susceptible to localized depletions of prey around their colonies. However, the species and size classes of forage fish and zooplankton that red-legged kittiwakes consume are taken only in negligible amounts by the groundfish fisheries and their abundance and distribution are not expected to be affected on an ecosystem level by the groundfish harvest under FMP 3.1 or FMP 3.2 (see Forage Fish and Ecosystem Sections 4.7.4 and 4.7.10). The groundfish fisheries have very little spatial overlap with murrelet foraging areas and, as described above for kittiwakes, are expected to have insignificant effects on the abundance and distribution of their prey species. The overall effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on the availability of food for these species is therefore considered insignificant on the population level.

Benthic Habitat

Red-legged kittiwakes are not benthic feeders and are not expected to be affected by any changes in benthic habitat that might occur as a result of groundfish fishery management. Marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets feed on species that depend on benthic habitats for at least part of their life cycles. However, benthic habitats in their nearshore foraging areas would not be affected directly by groundfish trawls under FMP 3.1 or FMP 3.2 as these take place further offshore. Both FMP bookends are therefore considered to have insignificant effects on these species through benthic habitat.

Cumulative Effects – FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

The past/present effects on red-legged kittiwakes, marbled murrelets, and Kittlitz's murrelets are described in Sections 3.7.13 and 3.7.17 (Tables 3.7-22 and 3.7-26) and the predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery are described above (Table 4.5-100). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in a cumulative way. The cumulative effects for these species would be dominated by factors external to the groundfish fisheries and would be the same as those described in Section 4.5.7.4 (Table 4.5-104) and summarized below.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, the new seabird protection measures for the longline fleet that are described in Section 3.7.1 would be implemented. The incidental take of red-legged kittiwakes and both murrelets is expected to be very rare and therefore insignificant at the population level.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past sources of mortality that may continue to have an effect on these species include subsistence hunting and egging (red-legged kittiwakes), incidental take in coastal salmon gillnet and other net fisheries (murrelets), oil spills (murrelets), and logging of nest trees (marbled murrelets). Incidental take in the BSAI/GOA groundfish fisheries appears to have contributed very little to the mortality of these species.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** All of the mortality factors listed above in persistent past effects are likely to continue in the future. For red-legged kittiwakes, the introduction of nest predators or a large oil spill around the Pribilof Islands in nesting season could have significant effects on mortality. For the murrelet species, oil spills in nearshore habitats and incidental take in salmon and other net fisheries are likely to remain the largest factors in the future. The contribution from chronic sources of pollution, both from terrestrial and marine sources, may also contribute to future mortality. If the Kittlitz's murrelet population continues to decline and the species is listed under the ESA, new regulations may be placed on the various nearshore net fisheries to monitor and reduce incidental take of the species. These measures would also benefit marbled murrelets.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The three species in this group have all experienced substantial population declines in the recent past and are all susceptible to future human-caused mortality factors, including potentially small contributions from the groundfish fishery. The decline of red-legged kittiwakes on the Pribilofs may have been reversed recently but it is not clear if their recovery will continue in the future. The cumulative effect for red-legged kittiwake is therefore considered conditionally significant adverse at the population level through mortality. Both murrelet species continue to decline in their core areas and are thus considered to have significant adverse cumulative effects at the population level through mortality.

Changes in Food Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The groundfish fisheries would continue to take a small amount of forage fish and pelagic invertebrates as bycatch. The effect of the fishery on the abundance and distribution of seabird prey species is considered insignificant at the population level for all three species in this group. While groundfish vessels contribute to overall marine pollution and disturbance, the effects of vessel hazzards on seabird prey populations can not be assessed at this time.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** All three species prey on small schooling fishes and an assortment of invertebrates that have been targeted or taken as bycatch by external fisheries in various parts of their range. While these fisheries may have caused some localized depletions of prey, their effect on overall prey abundance is considered to be small compared to climate and oceanographic factors. Pollution from a variety of land and marine sources, including the EVOS, have likely affected the prey of these species in the past. Since murrelets are easily disturbed by marine vessels of all kinds, high concentrations of vessel traffic in some areas may have effectively excluded murrelets from certain important foraging areas.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Future squid and herring fisheries as well as other net fisheries that take forage fish as bycatch may have an effect on prey availability for these species. Pollution is also likely to affect prey in the future but specific predictions on the nature and scope of the effects, especially as it relates to the availability of prey on a scale important to the birds, can not be made at this time.

- **Cumulative Effects.** While the groundfish fisheries are considered to have an insignificant effect on prey availability on their own, the dynamic interaction of natural and human-caused events, including fisheries and pollution, on the availability of forage fish and invertebrate prey to seabirds is only beginning to be explored with directed research. Since this dynamic could conceivably be adverse or beneficial depending on different circumstances, the cumulative effect on prey availability is considered to be unknown for these three species.

Benthic Habitat

Red-legged kittiwakes are not benthic feeders and are not expected to be affected by any changes in benthic habitat that might occur as a result of the groundfish fishery. Marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets feed on species that depend on benthic habitats for at least part of their life cycles but they forage in shallow waters that are inshore of the groundfish fishery. Since the groundfish fishery would not contribute to potential effects on benthic habitats important to murrelets or red-legged kittiwakes, no cumulative effect is identified for these species.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

The groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would contribute to conditionally significant adverse cumulative effects on red-legged kittiwakes through mortality, significant adverse cumulative effects on marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets through mortality, and unknown cumulative effects on prey availability for all three species. No cumulative effect on benthic habitat was identified for any species due to a lack of contribution from the groundfish fishery.

4.7.7.5 Other Piscivorous Species (Most Alcids, Gulls, and Cormorants) Alternative 3 Analysis

FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Direct/Indirect Effects

Incidental Take

The new seabird protection measures for the longline fleet would be expected to result in a substantial overall reduction in take of surface-feeding species such as gulls. While this is a substantial management and fishery action and is considered an improvement relative to the baseline level of mortality, the baseline level of incidental take on longlines is already considered insignificant at the population level for gulls and alcids (Section 4.5.7.5). Incidental take in trawls would be expected to remain the same or be reduced, as a result of new scientifically based mitigation measures, relative to baseline conditions, which are considered insignificant on the population level for all piscivorous species. For these reasons, FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are considered to have insignificant effects on piscivorous species through incidental take.

Availability of Food

As described in Section 4.5.7.5, the potential effects of the groundfish fishery on piscivore prey availability are considered to be insignificant under the baseline conditions. The contribution of the fishery to the food supply of gulls in the form of fishery discards would be about the same as the baseline. Since the structure and intensity of the fishery would be very similar under FMP 3.1 and reduced under FMP 3.2, the overall effect of the fishery on the availability of food for piscivorous species is also considered insignificant on the population level.

Benthic Habitat

Specific effects of trawling on seabird prey species in the BSAI/GOA (through habitat change rather than by direct take) are poorly known. However, none of the species in this group appear to have experienced consistent or widespread population declines so there is no indication that the carrying capacity of the environment has been decreased through changes to benthic habitat (or any other mechanism). Overall trawl effort in the BSAI/GOA relative to the baseline conditions is predicted to be similar under FMP 3.1 and reduced under FMP 3.2. The effects on piscivorous seabirds through potential changes in benthic habitat are therefore considered insignificant at the population level.

Cumulative Effects – FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

The past/present effects on the species in this group, including most alcids, gulls, and cormorants, are described in the species accounts of Section 3.7 (Tables 3.7-16 and 3.7-20) and the predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery are described above (Table 4.5-100). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in a cumulative way. The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-105 and summarized below.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Incidental take of surface-feeding piscivores (i.e. gulls) is expected to decrease due to new seabird protection measures for the longline fleet. Incidental take of diving species may also be reduced if new mitigation measures are developed and implemented for the trawl fleet. The incidental take all species in this group is expected to be insignificant at the population level under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past sources of mortality that may continue to have an effect on these species include subsistence hunting and egging, incidental take in a variety of foreign and U.S. coastal and pelagic fisheries, oil spills and other pollution, fox farming, and regime shifts that have caused episodes of mass starvation. Incidental take in the BSAI/GOA groundfish fisheries appears to have contributed relatively little to the mortality of these species.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** All of the mortality factors listed above in persistent past effects are likely to continue in the future except for fox farming. A similar, though unintentional, effect is the possible introduction of nest predators (i.e. rats) to seabird colonies. Conservation concerns focus on preventing potential impacts around breeding colonies during the

nesting season since populations are concentrated in time and space. For some species, human impacts in nearshore habitats will likely have a much greater effect on their populations than offshore fisheries. The contribution from chronic sources of pollution, both from terrestrial and marine sources, may also contribute to future mortality.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Although a number of past and future human-caused mortality factors, including potentially small contributions from the groundfish fishery, have been identified for the species in this group, none of them have experienced substantial, consistent, or area-wide population declines in the recent past. The cumulative effects for these species are therefore considered insignificant at the population level through mortality.

Changes in Food Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The groundfish fisheries would continue to take a small amount of forage fish and invertebrate prey as bycatch. The effect of the fishery on the abundance and distribution of seabird prey species is considered insignificant at the population level for all species in this group. While groundfish vessels contribute to overall marine pollution and disturbance, the effects of vessel hazzards on seabird prey populations can not be assessed at this time.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** All species in this group prey on small schooling fishes and an assortment of invertebrates that have been targeted or taken as bycatch by external fisheries in various parts of their range. While these fisheries may have caused some localized depletions of prey, their effect on overall prey abundance is considered to be small compared to climate and oceanographic factors. Pollution from a variety of land and marine sources have likely affected the prey of these species in the past. Since some of the alcids are easily disturbed by marine vessels of all kinds, high concentrations of vessel traffic in some areas may have effectively excluded them from certain important foraging areas.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Future squid and herring fisheries as well as other net fisheries that take forage fish as bycatch may have an effect on prey availability for these species. Pollution is also likely to affect prey in the future but specific predictions on the nature and scope of the effects, especially as it relates to the availability of prey on a scale important to the birds, can not be made at this time.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The groundfish fisheries contribute to the dynamic interaction of natural and human-caused events that affect the availability of forage fish and invertebrate prey to seabirds. While this dynamic is only beginning to be explored with directed research, the lack of substantial, consistent, or area-wide population declines in these species indicates that the baseline conditions do not have an overriding adverse effect on the natural fluctuations of these seabird populations. Since no new major contributing factors are expected in the future under FMP 3.1 or FMP 3.2, the cumulative effect on prey availability is considered insignificant at the population level for these species.

Benthic Habitat

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Bottom trawls, and to a lesser extent pelagic trawls and pot gear, have the potential to modify benthic habitats and have indirect effects on the food web of diving piscivorous species. The overall effects on piscivorous seabirds through potential changes in benthic habitat are considered insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Benthic habitats important to the diving species in this group have been affected by various foreign and U.S. fisheries for many years and include nearshore as well as offshore fisheries. The magnitude and longevity of the effects of these different types of fisheries have only begun to be investigated so it is unclear what or where habitat effects are persistent, especially in regard to the indirect effects on prey species important to seabirds. Natural sources of benthic habitat disruption, such as strong ocean currents, ice scouring, and foraging by gray whales and walrus, may also have persistent effects in certain areas.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** All future fisheries in the BSAI/GOA that use bottom contact fishing gear are likely to affect benthic habitat to some extent. Natural sources of benthic habitat disruption will also continue.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The groundfish fisheries contribute to the many human-caused and natural factors that alter benthic habitats important to the food web of piscivorous seabirds. While there has been limited research on specific effects of benthic habitat disturbance on seabirds, the lack of substantial, consistent, or area-wide population declines in these species indicates that the baseline conditions do not have an overriding adverse effect on the natural fluctuations of these seabird populations. Since no new major contributing factors are expected in the future under FMP 3.1 or FMP 3.2, the cumulative effect on benthic habitat is considered insignificant at the population level for these species.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

The groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would contribute to insignificant cumulative effects on these piscivorous species through mortality, prey availability, and benthic habitat.

4.7.7.6 Other Planktivorous Species (Storm-Petrels and Most Auklets) Alternative 3 Analysis

FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Direct/Indirect Effects

Incidental Take

Longline and trawl effort would be similar or less than baseline conditions and new seabird avoidance measures would be expected to reduce incidental take from both longlines and trawls. Since the incidental take of storm-petrels and planktivorous auklets in the groundfish fisheries, through take in fishing gear and vessel strikes, is considered to be insignificant at the population level under the baseline conditions Section 4.5.7.6), reduced levels of take would also be considered insignificant to their populations. The effects of

FMP 3.1and FMP 3.2 on incidental take of planktivorous species are therefore considered to be insignificant at the population level.

Availability of Food

As described in Section 4.5.7.6, the potential of the groundfish fishery to affect the abundance and distribution of planktonic prey through changes in predator/prey relationships is considered to be minor compared to the effects of primary productivity and oceanic fluctuations. The effect of the groundfish harvest on planktonic prey is considered insignificant to the populations of planktivorous species under the baseline conditions. Since the structure and intensity of the fishery would be similar or reduced relative to the baseline, the effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on prey availability for planktivores is considered insignificant on the population level.

Benthic Habitat

Storm-petrel and auklets are not benthic feeders and are not expected to be affected by any changes in benthic habitat that might occur as a result of groundfish management. FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are therefore considered to have insignificant effects on these species through benthic habitat.

Cumulative Effects – FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

The past/present effects on the species in this group, including storm-petrels and most auklets, are described in Sections 3.7.7 and 3.7.18 (Tables 3.7-15 and 3.7-27) and the predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery are described above (Table 4.5-100). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in a cumulative way. The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-106 and summarized below.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Incidental take of the species in this group is expected to decrease under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 due to new seabird protection measures and is expected to be insignificant at the population level.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past sources of mortality that may continue to have an effect on these species include subsistence harvest, incidental take in foreign and U.S. coastal and pelagic fisheries, oil spills and other marine pollution, fox farming, and regime shifts that have caused episodes of mass starvation. Incidental take in the BSAI/GOA groundfish fisheries appears to have contributed relatively little to the mortality of these species.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** All of the mortality factors listed above in persistent past effects are likely to continue in the future except for fox farming. A similar, though unintentional, effect is the possible introduction of nest predators (i.e. rats) to seabird colonies. The contribution from chronic sources of pollution, both from terrestrial and marine sources, may also contribute to future mortality.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Although a number of past and future human-caused mortality factors, including potentially small contributions from the groundfish fishery, have been identified for the species in this group, none of them have experienced substantial, consistent, or area-wide population declines in the recent past. The cumulative effects for these species are therefore considered insignificant at the population level through mortality.

Changes in Food Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The groundfish fisheries would continue to take a small amount of forage fish and invertebrate prey as bycatch. Indirect effects on zooplankton and juvenile fish abundance through changes in the abundance of target fish predators is considered very minor compared to seasonal changes in primary productivity and oceanographic factors. The effect of the fishery on the abundance and distribution of seabird prey species is considered insignificant at the population level for all species in this group. While groundfish vessels contribute to overall marine pollution and disturbance, the effects of vessel hazzards on seabird prey populations can not be assessed at this time.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Factors that have affected the abundance and distribution of zooplankton and juvenile fish include bycatch in squid and forage fish fisheries, marine pollution, and the decimation of planktivorous whales by commercial whaling. These effects are considered minor compared to seasonal and oceanographic fluctuations.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Future squid and herring fisheries as well as other net fisheries that take forage fish as bycatch may have minimal effects on prey availability for these species. Pollution is also likely to affect prey in the future but specific predictions on the nature and scope of the effects, especially as it relates to the availability of prey on a scale important to the birds, can not be made at this time.
- **Cumulative Effects.** The groundfish fisheries contribute in an indirect way to human influences on planktonic prey availability, which are considered minimal compared to natural fluctuations. These cumulative effects are considered insignificant on the population level for all species in this group.

Benthic Habitat

Since these planktivorous seabirds feed at the surface or with shallow dives and their prey live in the upper and middle levels of the water column, potential changes in benthic habitat from groundfish trawls or any other fishing gear would have no discernable effect on their prey. Therefore, no cumulative effect is identified for these species.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

The groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would contribute to insignificant cumulative effects on these planktivorous species through mortality and prey availability but not on benthic habitat.

4.7.7.7 Spectacled Eiders and Steller's Eiders Alternative 3 Analysis

FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Direct/Indirect Effects

Incidental Take

Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, NOAA Fisheries would cooperate with USFWS to develop scientifically-based fishing methods that reduce incidental take of all threatened or endangered species. As described in Section 4.5.7.7, incidental take of spectacled and Steller's eider already approaches zero under the baseline conditions so it is unlikely that new fishing methods would be implemented on their behalf. Based on the very minimal overlap between the predicted fisheries and these two eider species, including only the Kuskokwim Shoals area, incidental take under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 will likely remain at levels approaching zero and is therefore considered to have insignificant effects on the populations of these species through incidental take.

Availability of Food

Since there would be very little overlap between groundfish fisheries and critical habitat for both species of eider under FMP 3.1 or FMP 3.2, the effects of the groundfish fisheries on prey abundance and availability are considered insignificant at the population level for both of these species.

Benthic Habitat

As discussed in Section 4.5.7.7, there is no overlap between the groundfish trawl fisheries and spectacled eider habitat. FMP 3.1 is not expected to change this situation and is therefore considered to have insignificant effects on spectacled eiders through benthic habitat changes.

For Steller's eiders, potential trawl effort in their critical habitat is limited to Kuskokwim Shoals. No changes in management under FMP 3.1 would lead to an increase use of this area. Potential effects are therefore likely to remain similar to the baseline condition and are considered insignificant. The overall effect of FMP 3.1 on the benthic habitat of Steller's eider is therefore considered to be insignificant at the population level.

Under FMP bookend 3.2, two management programs designed to conserve fish populations may actually lead to increased fishing in some eider habitats. First, the establishment of Marine Protected Areas and no-fishing zones in many areas that were fished under the baseline conditions would force the groundfish fleet to look for new areas to fish. Second, complete rationalization of the fishery would tend to give fishermen more time and opportunity to explore for new fishing grounds. It is not known whether the fishery would have the economic incentive to start fishing more heavily in the Steller's eider Critical Habitat in Kuskokwim Bay or to expand northward to spectacled eider Critical Habitat north of St. Matthew Island. It is also not known whether disturbance of benthic habitat by fishing gear in these areas would have enough impact on benthic invertebrate populations to decrease eider foraging success. Although FMP 3.2 creates conditions under which these areas may be affected by benthic habitat disturbance, the level and type of disturbance needed to create population level effects on eiders is unknown. The effects of FMP 3.2 on the benthic habitat of spectacled and Steller's eider is therefore considered unknown.

Cumulative Effects – FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

The past/present effects on spectacled and Steller's eiders are described in Sections 3.7.9 and 3.7.10 (Tables 3.7-17 and 3.7-18) and the predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery are described above (Table 4.5-100). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in a cumulative way. The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-107 and summarized below.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Incidental take of eiders is expected to be similar to the baseline condition and is therefore considered to be insignificant at the population level.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past sources of mortality that may continue to have an effect on these species include subsistence harvest, incidental take in Russian and Alaskan coastal fisheries, oil spills and other marine pollution, and lead shot poisoning on the nesting grounds. Incidental take in the BSAI/GOA groundfish fisheries appears to have been very rare for Steller's eider. Both species have been afforded protection through the ESA.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** All of the mortality factors listed above in persistent past effects are likely to continue in the future. Conservation concerns focus on preventing potential impacts in Critical Habitat areas.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The groundfish fisheries do not contribute to direct mortality of spectacled eiders so no cumulative effect is identified for that species. Human-caused mortality of Steller's eider, including very rare incidental take in the groundfish fisheries, does not appear to account for the past population decline in Alaska. Since the population may have stabilized and known human-caused mortality is very low. the cumulative effects on mortality of Steller's eiders are considered insignificant at the population level.

Changes in Food Availability

The abundance of marine invertebrate species important to the spectacled and Steller's eiders, including bivalves, snails, crustaceans, and polychaete worms, could potentially be affected by disturbance to their benthic habitat. These effects will be discussed below. Although other factors external to the fisheries may influence the abundance and distribution of eider prey, the groundfish fisheries do not contribute to these potential effects. Therefore, no cumulative effect on prey availability is identified for eiders.

Benthic Habitat

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Bottom trawls, and to a lesser extent pelagic trawls and pot gear, disrupt benthic habitats that support the prey of eiders. Under FMP 3.1, the groundfish fishery is not expected to occur in spectacled eider Critical Habitat or any other area that they typically use. A limited amount of bottom trawling is expected to overlap with Steller's eider Critical Habitat. The overall effects of FMP 3.1 on eiders through potential changes in benthic habitat are

considered insignificant at the population level. There is a greater potential for the groundfish fishery to affect eider habitats under FMP 3.2 than under FMP 3.1. However, the contribution of the fishery is considered unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Benthic habitats important to spectacled and Steller's eiders have been affected by various trawl and pot fisheries for many years and include nearshore as well as offshore fisheries. The magnitude and longevity of the effects of these different types of fisheries have only begun to be investigated so it is unclear what or where habitat effects are persistent, especially in regard to the indirect effects on prey species important to eiders. Natural sources of benthic habitat disruption, such as strong ocean currents, ice scouring, and foraging by gray whales and walrus, may also have persistent effects in certain areas.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** All future fisheries that use bottom contact fishing gear in areas used by eiders are likely to affect benthic habitat to some extent. Natural sources of benthic habitat disruption will also continue.

- **Cumulative Effects.** While the groundfish fisheries are predicted to have little spatial overlap with eider habitat, the interaction of human-caused and natural disturbances of benthic habitat important to eiders has not been examined with respect to their population declines in the past. The cumulative effects of benthic habitat disruptions over the years as they relate to the food web important to eiders are therefore considered to be unknown.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

The groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would contribute to insignificant cumulative effects on Steller's eiders through mortality. No cumulative effects are identified for spectacled eiders through mortality or for either species through changes in prey availability. The groundfish fishery would contribute to an unknown cumulative effect on eiders through disruption of benthic habitat (Tables 4.5-107 and 4.7-12).

4.7.8 Marine Mammals Alternative 3 Analysis

4.7.8.1 Western Stock of Steller Sea Lions Alternative 3 Analysis

FMP 3.1 – Direct/Indirect Effects

<u>Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris</u>

The analysis applied to determine the change in the level of incidental takes, relative to the comparative baseline in Section 4.5.8 was applied to determine the significance of incidental take and entanglement of marine mammals expected to occur under each alternative. With regard to incidental take, FMP 3.1 is not likely to result in significant changes to the population trajectory of the western stock of Steller sea lions. An average of 8.4 Steller sea lions from the western stock were estimated to have been taken incidental to groundfish fisheries from 1995-1999 (Angliss *et al.* 2001) (Table 4.5-108). The ratio of observed takes of Steller sea lions to observed groundfish catch (from 1995 to 1999) was multiplied by the new projected groundfish catch (all fisheries combined) to estimate incidental takes expected to occur over the next 6 years

under this alternative management regime. The estimated annual incidental take level of Steller sea lions under FMP 3.1 in all areas combined is expected to be less than 10 based on expected catch in this Alternative, or about one sea lion per 220,000 mt of groundfish harvested.

Entanglement of sea lions in derelict fishing gear or other marine debris does not appear to represent a significant threat to the population. In conclusion, incidental take and entanglement in marine debris under FMP 3.1 is insignificant according to the criteria set for significance (Table 4.1-6).

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

Changes in the fishing mortality rate for Steller sea lion prey species were calculated using output from the multi-species management model which projected catch rates for the various Alternatives. The estimated fishing mortality rates expected to occur under each alternative management regime were compared to the baseline fishing mortality rate in order to apply the significance criteria established in Table 4.1-6 for determining the effects on marine mammal populations. The baseline fishing mortality rates for the individual BS, AI and GOA groundfish fisheries, the fishing mortality rates projected to occur under each alternative FMP, and the relative difference between the baseline and alternative fishing mortality rates are shown in Table 4.5-109.

Under FMP 3.1, the fishing mortality rate of EBS pollock is expected to increase by an average of 30 percent relative to the comparative baseline. According to the significance criteria for effects on marine mammals the change in the harvest of this key Steller sea lion prey species is considered to be significant. See the discussion regarding the aberrant fishing mortality rate in 2002 (which served as the comparative baseline) in Section 4.5.9.1. The harvest of EBS pollock under FMP 3.1 management regime meets the criteria of a significant adverse impact to Steller sea lions.

The fishing mortality rate of GOA pollock is expected to decrease by an average of 13 percent relative to the comparative baseline over the next 5 years under FMP 3.1. This change in F is insignificant at the population level for Steller sea lions under the 3.1 scenario. Fishing mortality rates are not calculated for AI pollock as there was no directed Aleutian Islands pollock fishery under the baseline conditions. There is no change in the projected catch of Aleutian Islands pollock between the baseline and FMP 3.1 and therefore effects of Aleutian Islands pollock harvests are deemed to be insignificant to Steller sea lions at the population level for this alternative FMP.

Under FMP 3.1, the BSAI Pacific cod fishing mortality rate is expected to increase by 19 percent. This change is determined to be insignificant to Steller sea lions according to the criteria established in Table 4.1-6. Under FMP 3.1, the GOA Pacific cod fishing mortality rate is expected to increase by 19 percent which was determined to be insignificant to Steller sea lions. Changes in AI Atka mackerel harvest are expected to be significant adverse to Steller sea lions with an expected increase in F of 60 percent relative to the baseline under FMP 3.1.

Little difference is expected relative to the baseline and among the alternatives for harvest of other, non-target species that are prey for Steller sea lions (e.g. cephlapods and forage fish such as capelin). Changes in the harvest of these species under the various FMP alternatives was determined to be insignificant to Steller sea

lions. The combined harvest of Steller sea lion prey species under FMP 3.1 is expected to result in insignificant population-level effects to Steller sea lions.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

The criterion used to evaluate the spatial/temporal effects of the groundfish fisheries on marine mammal populations is that the alternative FMP would be expected to result in either increased or decreased spatial/temporal concentrations in key marine mammal foraging areas and periods such that prey resources are altered to the extent that population-level effects would be expected to occur. Opportunistic sightings of Steller sea lions (sightings reported ancillary to other activities, e.g., surveys for other species, fishing, or shipping) indicate that Steller sea lions occur in offshore areas where protective measures designed to reduce fishing and sea lion interactions have not been instituted (Pacific ocean perch 1997). The potential for competitive interactions between groundfish fisheries and Steller sea lions exists in areas that are not managed with seasonal or spatial fishery closures yet where sea lions are known to occur. Under the baseline conditions, such potential interactions are thought to be reduced by overall groundfish harvest limits, also referred to as "global controls." Additionally, groundfish fisheries have been dispersed in time and space under the baseline conditions, such that the competitive interactions with Steller sea lions are thought to be mitigated to a level that is not expected to appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of the western Stock of Steller sea lions in the wild. Spatial and temporal measures have not been added or repealed under FMP 3.1 and the spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery is not expected to change to a large degree relative to the baseline and is therefore rated insignificant.

Disturbance

FMP 3.1 retains the area closures contained under the baseline. The management regime under FMP 3.1 is not expected to result in increased disturbance to Steller sea lions relative to the baseline. The effects of disturbance are rated insignificant under FMP 3.1 management scenario.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the Steller sea lion are described in Section 3.8.1 (Table 3.8-1) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.7-14. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.7-13).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Effect of mortality from incidental take and entanglement in marine debris under FMP 3.1 is considered insignificant. (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It is thought that shooting used to be a significant source of mortality prior listing the Steller sea lion as "endangered" under the ESA. NMFS Alaska Enforcement Division has successfully prosecuted two cases of illegal shooting in the Kodiak area in 1998 involving two Steller sea lions from the western stock (Angliss *et al.* 2001). It is thought that shooting used to be

a significant source of mortality prior to ESA listing. The subsistence harvest in western stock has decreased from over the last ten years from 547 to 171 animals per year (1992-1998) (Angliss and Lodge 2002). Commercial harvest of sea lions for hides and meat occurred prior to 1900 and likely depleted some local populations. Over a 9 year period, 1963 to 1972, more than 45,000 Steller sea lion pups were taken for commercial purposes (Merrick *et al.* 1987). Steller sea lions are incidentally taken in low numbers by commercial fisheries other than groundfish fisheries, including some State-managed salmon drift and set gillnet fisheries (Angliss, *et al.* 2002).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Incidental take in the State-managed fisheries such as salmon gillnet fisheries will continue in the foreseeable future but the numbers of Steller sea lions will likely relatively low (<10 per year). Entanglement and intensional shootings would also be expected to continue at a level similar to the baseline condition. Pollution is not likely a factor for this stock due to the closer association with population centers. Climate change and regime shifts would not be expected to have direct effects on mortality of Steller sea lions.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Mortality is considered cumulative based on the contribution of internal effect of the groundfish fishery and external mortality effects. This effect is considered significant adverse since the overall human-caused mortality exceeds the PBR for this stock and the species is listed as endangered under the ESA due to the severe decline of the species. The contribution of the groundfish fisheries is very small in comparison to the total human-caused mortality and has been considered to not cause jeopardy under the ESA (NMFS 2001b).

Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The combined harvest of Steller sea lion prey species under FMP 3.1 is not expected to result in population-level effects. (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects on key prey species of Steller sea lions include harvest of species that are targeted or taken as bycatch by the GOA groundfish fisheries and parallel fisheries in State waters, and partial overlap with other State-managed fisheries. These species were also targeted in the past foreign and JV groundfish fisheries. NMFS issued a number of BiOps since 1991 that analyzed the key issue of whether the groundfish fisheries were contributing to the decline of sea lion populations or causing adverse impacts to their critical habitat but most of the focus was on the western stock. The most recent Steller sea lion BiOp and EIS (NMFS 2001b) explores this subject in great depth.

- **Reasonable Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries such as salmon and herring are expected to continue in future years in a generally similar manner to the baseline conditions. New fisheries in State or Federal waters are not anticipated. Climate change or regime shifts were identified as potentially having adverse effects of availability of prey but the direction or magnitude of these changes are difficult to predict. Climate induced change has been suspected in the decline of the western stock Steller sea lion.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Effects on prey availability were found to be cumulative based on both internal and external effects on prey. The internal effects rating of insignificant for harvest of prey in the

groundfish fisheries when added to effect of past and external factors, availability of prey was determined not to deviate substantially for the baseline conditions and considered conditionally significant adverse. This is conditional on the prey being a key factor in the decline of the western stock of the Steller sea lion.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fisheries

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Spatial and temporal fishing measures under FMP 3.1 do not substantially deviate from the baseline and are considered insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of spatial/temporal harvest of prey were identified for foreign, JV, Federal and domestic groundfish fisheries and State-managed fisheries for salmon and herring. Past changes in the groundfish harvest have dispersed the fishing effort in time and space in order to minimize effects on Steller sea lions. Minimizing the competitive overlap between the fisheries and Steller sea lions is the primary focus of Steller Sea Lion Protection Measures, which remain in effect under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The only reasonably foreseeable future factors, external to the groundfish fisheries, that effect the spatial/temporal harvest of Steller sea lion prey would be the State-managed salmon and herring fisheries which remove Steller sea lion prey during the spring and summer months. These fisheries are expected to continue to be managed in a similar manner to recent years. No new State or Federal fisheries are anticipated at this time.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Effects of the spatial/temporal harvest of prey was identified as cumulative based on both internal past effects on the groundfish fishery and external State-managed fisheries. This effect was determined to be similar to the baseline conditions and considered conditionally significant adverse based primarily on the a internal effect of increased harvest of key prey species and contributions from past effects, external effects of state-managed fisheries. This rating is conditional on prey harvest being a factor in the recent decline of the western stock of the Steller sea lions.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** FMP 3.1 retains the area closures contained under the baseline However, because the effects of disturbance are insignificant under the baseline conditions they would also be insignificant at the population level under the FMP 3.1 management scenarios (see Direct/Indirect Effect above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effect of disturbance were identified from foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries in the BSAI and GOA and State-managed fisheries. Past disturbances was also identified from commercial harvest, intentional shooting and subsistence harvest. Generals vessel traffic and disturbance to prey field from gear have has also regularly occurred in the past.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Future disturbance was identified for State-managed salmon and herring fisheries as well as general fishing and non-fishing vessel traffic in Steller Sea lion foraging areas. Subsistence harvest was also identified as a continuing source of disturbance to Steller sea lions. Level of disturbance is expected to be similar to baseline conditions.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Disturbance to Steller sea lions is found to be cumulative based on contributions from both internal and external effects. This effect was considered insignificant because it is similar to the baseline condition and population-level effects are unlikely.

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.2

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Effects do not deviate from those described under FMP 3.1 for the western stock of Steller sea lions.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

Changes in the fishing mortality rate for Steller sea lion prey species were calculated using output from the multi-species management model which projected catch rates for the various alternatives. The estimated fishing mortality rates expected to occur under each alternative management regime were compared to the baseline fishing mortality rate in order to apply the significance criteria established in Table 4.1-6 for determining the effects on marine mammal populations. The baseline fishing mortality rates for the individual BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries, the fishing mortality rates projected to occur under each alternative FMP, and the relative difference between the baseline and alternative fishing mortality rates are shown in Table 4.5-109.

Under FMP 3.2, the fishing mortality rate of EBS pollock is expected to increase by an average of 34 percent relative to the comparative baseline. According to the significance criteria for effects on marine mammals the change in the harvest of this key Steller sea lion prey species is considered to be significant. See the discussion regarding the aberrant fishing mortality rate in 2002 (which served as the comparative baseline) in Section 4.5.8.1. The harvest of EBS pollock under the FMP 3.2 management regime meets the criteria of a significant adverse impact to Steller sea lions.

The fishing mortality rate of GOA pollock is expected to decrease by an average of 29 percent relative to the comparative baseline over the next 5 years under FMP 3.2. This change in fishing mortality rate is rated as significant beneficial under the FMP 3.2 scenario at the population level for Steller sea lions. Fishing mortality rates are not calculated for Aleutian Islands pollock as there was no directed Aleutian Islands pollock fishery under the baseline conditions. There is no change in the projected catch of Aleutian Islands pollock between the baseline and FMP 3.2, therefore effects of Aleutian Island pollock harvests are deemed to be insignificant to Steller sea lions at the population level for this alternative FMP.

Under FMP 3.2, the BSAI and GOA Pacific cod fishing mortality rates are expected to increase by 17 percent and 6 percent over the next 5 years. These respective changes are determined to be insignificant to Steller sea lions. Changes in Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel harvest are also expected to be insignificant to Steller sea lions under the FMP 3.2 alternative bookend, with a projected increase in fishing mortality rate of 14

percent relative to the baseline. The nearshore area closures under FMP 3.2 would require a significant spatial redistribution of Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel fishing effort. Under baseline conditions, approximately 43 percent of Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel was caught in areas that would be closed under FMP 3.2. Although the target species model projects a fishing mortality rate of 0.28, this rate may not be sustainable over 5 years in the limited area where the fishery would be displaced. According to the significance criteria in Table 4.1-6, harvest of Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel under FMP 3.2 would be insignificant to the western stock of Steller sea lions under the worst case scenario and would be conditionally significant beneficial if the overall fishing mortality rate decreased due to the offshore displacement of the fishery.

Little difference is expected relative to the baseline and among the alternatives for harvest of other, non-target species that are prey for Steller sea lions (e.g., cephlapods and forage fish such as capelin). Changes in the harvest of these species under the various FMP alternatives were determined to be insignificant to Steller sea lions. The combined harvest of Steller sea lion prey species under FMP 3.2 is expected to result in insignificant population-level effects to Steller sea lions (Table 4.7-13).

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

The criterion used to evaluate the spatial/temporal effects of the groundfish fisheries on marine mammal populations is that the alternative FMP would be expected to result in either increased or decreased spatial/temporal concentrations in key marine mammal foraging areas and periods such that prey resources are altered to the extent that population-level effects would be expected to occur. The spatial/temporal measures in Alternative 1 (and retained throughout all of the alternative FMPs) were designed with the objective of reducing competitive interactions between groundfish fisheries and Steller sea lions in their key foraging areas during periods which are believed to be critical to Steller sea lions. Opportunistic sightings of Steller sea lions (sightings reported ancillary to other activities, e.g., surveys for other species, fishing, or shipping) indicate that Steller sea lions occur in offshore areas where protective measures designed to reduce fishing and sea lion interactions have not been instituted (Pacific ocean perch 1997). The potential for competitive interaction between groundfish fisheries and Steller sea lions exists in areas that are not managed with seasonal or spatial fishery closures yet where Steller sea lions are known to occur. Under the baseline conditions, such potential interactions are thought to be reduced by overall groundfish harvest limits, also referred to as "global controls." Additionally, groundfish fisheries have been dispersed in time and space under the baseline conditions, such that the competitive interactions with Steller sea lions are thought to be mitigated to a level that is not expected to appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of the western Stock of Steller sea lions in the wild. The FMP 3.2 alternative bookends offers opportunities for additional temporal and spatial protections. Under FMP 3.2 all areas would be buffered out to15 nm from shore which would offer increased protection areas determined to be important for Steller sea lions. These protective measures would be in addition to those that exist for Steller sea lion protection under the baseline conditions and have the potential to provide beneficial effects to Steller sea lions. Because these effects cannot be quantified they are determined to be conditionally significant beneficial to Steller sea lions based on the assumption that they may result in improvements to the prey field to the extent that population-level effects could occur.

Disturbance

Effects do not deviate from those described under 3.1.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the western stock Steller sea lion are described in Section 3.8.1 (Table 3.8-1) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.2 are described above (Table 4.7-13). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in the cumulative case. This analysis seeks to provide an overall assessment of the species' population-level response to its environment as it is influenced by the groundfish fishery. The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.7-15. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** With regard to incidental take and entanglement, FMP 3.2 is not likely to result in significant changes to the population trajectory of the western stock of Steller sea lions.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of mortality are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects of mortality are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Mortality is considered cumulative based on the contribution of internal effect of the groundfish fishery and external mortality effects. This effect is considered significant adverse since the overall human-caused mortality exceeds the PBR for this stock, the species is listed as endangered under the ESA due to the severe decline of the species. The contribution of the groundfish fisheries is very small in comparison to the total human-caused mortality and has been considered to not cause jeopardy under the ESA (NMFS 2001b).

Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** Under FMP3.2, the combined harvest of Steller sea lion prey species under Alternatives 3.1 is expected to result in insignificant population-level effects to Steller sea lions (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Effects on prey availability were found to be cumulative based on both internal and external effects on prey. The rating of insignificant for the internal effects on prey availability in the groundfish fisheries when added to effect of past and external factors, this cumulative effect was determined not to deviate substantially for the adverse baseline conditions and considered conditionally significant adverse. This rating is conditional on the prey being a key factor in the decline of the western stock of the Steller sea lion.

Spatial/Temporal Effects of Harvest

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** Effects under FMP 3.2 are determined to be conditional significant beneficial to Steller sea lions based on the assumption that they may result in improvements to the prey field to the extent that population-level effects could occur (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Effects of the spatial/temporal harvest of prey was identified as cumulative based on both internal past effects on the groundfish fishery and State-managed fisheries. This effect was considered conditionally significant beneficial based primarily on the internal effects of the FMP and on the condition that displacing fisheries offshore would result in improvements to the prey field to the extent that population-level effects could occur.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** FMP 3.2 retains the area closures contained under the baseline and expands the closed buffer areas along the shoreline to 15 nm (outside of MPA or no take reserves). However, because the effects of disturbance are insignificant under the baseline conditions they would also be insignificant at the population level under FMP 3.1 management scenarios.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of disturbance are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects of disturbance are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Disturbance to Steller sea lions is found to be cumulative based on contributions from both internal and external effects. This effect was considered insignificant because it would be a decrease from the baseline condition and population-level effects are unlikely.

4.7.8.2 Eastern Stock of Steller Sea Lions Alternative 3 Analysis

FMP 3.1 – Direct/Indirect Effects

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

With regard to incidental take, FMP 3.1 is not likely to result in significant changes to the population trajectory of the eastern stock of Steller sea lions. No Steller sea lions from the eastern stock were taken incidental to groundfish fisheries from 1995-1999 (Angliss *et al.* 2001) (Table 4.5-108). In this context, incidental take refers to animals which are deceased or have injuries that are expected to result in the death of the animal. Because no animals from the eastern stock have been taken incidental to groundfish fisheries, changes in catch resulting from FMP 3.1 are not expected to result in an increase in the level of incidental takes.

Entanglement of Steller sea lions from the eastern stock in derelict fishing gear or other materials seems to occur at frequencies that do not have significant effects on the population. Entanglement of Steller sea lions in derelict fishing gear or other marine debris does not appear to represent a significant threat to the population. In conclusion, incidental take and entanglement in marine debris under FMP 3.1 is insignificant according to the significance criteria (Table 4.1-6).

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

BSAI groundfish fisheries are not likely to have large impacts on the prey availability of the eastern stock of Steller sea lions as there is little overlap with this stock and fisheries which harvest Steller sea lion prey species. Only fisheries in the GOA would be expected to have an affect on the eastern stock of Steller sea lions. Average fishing mortality rates of GOA pollock and Pacific cod under FMP 3.1 are expected to decrease by 13 percent and increase by 19 percent, respectively, relative to the comparative baseline over the next 5 years. The changes in the fishing mortality rates expected to occur under FMP 3.1 are insignificant for GOA pollock and Pacific cod harvests.

Little difference is expected relative to the baseline and among the alternatives for harvest of other, non-target species that are prey for Steller sea lions (e.g. cephlapods and forage fish such as capelin). Changes in the harvest of these species under the various FMP alternatives were determined to be insignificant to Steller sea lions. The combined harvest of Steller sea lion prey species under FMP 3.1 is expected to result in insignificant population-level effects on Steller sea lions.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

The criteria used to evaluate the spatial/temporal effects of the groundfish fisheries on marine mammal populations is that the alternative FMP would be expected to result in either increased or decreased spatial/temporal concentrations in key marine mammal foraging areas and periods such that prey resources are altered to the extent that population-level effects would be expected to occur. The spatial/temporal measures in the baseline (and retained throughout all of the alternative FMPs) were designed with the objective of reducing competitive interactions between groundfish fisheries and Steller sea lions in their key foraging areas during periods which are believed to be critical to Steller sea lions. Opportunistic sightings

of Steller sea lions (sightings reported ancillary to other activities, e.g., surveys for other species, fishing, or shipping) indicate that Steller sea lions occur in offshore areas where protective measures designed to reduce fishing and sea lion interactions have not been instituted (Pacific ocean perch 1997). The potential for competitive interaction between groundfish fisheries and Steller sea lions exists in areas that are not managed with seasonal or spatial fishery closures yet where Steller sea lions are known to occur. Under the baseline conditions, such potential interactions are thought to be reduced by overall groundfish harvest limits, also referred to as "global controls." Additionally, groundfish fisheries have been dispersed in time and space under the baseline conditions, such that the competitive interactions with Steller sea lions are thought to be mitigated to a level that is not expected to appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of the western Stock of Steller sea lions in the wild. Spatial and temporal measures have not been added or repealed under FMP 3.1 and the spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery is not expected to change to a large degree relative to the baseline and is therefore rated insignificant.

Disturbance

FMP 3.1 retains the area closures contained under the baseline. The management regime under FMP 3.1 is not expected to result in increased disturbance to Steller sea lions relative to the baseline. The effects of disturbance are rated insignificant under the FMP 3.1 management scenario.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the eastern stock of the Steller sea lion are described in Section 3.8.1 (Table 3.8-1) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-112. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** With regard to incidental take and entanglement, FMP 3.1 is not likely to result in significant changes to the population trajectory of the eastern stock of Steller sea lions (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It is thought that shooting used to be a significant source of mortality prior to listing the Steller sea lion as threatened on the ESA. NMFS Alaska Enforcement Division has successfully prosecuted two cases of illegal shooting involving four Steller sea lions from the eastern stock (Angliss *et al.* 2001). It is not known to what extent illegal shooting continues in the eastern stock but stranding of Steller sea lions with bullet holes still occurs. Predator control programs associated with mariculture facilities in British Columbia accounts for a mean of 44 animals killed per year from the eastern stock (Angliss, *et al.* 2002). The subsistence harvest in the eastern stock of the Steller sea lion is very slight and is subject to an average of only 2 Steller sea lions taken per year from southeast Alaska (1992-1997) (Angliss and Lodge 2002). Commercial harvest of Steller sea lions for hides and meat occurred prior to 1900 and likely depleted local populations. Over a 9 year period, 1963 to 1972, more than 45,000 Steller sea lion pups were taken for commercial purposes (Merrick *et al.* 1987). The proportion of these from the eastern stock are unknown.

Intentional shooting of Steller sea lions, other than in subsistence hunts, became illegal after the species was listed as threatened under the SEA in 1990. It is thought that shooting used to be a significant source of mortality prior to that time. Steller sea lions are incidentally taken in low numbers by commercial fisheries other than groundfish fisheries, including some State-managed salmon drift and set gillet fisheries, the salmon troll fishery in southeast Alaska (mean of 1.25 and 0.2 respectively)(Angliss, *et al.* 2002). Small numbers of Steller sea lions from the eastern stock are also taken outside of southeast Alaska in groundfish fisheries (0.45 per year in Washington, Oregon and California) and set gillet fisheries in Northern Washington State (0.2 per year) (Angliss, *et al.* 2002). The PBR for this stock is 1,396 and current human caused mortality is 45.5, substantially less than 10 percent of the PBR.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Incidental take in the State-managed fisheries such as salmon gillet and troll fisheries will continue in the foreseeable future but the numbers of Steller sea lions will likely relatively low (<10 per year). Groundfish fisheries in Washington, Oregon and California and salmon set gillnets fisheries will continue to take small numbers from this stock. Entanglement and intentional shootings would also be expected to continue. Pollution is likely more of a factor for this stock due to the closer association with population centers. Climate change and regime shifts would not be expected to have direct effects on mortality of Steller sea lions.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Effect of mortality is considered cumulative based on the contribution of internal effect of the groundfish fishery and external mortality effects. This effect is considered insignificant since the overall human-caused mortality doesn't exceeds the PBR for this stock. Although this stock is listed as threatened under the ESA, population has been increasing over the last 20 years. The contribution of the groundfish fisheries is very small in comparison to the total human-caused mortality and has been determined to not cause jeopardy under the ESA (NMFS 2001).

Effects of Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The combined harvest of Steller sea lion prey species under FMP 3.1 is not expected to result in population-level effects and is considered insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects on key prey species of Steller sea lions include harvest of species that are targeted or taken as bycatch by the GOA groundfish fisheries and parallel fisheries in State waters, and partial overlap with other State-managed fisheries. These species were also targeted in the past foreign and JV groundfish fisheries. NMFS issued a number of BiOps since 1991 that analyzed the key issue of whether the groundfish fisheries were contributing to the decline of sea lion populations or causing adverse impacts to their critical habitat but most of the focus was on the western stock. The most recent Steller sea lion BiOp and EIS (NMFS 2001b) explores this subject in great depth.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries such as salmon and herring are expected to continue in future years in a generally similar manner to the baseline

conditions. New fisheries in State or Federal waters are not anticipated. Climate change or regime shifts were identified as potentially having adverse effects of availability of prey but the direction or magnitude of these changes are difficult to predict. Climate induced change has been suspected in the decline of the western stock Steller sea lion, but effects of climate change or regime shifts on the eastern stock of the Steller sea lion are largely unknown.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Effects on prey availability were found to be cumulative based on both internal and external effects on prey but since the species has been increasing over the last 20 years and effect at the population level are unlikely, this cumulative effect is considered insignificant.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Spatial and temporal fishing measures in the FMP 3.1 do not deviate from the baseline, thus the effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries are determined to be insignificant to Steller sea lions. (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of spatial/temporal harvest of prey were identified for foreign, JV, Federal and domestic groundfish fisheries and State-managed fisheries for salmon and herring. Past changes in the groundfish harvest have dispersed the fishing effort in time and space in order to minimize effects on Steller sea lions. Minimizing the competitive overlap between the fisheries and Steller sea lions is the primary focus of sea lion protective measures, which remain in effect under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries such as salmon set and drift net gillet fisheries and salmon troll fisheries and herring fisheries are expected to continue in future years in a generally similar manner to the baseline conditions.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Spatial and temporal harvest of prey was determined to be cumulative based on both internal effects of the groundfish fishery and external effects such as State-managed fisheries. This cumulative effect was determined not to have population-level effects the eastern stock of the Steller sea lions since the population trend is increasing, therefore, was considered insignificant.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The effects of disturbance on Steller sea lions under the FMP 3.1 are expected to be similar to the baseline and population-level effects are unlikely, therefore, considered insignificant. Protection measure around rookeries and haulouts will continue under the FMP 3.1 (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past disturbance was identified for foreign, JV, and Federal domestic groundfish fisheries and State-managed salmon and herring fisheries. General vessel traffic has also contributed to the disturbance level for this stock. Intentional shooting has likely been a disturbance factor in past years.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries and vessel traffic will likely continue in the future at a level similar to the baseline conditions. Disturbance from subsistence harvest is not a issue for this stock.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Disturbance was determined to be cumulative based on both internal and external sources. The effect is not likely to have population-level effects due to the increasing population trend, and considered insignificant.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.2

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

BSAI groundfish fisheries are not likely to have large impacts on the prey availability of the eastern stock of Steller sea lions as there is little overlap with this stock and fisheries which harvest Steller sea lion prey species. Only fisheries in the GOA would be expected to affect on the eastern stock of Steller sea lions. Average fishing mortality rates of GOA pollock under FMP 3.2 are expected to decrease 29 percent relative to the comparative baseline over the next 5 years. Average fishing mortality rates of GOA Pacific cod under 3.2 are expected to increase by 6 percent relative to the comparative baseline over the next 5 years. The changes in the fishing mortality rate expected to occur under FMP 3.2 is insignificant for GOA Pacific cod harvests and significant adverse for GOA pollock at the population level for Steller sea lions.

Little difference is expected relative to the baseline and among the alternatives for harvest of other, non-target species that are prey for Steller sea lions (e.g. cephlapods and forage fish such as capelin). Changes in the harvest of these species under the various FMP alternatives were determined to be insignificant to Steller sea lions. The combined harvest of Steller sea lion prey species under FMP 3.2 is expected to result in insignificant population-level effects on Steller sea lions.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

The spatial/temporal measures in FMP 3.1 were designed with the objective of reducing competitive interactions between groundfish fisheries and Steller sea lions in their key foraging areas during periods which are believed to be critical to Steller sea lions. Opportunistic sightings of Steller sea lions (sightings reported ancillary to other activities, e.g., surveys for other species, fishing, or shipping) indicate that Steller sea lions occur in offshore areas where protective measures designed to reduce fishing and sea lion interactions have not been instituted (Pacific ocean perch 1997). The potential for competitive interaction between groundfish fisheries and Steller sea lions exists in areas that are not managed with seasonal or spatial fishery closures yet where sea lions are known to occur. Under the baseline conditions, such potential interactions are thought to be reduced by overall groundfish harvest limits, also referred to as "global controls." Additionally, groundfish fisheries have been dispersed in time and space under the baseline conditions, such that the competitive interactions with Steller sea lions are thought to be mitigated to a level that is not expected to appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of the eastern Stock of

Steller sea lions in the wild. FMP bookend 3.2 offers opportunities for additional temporal and spatial protections. Under FMP 3.2 all areas would be buffered out to 15 nm from shore which would offer increased protection areas determined to be important for Steller sea lions. These protective measures would be in addition to those that exist for Steller sea lion protection under the baseline conditions and have the potential to provide beneficial effects to Steller sea lions. Because these effects cannot be quantified they are determined to be conditionally significant beneficial to Steller sea lions based on the assumption that improvements to the prey field may result to the extent that population-level effects could occur.

Disturbance

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the eastern stock of the Steller sea lion in southeast Alaska are described in Section 3.8.1 (Table 3.8-1) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.7-16. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** Effect of mortality from incidental take and entanglement in marine debris under FMP 3.2 is considered insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of mortality are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects of mortaltiy are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Mortality was determined cumulative based on contributions from both internal effects of the groundfish fisheries and external sources. This effects is considered not to have population-level effects primarily due the increasing trend in the population, therefore, considered insignificant.

Effects of Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** The combined harvest of Steller sea lion prey species under FMP 3.2 is not expected to result in population-level effects, therefore is considered insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of prey availability are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects of prey availability are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Effects on prey availability were found to be cumulative based on both internal and external effects but since the species has been increasing over the last 20 years, the availability of prey is not considered a major issue with this stock. The cumulative effect is not expected to result in population-level effects and considered insignificant for this stock in southeast Alaska.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** Effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of fisheries are determined to be conditionally significant beneficial to Steller sea lions based on the assumption that improvements to the prey field may result to the extent that population-level effects could occur (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of fisheries are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of fisheries are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Spatial and temporal harvest of prey was determined to be cumulative based on both internal effects of the groundfish fishery and external effects such as State-managed fisheries. This cumulative effect was determined not to have population-level effects the eastern stock of the Steller sea lions since the population trend is increasing, therefore, was considered insignificant.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** The effects of disturbance on Steller sea lions under the FMP 3.3 are expected to be a reduction from the baseline conditions and population-level effects are unlikely, therefore, considered insignificant. Steller sea lion protection measure around rookeries and haulouts will continue under the FMP 3.2 bookend.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of disturbance are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects of disturbance are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Disturbance was determined to be cumulative based on contributions from both internal effect of the groundfish fisheries and external sources. This effects is not likely to have population-level effect due to the increasing trend in the populations, therefore, is considered insignificant.

4.7.8.3 Northern Fur Seals Alternative 3 Analysis

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

According to projected catch levels, incidental takes and entanglements of northern fur seals expected to occur incidental to groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1 are not expected to result in population-level effects. Increased harvest rates under this management alternative are not large enough for expected take levels to increase relative to the baseline. Therefore, this effect is rated insignificant under FMP 3.1 as it is under baseline conditions.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

Under FMP 3.1, the fishing mortality rate of EBS pollock is expected to increase by an average of 30 percent relative to the comparative baseline. According to the significance criteria for effects on marine mammals the change in the harvest is rated significant based on the assumption that adult pollock are a key prey species of northern fur seals. See the discussion regarding the aberrant fishing mortality rate of EBS pollock in 2002 in Section 4.5.9.1.

While fisheries do harvest prey of northern fur seals (i.e., pollock and Pacific cod), the harvest rates of those species in the size range consumed by fur seals tend to be low. Furthermore, the fraction of the northern fur seal diet composed of those species is a smaller fraction of the overall diet as compared, for instance, to Steller sea lions. The harvest of northern fur seal prey species was determined to be insignificant under FMP 3.1.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

The effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries under FMP 3.1 are determined to be insignificant to northern fur seals as they do not deviate from the spatial/temporal measures under the baseline conditions.

Disturbance

Disturbance of northern fur seals under the FMP 3.1 management regime is not expected to change relative to the baseline and is therefore rated insignificant.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

A summary of the effects of the past/present with regards to the northern fur seal are presented in Section 3.8.2 (Table 3.8-2). The predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-113. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance. Indirect effects include availability of prey an spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Under FMP 3.1, effects of incidental take and entanglement could potentially have population-level effect and is considered conditionally significant adverse (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Effects of past mortality that continue to include residual effects on the populations from commercial harvest, incidental take in the JV fisheries, foreign fisheries annual subsistence harvest on the Pribilof Islands. Commercial harvest of fur seals peaked in 1961 with over 126,000 animals but was halted in 1985. Commercial harvest likely contributed to the decline of the population in the late 1970s and early 1980s, resulting in its depleted status, and may have lingering effects on the recovery of the species. Subsistence harvest have been one of the major contributors to fur seal mortality in recent years. From 1986 to 1996, the average annual subsistence take was 1,605 from St. Paul and St. George Islands. From 1995 to 2000 this average take dropped to 1,340 seals per year, which represents about 8 percent of the PBR for this species.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** These effect include incidental take from foreign fisheries outside the U.S. EEZ where fur seal are widely dispersed. State-managed fisheries take small numbers of fur seal including PWS drift gillet fishery, Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Island salmon gillet fisheries, and the Bristol Bay salmon fisheries (Angliss, *et al.* 2002). Subsistence will continue to be a major source of mortality in the future but is limited to the Pribilof Islands, but levels of take are expected to be well below 10 percent of the PBR for this species. Short term and long term climate change is not considered a major mortality factor for this species.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Mortality is considered cumulative based on internal and external effects, but the contribution of the groundfish fisheries is very small and approaches zero. Cumulative effects are considered insignificant because of the size of the fur seal population and levels of take would be well below the PBR of this species.

Availability of Prey

- **Internal effects of FMP 3.1.** The effect of the groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1 include the removal of northern fur seal forage, but the size of the fish removed is an important factor in determining whether competitive overlap with fisheries would occur. Overall, the harvest of northern fur seal prey species is rated as conditionally significant adverse (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Effect of groundfish harvest in the past has likely occurred from overlap of prey species and fish targeted by the foreign and JV fisheries in the BSAI as well as the State and Federal fisheries. Climate and oceanic fluctuations are also suspected in past changes in the abundance and distribution of prey.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Effect on prey availability in the futures is considered to be a small overlap in prey species with the state-managed fisheries in nearshore areas

and effect of climate change/regime shifts on prey species abundance and distribution. Climate effects are largely unknown but could potentially have adverse effect on the availability of prey.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Overall, a cumulative effects on prey availability is identified based internal effects and external effects such as other fisheries and possibly long-term climate change. This cumulative effect is considered conditionally significant adverse in regards to effect on availability and is conditional on prey being factor in recent decline.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Harvest

- **Internal effect of the FMP 3.1.** Effect of groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1 on the spatial/temporal concentration of fisheries harvest are a substantial departure from the baseline conditions, thus the effects of the spatial/temporal concentration under FMP 3.1 are determined to be conditionally significant to northern fur seals, contingent on prey being a factor in their recent decline.

- **Persistent Past Effect.** Effect of past fisheries harvest of prey are primarily from the foreign and JV fisheries and the State and Federal domestic fisheries in the BSAI. There has been concern in regards to fishing effort displaced of fisheries further offshore with the recent restrictions in the SSL Protection Measures which increased the overlap with fur seal foraging area. The proportion of the total June-October pollock catch in fur seal foraging habitat increased from an average of 40 percent in 1995-1998 to 69 percent in 1999-2000 (NMFS 2001x). There is a particular concern for the potential impact of this increased fishing pressure on lactating females from St. George Island where catch rates were consistently higher than in areas used by females from St. Paul. However, the competitive overlap is minimized by several factors including prey size and prey species of the fur seal.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Effect of the spatial/temporal harvest of prey species is primarily from the foreign and Federal domestic fisheries outside the EEZ, due to the extensive range of the fur seal when they are away from their breeding rookeries. State-managed fisheries have very limited overlap with fur seal prey. Climate change was also identified as a potential factor in spatial/temporal effects on prey.

- **Cumulative Effect** was identified for spatial/temporal harvest of prey and these effects were considered conditionally significant adverse based on the substantial decline in northern fur seal population and the potential contribution of harvest of prey species in the decline.

Disturbance

- **Internal effect of the FMP 3.1.** Levels of disturbance are expected to depart substantially from those which occurred to northern fur seals under the baseline conditions, the effects of disturbance on northern fur seals are expected to be conditionally insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Disturbance of fur seals from past include commercial groundfish fisheries harvest by JV fisheries, foreign and Federal domestic fisheries and to a lesser extent the subsistence harvest of fur seal on the Pribilof Islands. It is unknown whether these past activities are persistent in the present but the ongoing fisheries do continue to result in some level of disturbance to fur seal while they are in the BSAI region.

- **Reasonablely Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Disturbance effects on fur seal were identified as State-managed fisheries, general vessel traffic and subsistence activities on the Pribilof Islands.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Disturbance effects were considered cumulative based on internal and external factors. However, since there is little to indicate an adverse effect at the population level for this degree of disturbance, the cumulative effect is considered insignificant to northern fur seals.

Direct/Indirect Effects– FMP 3.2

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Effects do not deviate from those described under FMP 3.1 bookend.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

Under FMP 3.2, the fishing mortality rate of EBS pollock is expected to increase by an average of 34 percent relative to the comparative baseline. According to the significance criteria for effects on marine mammals the change in the harvest is rated significant assuming that adult pollock are a key northern fur seal prey species. See the discussion regarding the aberrant fishing mortality rate of EBS pollock in 2002 in Section 4.5.8.1.

While fisheries do harvest prey of northern fur seals (i.e., pollock and Pacific cod), the harvest rates of those species in the size range consumed by fur seals tend to be low. Furthermore, the fraction of the northern fur seal diet composed of those species is a smaller fraction of the overall diet as compared, for instance, to Steller sea lions. The harvest of northern fur seal prey species was rated insignificant under FMP 3.2.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

FMP 3.2 offers opportunities for additional temporal and spatial protections relative to baseline conditions and may be more precautionary from the standpoint of prey available to northern fur seals. Under FMP 3.2, all areas would be buffered out to 15 nm from shore which may offer increased protection to northern fur seal foraging areas. These protective measures would be in addition to those that exist for Steller sea lion protection under the baseline conditions and have the potential to provide beneficial effects to northern fur seals. Because these effects cannot be quantified they are determined to be conditionally significant beneficial to northern fur seals based on the assumption that they may result in improvements to the prey field to the extent that population-level effects could occur.

Disturbance

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Cumulative Effects

A summary of the effects of the past/present with regards to the northern fur seal are presented in Section 3.8.2. (Table 3.8-2). The predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.2 are described above (Table 4.7-13). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in the cumulative case. The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.7-17. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance. Indirect effects include availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** With respect to incidental take and entanglement in marine debris, the effects on northern fur seals under the FMP 3.2 are rated insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of mortaltiy are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects of mortality are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Overall, mortality is considered cumulative based on both internal and external factors. The contribution of the groundfish fisheries is very small and approaches zero. The cumulative effect is considered insignificant since existing levels of human-caused mortality are well below the PBR of this species, therefore, population-level effects are not anticipated.

Availability of Prey

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** The effect of the groundfish fisheries under the FMP 3.2 is not expected to have population-level effects, therefore, is rated as insignificant to northern fur seal (see Direct/Indirect Effect above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects on prey availability are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects on prey availability are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Effects on prey availability are considered cumulative based on contribution from both the internal contribution of the groundfish fisheries and external effects on prey such as other fisheries and possibly long-term climate change. This cumulative effect is considered

conditionally significant adverse and is conditional on prey being factor in recent decline of the northern fur seal.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Harvest

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** Effect of groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.2 on the spatial/temporal concentration of fisheries harvest are very similar to the baseline conditions, thus the effects of the spatial/temporal concentration under FMP 3.2 are determined to be insignificant to northern fur seals (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of spatial/temporal concentration of fisheries harvest are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Overall, a cumulative effect was identified for spatial/temporal harvest of prey based the presence of internal and external factors. This effect is considered conditionally significant adverse based on the substantial decline in northern fur seal population and the potential contribution of harvest of prey species in the recent decline of this species.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.2.** Disturbance of northern fur seals under the FMP 3.1 is not expected to change relative to the baseline and is therefore rated insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of disturbance are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects of disturbance are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Disturbance effects were considered cumulative based on internal and external factors. However, since there is little to indicate an adverse effect at the population level for this degree of disturbance, the cumulative effect is considered insignificant to northern fur seals.

4.7.8.4 Harbor Seals Alternative 3 Analysis

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.1

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

According to projected catch levels, incidental takes and entanglements of harbor seals expected to occur incidental to groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1 are not expected to result in population-level effects. Increased harvest rates under this management alternative may result in the increased take of 1 harbor seal

relative to the baseline, for a total estimated average of less than 5 animals per year. This level of incidental take would not result in changes to the population trajectory for this species. Therefore, takes and entanglements of harbor seals incidental to groundfish fisheries are determined to be insignificant according to the criteria established in Table 4.1-6.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

Under FMP 3.1, the fishing mortality rate of EBS pollock is expected to increase by an average of 30 percent relative to the comparative baseline. According to the significance criteria for effects on marine mammals the change in the harvest of this key harbor seal prey species is rated significant. See the discussion regarding the aberrant fishing mortality rate in 2002 (which served as the comparative baseline) in Section 4.5.9.1. The harvest of EBS pollock under the FMP 3.1 management regime meets the criteria of a significant adverse impact to harbor seals.

The fishing mortality rate of GOA pollock is expected to decrease by an average of 13 percent under the 3.1 bookend relative to the comparative baseline over the next 5 years. The change in fishing mortality rate is insignificant at the population level for harbor seals under the 3.1 scenario. Under the FMP 3.1, the BSAI Pacific cod fishing mortality rate is expected to increase by 19 percent, which is determined to be insignificant to harbor seals according to the criteria established in Table 4.1-6. Changes in Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel harvest under the 3.1 bookend is expected to be significant adverse to harbor seals with a 60 percent increase in fishing mortality rate relative to the baseline.

Little difference is expected relative to the baseline and among the alternatives for harvest of other, non-target species that are prey for harbor seals (e.g. cephlapods and forage fish such as capelin). Changes in the harvest of these species under the various FMP alternatives was determined to be insignificant to harbor seals. The combined harvest of harbor seal prey species under FMP 3.1 is expected to result in insignificant population-level effects overall.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

The effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries under FMP 3.1 are determined to be insignificant to harbor seals as they do not deviate from the spatial/temporal measures under the baseline conditions.

Disturbance

Disturbance of harbor seals under the FMP 3.1 management regime is not expected to increase relative to the baseline and rated insignificant.

Cumulative Effects

A summary of the effects of the past/present with regards to the harbor seal are presented in Section 3.8.4 (Table 3.8-4). The predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-114. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance. Indirect effects include availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Incidental takes and entanglements of harbor seals expected to occur incidental to groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1 are not expected to result in population-level effects, therefore are considered to be insignificant at the population level (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effect.** Residual effect on local populations of State predator control programs (1950s to 1972) and commercial hunts (1963 to 1972) may still occur in some areas although there is no data on these factors. Foreign and JV groundfish fisheries in the 1960s and 1970s have likely contributed to some level of direct harbor seal mortality from entanglement in gear but based on the near shore distribution of harbor seals, there was likely minimal direct interaction and mortality is believed to have been very low. From 1990 to 1996, minimum estimates of harbor seals taken incidentally in groundfish gear in the Bering Sea were 4 per year and less than 1 per year in the GOA. In southeast Alaska, 4 harbors seals are estimated to be killed each year on longlines. Harvest of harbor seals for subsistence purposes is likely the highest cause of anthropogenic mortality for this species since the cessation of commercial harvests in the early 1970s. Between 1992 and 1998, the State-wide subsistence harvest of harbor seals from all stocks ranged between 2,546 and 2,854 animals, the majority of which are taken in southeast Alaska (Wolfe 1999). Harvest of Bering sea stock of harbor seals is approximately 161 animals, 42 percent of PBR for this species. For the GOA stock, the subsistence harvest is at approximately 91 percent of the PBR for this stock. For the southeast stock, subsistence harvest is at approximately 83 percent of PBR.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Incidental take of harbor seal in state-managed fisheries such as salmon set and drift gillet fisheries would be expected to continue at it present low rate. Subsistence take is expected to continue to be the greatest source of human controlled mortality with a relatively high percentage of the PBR in both the GOA and southeast Alaska stock and a lower take in the BSAI region. Climate change is likely not a factor in the direct mortality of harbor seal although there would likely indirect effects.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Mortality was found to be cumulative based on internal effect and external sources of mortality. This cumulative effect was determined to be insignificant since the combined contribution between the various sources would continue to be under the PBR for this species.

Availability of Prey

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The combined harvest of harbor seal prey species under FMP 3.1 is not expected to result in population-level effects and considered insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Availability of prey for harbor seal in the past has likely been affected by foreign and JV fisheries, Federal domestic groundfish fisheries and state-managed salmon and herring fisheries since the fish targeted by these fisheries are also prey of the harbor seal. Climate change/regime shift could possibly have been a factor in fluctuations in prey availability in the past.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed salmon and herring fisheries are identified as potential adverse effects on harbor seal prey availability. Climate change/regime shift will continued to be a contributing factor although the effects can be either beneficial or adverse, depending on direction and magnitude of the change.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Overall, prey availability was determined to be cumulative with contributions from internal effect of the groundfish fisheries, past effects and other external fisheries. The cumulative effect was determined to be conditionally significant adverse based on increased harvest of prey and this rating is conditional on prey availability being a factor in the recent decline of harbor seal.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries under FMP 3.1 are rated conditionally significant adverse to harbor seals (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Effect of groundfish harvest in the past has likely occurred from overlap of harbor seal prey species and fish targeted and areas fished by the foreign and JV fisheries in the BSAI as well as the State and Federal fisheries. Climate and oceanic fluctuations are not considered factors in past changes in the spatial/temporal harvest of harbor seal prey.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Future effect on spatial/temporal harvest is considered to be competitive overlap in prey species with the state-managed fisheries in nearshore areas such as salmon and herring and effect of climate change/regime shifts on prey species abundance and distribution. Since these fisheries generally occur in the nearshore areas in comparison to groundfish fisheries, overlap is more pronounce than with the groundfish fisheries.

- **Cumulative Effects.** A cumulative effects of spatial/temporal harvest of prey is identified for spatial/temporal harvest of prey based on both internal and external contributions. This effect is rated as conditionally significant adverse based on past effects and contribution from state-managed fisheries. This rating is conditional on prey harvest being a factor in the recent decline of harbor seals.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.1.** The effects of disturbance on harbor seals are considered to be insignificant at the population-level (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Disturbance of harbor seals from past include commercial groundfish fisheries harvest by JV fisheries, foreign and Federal domestic fisheries and to a lesser extent the subsistence harvest of harbor seal. It is unknown whether these past activities have persistent effects in the present but the ongoing fisheries activities and subsistence continue to result in some level of disturbance to harbor seal.

- **Reasonablely Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries, general vessel traffic and subsistence activities would be expected to continue to create some level of disturbance to harbor seal in the foreseeable future.

- **Cumulative Effects.** A cumulative effect was identified for disturbance from contributions from internal sources and external factor such as other fisheries. Effects are expected to be similar to the baseline conditions and are considered insignificant.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP3.2

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Effects do not deviate from those described under FMP 3.1 bookend.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

Under FMP 3.2, the fishing mortality rate of EBS pollock is expected to increase by an average of 34 percent relative to the comparative baseline. According to the significance criteria for effects on marine mammals the change in the harvest of this key harbor seal prey species is considered to be significant. See the discussion regarding the aberrant fishing mortality rate in 2002 (which served as the comparative baseline) in Section 4.5.9.1. The harvest of EBS pollock under the FMP 3.2 management regime meets the criteria of a significant adverse impact to harbor seals.

The fishing mortality rate of GOA pollock is expected to decrease by an average of 29 percent under the FMP 3.2 bookend relative to the comparative baseline over the next 5 years, which is determined to be significant adverse to harbor seals. Under FMP 3.2, the BSAI Pacific cod fishing mortality rate is expected to increase by14 percent, which is determined to be insignificant to harbor seals according to the criteria established in Table 4.1-6. Changes in Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel harvest under the FMP 3.2 bookend is expected to be insignificant to harbor seals with a 14 percent increase in F relative to the baseline.

Little difference is expected relative to the baseline and among the alternatives for harvest of other, non-target species that are prey for harbor seals (e.g. cephlapods and forage fish such as capelin). Changes in the harvest of these species under the various FMP alternatives was determined to be insignificant to harbor seals. The combined harvest of harbor seal prey species under FMP 3.2 is expected to result in insignificant population-level effects overall.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

The FMP 3.2 bookend offers opportunities for additional temporal and spatial protections relative to baseline conditions and may be more precautionary from the standpoint of prey available to harbor seals. Under FMP 3.2 all areas would be buffered out to 15 nm from shore in areas not covered by MPAs or no take preserves, which would offer increased protection to harbor seal foraging areas. These protective measures would be in addition to those that exist for Steller sea lion protection under the baseline conditions and have the potential to provide beneficial effects to harbor seals. Because these effects cannot be quantified they are

determined to be conditionally significant beneficial to harbor seals based on the assumption that they may result in improvements to the prey field to the extent that population-level effects could occur.

Disturbance

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1bookend.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects with regards to harbor seal are presented in Section 3.8.4 (Table 3.8-4). The predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.2 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.7-18. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance. Indirect effects include availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** Mortality of harbor seals associated with the groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.2 are determined to be insignificant at the population level (see Direct/Indirect above).

- **Persistent Past Effect.** Past effect of morality of harbor seals is the same as described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Reasonably foreseeable future effects on harbor seals are the same as described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Mortality is found to be cumulative based on internal effects of the groundfish fishery with contributions from external sources such as subsistence harvest. Overall, the cumulative effect was found to be insignificant at the population level since the total human-caused mortality is still below the PBR for all stocks of harbor seal.

Availability of Prey

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** The combined harvest of harbor seal prey species under FMP 3.2 is not expected to result in population-level effects and was determined to be insignificant overall (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects on prey availability are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects on prey availability are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Overall, a cumulative effects of spatial/temporal harvest of prey is identified based on internal contributions from the groundfish fisheries and from external sources such as State-managed fisheries. This effect is determined to potentially have population-level effects on

harbor seal due to displacement of groundfish fisheries offshore (15 nm shoreline buffer) and considered conditionally significant beneficial. This rating is conditional on whether this would result in improvements to the prey field for harbor seals.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** FMP 3.2 offers opportunities for additional temporal and spatial protections relative to baseline conditions and may be more precautionary from the standpoint of prey available to harbor seals. These effects are determined to be conditionally significant beneficial to harbor seals (see Direct/Indirect above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of spatial/temporal concentration of fisheries are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The reasonably foreseeable future effects of spatial/temporal concentration of fisheries are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Overall, a cumulative effects of spatial/temporal harvest of prey is identified based on internal contributions from the groundfish fisheries and from external sources such as State-managed fisheries. This effect is determined to potentially have population-level effects on harbor seal due to displacement of fisheries offshore with the 15 nm shoreline buffer. This rating is conditional on whether this would result in improvements to the prey field for harbor seals.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.2.** Disturbance under FMP 3.2 would likely be similar to the baseline conditions and because the effects of disturbance are insignificant under the baseline conditions are insignificant, they would also be insignificant to harbor seal under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of disturbance to harbor seals would be similar to those described under FMP 3.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Reasonably foreseeable future effects of disturbance to harbor seal are the same as described under FMP 3.1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A cumulative effect was identified for disturbance based on internal and external effects. Overall, disturbance would be less than under the baseline condition, and considered not to have a population-level effect and is considered insignificant.

4.7.8.5 Other Pinnipeds Alternative 3 Analysis

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.1

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Due to the low level of documented interactions between other pinnipeds and groundfish fisheries, as with Alternative 1, takes and entanglements of other pinnipeds incidental to groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1 are determined to be insignificant according to the criteria established in Table 4.1-6.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

The effects of fisheries harvests on ice seal prey species are insignificant under the baseline, and are not likely to result under any of the alternative regimes. The effects of fisheries harvest on prey species are determined to be insignificant to other pinnipeds under FMP 3.1 (as well as under all of the subsequent alternatives).

With regard to Pacific walrus, their diet is composed almost exclusively of benthic invertebrates (97 percent), particularly bivalve molluscs. Fish ingestion has been considered incidental to their normal feeding behavior (Fay and Stoker 1982). Groundfish removals would not have a significant effect on walrus populations.

The diet of northern elephant seals in the GOA is unknown, however, the species is known to be a deep diver. This behavior suggests that their foraging may be partitioned by depth from most groundfish fishing activities. The effects of groundfish harvests on prey species for northern elephant seals is determined to be unknown under all of the alternative FMPs.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

Due to the limited potential for competitive overlap to occur between pinnipeds included in this section and the groundfish fisheries, the spatial/temporal concentrations of the fisheries are expected to be inconsequential to animals in this category under all of the alternative FMP scenarios.

Disturbance

Disturbance of other pinnipeds under the FMP 3.1 management regime is not expected to change relative to the baseline and is therefore rated insignificant.

Cumulative Effects

A summary of the effects of the past/present with regards to other pinnipeds are presented in Section 3.8.3 and 3.8.5 through 3.8.9 (Table 3.8-3 and Tables 3.8-5 through 3.8-9). The predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 are described above (Table 4.7-13). Cumulative effects are summarized in Table 4.5-115.

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Population-level effects are not expected to result from incidental take and entanglement for any of the species in this group under the FMP 3.1 and are rated as insignificant (see Direct/Indirect above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past external effects on the populations of pinniped include low levels of incidental take in the foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries and low levels of take in the State-managed fisheries. Spotted seal incidental mortality in groundfish fisheries is one per year between 1995 and 1999 (Angliss and Lodge 2002). For bearded seal, the BSAI groundfish fisheries take an average of 0.6 per year. The Bristol Bay salmon drift gillet fishery from 1990-1993 indicated that 14 mortalities and 31 injuries of bearded seal. No mortalities of ringed seal have been observed in the last ten years in the BSAI groundfish (Angliss *et al.* 2001). For ribbon seal incidental take, the Bering Sea trawl fishery with one reported taken in 1990, one in 1991, and one in 1997. An average of 86 elephant seals are taken each year in various gillet fisheries from California to Washington. Incidental take included one in the Bering Sea trawl fishery in 1990, two in the GOA trawl fishery in 1990, and three in the GOA longline fishery in 1990. One juvenile elephant seal, originally misidentified as a bearded seal, was taken in the Bering Sea trawl fishery in 1991 (Angliss *et al.* 2001). Of the 17 Pacific walrus that were caught each year in groundfish trawl fisheries in the EBS between 1990 and 1997, over 80 percent were already decomposed (Gorbics *et al.* 1998). Subsistence is the major human-cause external factor for morality. Subsistence annual harvest rates include 5,265 spotted seal, 6,788 bearded seal, 100 ribbon seal, 9,567 ringed seal, 1,000 walrus and zero elephant seal.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries will likely continue to take very small numbers of seals in this group. Subsistence take of these marine mammals will likely continues at a similar rate to the baseline conditions.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Mortality within the other pinniped group was considered cumulative, based on both internal effect of the groundfish fisheries and external effects such as subsistence harvest. The cumulative effect was considered insignificant, however, since actual population size for many of these seals is unknown, it is not possible to determine precisely if the level of human-caused mortality has population-level effects. Contribution of the groundfish fisheries to this effect is very small.

Abundance of Prey

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The effects of fisheries harvest on prey species are determined to be insignificant to other pinnipeds under FMP 3.1 (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effect on spotted seal include foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries and State-managed fisheries for salmon and herring. For the ice seals, elephant seals and walrus, no persistent past effects were identified due to lack of overlap with the groundfish fisheries.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Future effects were identified for State-managed fisheries for the spotted seal. Climate change may be either a beneficial factor or adverse factor for the ice seals and due the potential effects on the extent of ice cover in the Bering Sea and effect on abundance and distribution of prey.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Effect of the abundance of prey was only found to be cumulative for spotted seal since they have the greatest overlap in prey with the groundfish fisheries. This cumulative effect was determine to be insignificant due to limited overlap. Lack of internal effects of the groundfish fishery on the prey of the other species lead to a finding of no cumulative effect for these species.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fisheries

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The spatial/temporal concentrations of the fisheries are expected to be insignificant to marine mammals in this category under all of the alternative FMP scenarios (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Persistent past effect on spotted seal include foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries and State-fisheries. For other species, none are identified.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** state-managed fisheries within the range of spotted seal would be expected to be conducted in the future in manner similar to the baseline conditions. Future effects of spatial/temporal concentration of fisheries on ice seals and walrus would not be expected.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Spatial and temporal concentration of fisheries was found to be cumulative due to both internal and external effects for some species. However, due to the limited overlap of these species with the groundfish fisheries and as well as other fisheries, the effect was considered insignificant.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Similar levels of disturbance as the baseline are expected under the FMP 3.1 and considered insignificant (see Direct/Indirect above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past sources of disturbance of spotted seals has been from the foreign, JV, and the Federal domestic groundfish fisheries in the BSAI and State-managed fisheries for salmon. Overlap of fisheries is minimal for most of species. The primary source of external disturbance to the "other pinniped" category would be related the subsistence harvest.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects.** State-managed fisheries could be expected to continue in at a level similar to the baseline condition. Disturbance from subsistence harvest activities in future years would be expected to be similar to the baseline conditions.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Disturbance was determined to be cumulative based on both internal and external effects. This cumulative effect is found to be insignificant for all species based on very

limited overlap with the fisheries and the lack of evidence that disturbance has a population-level effect for any of these species.

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.2

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1bookend.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Disturbance

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the other pinniped group are described in Sections 3.8.3 and 3.8.5 through 3.8.9 (Table 3.8-3 and Tables 3.8-5 through 3.8-9) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.2 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-115. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

For species the other pinniped group, the results of the analysis of cumulative effect for mortality, prey availability, spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery, and disturbance are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

4.7.8.6 Transient Killer Whales Alternative 3 Analysis

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.1

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

The diet of transient killer whales consists of marine mammals. Therefore, the effects of groundfish fisheries on the harvest of transient killer whale prey species are determined to be insignificant under all of FMP management alternatives.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

The diet of transient killer whales consists of marine mammals. Therefore, the effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of groundfish fisheries on transient killer whales are determined to be insignificant under all of the FMP management alternatives.

Disturbance

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on transient killer whales are described in Section 3.8.22 (Table 3.8-22) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.2 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-116. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

For the transient killer whales, the results of the analysis of cumulative effect for mortality, prey availability, spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery, and disturbance under FMP 3.2 are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.2

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Increased harvest rates under this management alternative may result in the increased take of less than one killer whale relative to the baseline, for a total estimated average of less than 2 animals per year. This level of incidental take would not result in changes to the population trajectory of killer whales. Therefore, takes and entanglements of killer whales incidental to groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1 are determined to be insignificant according to the criteria established in Table 4.1-6.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

The diet of transient killer whales consists of marine mammals. Therefore, the effects of groundfish fisheries on the harvest of transient killer whale prey species are determined to be insignificant under all of the FMP management alternatives.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

The diet of transient killer whales consists of marine mammals. Therefore, the effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of groundfish fisheries on transient killer whales is determined to be insignificant under all of the FMP management alternatives.

Disturbance

FMP 3.1 retains the area closures contained under the baseline. The management regime under FMP 3.1 is not expected to result in increased disturbance to killer whales relative to the baseline and is rated insignificant.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the transient killer whales are described in Section 3.8.22 (Table 3.8-22) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-116. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** With regard to incidental take and entanglement, FMP 3.1 is not likely to result in changes to the population trajectory of transient killer whales and is considered insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effect above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Mortality has been documented in the JV fisheries, domestic groundfish fisheries, State-managed fisheries, and intentional shootings. Past incidental take in the groundfish fisheries is less than 2 animals per year but its not known if these animals were transients or residents. In addition to mortalities caused by entanglement, killer whales are also susceptible to injury or mortality through vessel strikes. One killer whale was reported to be killed when it struck the propeller of a BSAI groundfish trawl vessel in 1998 (Angliss and Lodge 2002). The EVOS resulted in the loss of half of the individual killer whales from the AT1 pod in PWS (Matkin, 1999). This distinct group of whales is being evaluated for recognition as a separate stock and protection as a depleted stock under the MMPA. Contaminant levels in whales in this group were found to be many times higher than others killer whales (Matkin *et al.* 1999).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Mortality from external factors is identified for other State-managed fisheries, intentional shooting, and marine pollution, particularly persistent organic pollutants such as DDT and PCBs (Matkin 2001).

- **Cumulative Effects.** Effects of mortality were considered cumulative based on the internal effects of the groundfish fisheries and external effects of other fisheries. The cumulative effects is unlikely to have population-level effects and determined to be insignificant. The exception to this finding is the AT1 transient group in PWS. The cumulative effect of mortality on this group was determined to be significant adverse due to the past external effects of the EVOS and subsequent decline.

Prey Availability

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.1.** Since the diet of transient killer whales consists of marine mammals, the effects of groundfish fisheries on the harvest of transient killer whale's prey species are determined to be insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Since marine mammals are the primary prey items of transient killer whales, effects on the abundance or availability of the are difficult to difficult to identify. There is the potential for past indirect effects of fisheries on abundance of Steller sea lions, fur seal and harbor seal, important prey species for transient killer whales, but the is little supportive data for a population-level effects for this species.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Future external effects on prey species transient killer whales, primarily marine mammals, would include State-managed fisheries to a small extent and subsistence harvest of the various marine mammals.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Prey availability for transient killer whales is found to be cumulative based on the slight internal contribution from the fisheries and external factors. However, this cumulative effect is determined to not have population-level effects and is considered insignificant.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The diet of transient killer whales consists of marine mammals. Therefore, the indirect effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of groundfish fisheries on transient killer whales are determined to be insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Since transient killer whales feed primarily on marine mammals, persistent past effects of spatial/temporal concentration of fisheries are unlikely.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Future effect of the concentration of fisheries transient killer whales are generally unknown due to the primary diet being marine mammals.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Spatial and temporal effect of fisheries were not considered cumulative due to the limited interaction of these animals with the fisheries and considered insignificant.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1 FMP.** Levels of disturbance to killer whales are expected to be similar to baseline conditions and are expected to be insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Some levels of disturbance has likely occurred from foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fisheries, and State-managed fisheries. Vessel traffic external to the fisheries has also contributed to overall disturbance of these animals. Effects of the level of disturbance on transient killer whales is largely unknown.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** External effects of State-managed fisheries and other vessel traffic on disturbance will likely occur in future years at a level similar to the baseline.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Disturbance of transient killer whales was determined to be cumulative based on the presence of both internal and external factors. This cumulative effect is considered insignificant and not likely to have any population-level effect.

4.7.8.7 Other Toothed Whales Alternative 3 Analysis

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.1

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

With regard to incidental take, FMP 3.1 is not likely to result in significant changes to the population trajectories of toothed whales. Incidental takes attributed to the fisheries and entanglement in fishing gear and marine debris occur at low levels thought to be insignificant to toothed whale populations.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

The effects of the alternatives on the toothed whales are largely constrained by differences between their prey and the fisheries harvest targets. None of the alternatives are expected to increase the level of interactions. Effects of the groundfish alternative FMPs on toothed whale populations are determined to be insignificant at the population level.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

As stated above, groundfish fisheries have little if any competitive overlap with toothed whales, therefore changes to the spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries is expected to result in effects that are insignificant to toothed whales at the population level relative to the comparative baseline.

Disturbance

Disturbance of toothed whales under the FMP 3.1 management regime is not expected to change relative to the baseline and is therefore rated insignificant.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the other toothed whale group are described in Sections 3.8.19 through 3.8.21 and 3.8.23 through 3.8.25 (Tables 3.8-19 through 3.8-25) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under the FMP 3.1 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-117. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The level of mortality for toothed whales species related to groundfish fishing activities is rare and is not expected to affect the population trajectories of any of these species, and is therefore insignificant at the population level (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Persistent past effects on species within the other toothed whale group are the same as discussed under The decline of the Cook Inlet beluga population is thought to have been the result of subsistence harvests, which ranged from 21 to 123 animals per year between 1993 and 1998. Only one beluga was harvested in 2001 under by hunters from Native Village of Tyonek and one beluga was harvest in 2002 by the Cook Inlet community hunters. Belugas are incidentally taken the State-managed salmon gillet fisheries in Bristol Bay and Cook Inlet. However, one beluga was reported to be taken from the eastern Bering stock in 1996 and 7 were reported taken in Bristol Bay in 2000. In the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries, no mortality or serious injuries to belugas have been observed. Harbor porpoise have not been taken in the observed groundfish fisheries over a ten year period between 1990 to 1998 (Angliss, *et al.* 2002). Salmon gillet fisheries in southeast Alaska take approximately 3 individuals per year. Dall porpoise mean annual mortality was 6.0 for the Bering Sea groundfish trawl fishery, 1.2 for the GOA groundfish trawl fishery, and 1.6 for the Bering Sea groundfish longline fishery. The Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Island salmon drift gillet fishery has a higher take of Dall's Porpoise with an estimated 28 porpoises in one year (1990). Thousands of Pacific white-sided dolphins were killed annually between 1978 and 1991 in the high seas driftnet fisheries, which no long occurs (Angliss *et al.* 2001). One Pacific white-sided dolphin was taken in the BSAI trawl fishery and one in the BSAI longline fishery during the same time span (Angliss *et al.* 2001). State-managed salmon gillet fisheries take approximately 2 dolphins per year.

  Approximately 258,000 sperm whales in the North Pacific were harvested by commercial whalers between 1947 and 1987 with the highest counts occurring in 1968 when 16,357 sperm whales were harvested after which the population were severely depleted. Sperm whale interactions with longline fisheries operating in the GOA are known to occur and may be increasing in frequency. Sperm whale have been known to prey on sablefish caught on commercial longline gear in the GOA. Only three entanglements have been reported in the GOA longline fishery.

  For killer whales, the combined mortality from the observed groundfish fisheries was therefore 1.4 whales per year (Angliss *et al.* 2001). While it is most likely that whales interacting with fisheries are from resident pods (since they eat fish), no genetic testing has been done on whales incidentally taken in the groundfish fisheries to ascertain whether they were from resident or transient stocks.

  For beaked whales (Baird's, Cuvier's, or Stejneger's), no incidental take or entanglement in BSAI and GOA groundfish trawl, longline, and pot fisheries has been documented (Hill and DeMaster 1999).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Foreign fisheries outside the EEZ and State-managed fisheries were identified as potential effect in the futures. Several of these species range outside of BSAI and GOA during the winter months. Subsistence take of some of beluga

whales would be expected to continue similar to the baseline conditions. other species are not taken for subsistence purposes.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Mortality was determined to be cumulative based on both internal and external mortality factors. This cumulative effect was considered insignificant for all species due to the low level of incidental take in the groundfish fisheries and limited external human-caused mortality.

Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 on toothed whale populations are determined to be insignificant at the population level (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Although this group preys on wide variety of fish species, past effect on the availability of prey for this groups are identified for fisheries in general and include the foreign, JV, and federal domestic groundfish fisheries and the State-managed fisheries for salmon and herring. The diversity of diet in this whale group results in limited overlap for most species with the possible exception of sperm whales and resident killer whales.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries were identified an the external factor having a potential effect on prey for these species in the future. Climate and regime shift are also identified but the direction and magnitude of these effect are difficult to predict.

- **Cumulative Effects.** A cumulative effect for prey availability was identified for this group but the contribution from the groundfish fishery is very limited. This cumulative effect is not expected to result in population-level effect and considered insignificant.

Spatial/Temporal Concentrations of the Fisheries

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The groundfish fisheries have little if any competitive overlap with toothed whales, therefore changes to the spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries is expected to be insignificant to toothed whales at the population level (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effect of the spatial/temporal effect of the fisheries were identified for the foreign, JV, and Federal domestic groundfish fisheries and the State-managed fisheries. These effects are believed to be minimal.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries are expected to continue in similar manner as the under the baseline conditions. Effect of future activities area expected to be minimal.

- **Cumulative Effects.** A cumulative effect of the spatial/temporal effects of fisheries were identified as cumulative. This effect is are not expect to affect any species in this group at the population level and is considered insignificant for the group.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Effects disturbance from the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 on toothed whale populations are determined to be insignificant at the population level (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past potential disturbance effects on species in this group were identified for foreign, JV, and Federal domestic groundfish fisheries, however, there is little indication of a adverse effect of this level of disturbance. General vessel traffic likely also contributes to disturbance to these species.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Increases in the general marine vessel traffic and continued fishing activity in the State-managed fisheries were identified as potential sources of disturbance.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Disturbance was disturbance was considered cumulative based on contributions from internal and external sources but since population-level effects are unlikely, the effect is considered insignificant.

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.2

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Disturbance

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the other toothed whale group are described in Sections 3.8.19 through 3.8.21 and 3.8.23 through 3.8.25 (Tables 3.8-19 through 3.8-25) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.2 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-117. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

For the other toothed whale group, the results of the analysis of cumulative effect for mortality, prey availability, spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery, and disturbance under FMP 3.2 are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

4.7.8.8 Baleen Whales Alternative 3 Analysis

Direct/Indirect Effects

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

With respect to incidental take and entanglement in marine debris incidental to groundfish fisheries, FMP 3.1 is not expected to result in significant effects on the population trajectories of other baleen whales. See the discussion provided for incidental take of other baleen whales in Section 4.5.9.8.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

The effects of all the alternative FMPs are determined to have an insignificant effect on baleen whale species in regards to harvest of prey species due to the lack of competitive overlap in species targeted by each.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

Groundfish fisheries have little if any competitive overlap with baleen whales forage species, therefore changes to the spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries is expected to result in effects that are insignificant to baleen whales at the population level.

Disturbance

Disturbance of baleen whales under the FMP 3.1 management regime is not expected to change relative to the baseline and is therefore rated insignificant.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the other baleen whale group are described in Sections 3.8.11 to 3.8.18 (Tables 3.8-11 through 3.8-18) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under the FMP 3.1 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-118. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.1.** The low level of take and entanglement of baleen whales projected to occur under the FMP 3.1 is considered insignificant at the population level (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Effects of commercial whales last century has had lingering effect on most all of the baleen whales in this group with the possible exception of the minke whale. These include blue whales, fin whales, sei whales humpback whales, gray whales and right whales. A full discussion of the effects of commercial whaling is presented in Section 3.8.9. Subsistence whales has also affected several of the baleen whales in the past. Gray whales are harvested both in Alaska and in Russia and have a 5-year quota of 620 whales. The 1968-1993 average take for Russian and Alaska Natives combined was 159 whales per year. Bowhead whales are harvested under International Whaling Commission which allows up to 67 strikes per year although actual strikes have been less than the quota since 1978. A single fin whale mortality was reported in the GOA pollock trawl fishery operating south of Kodiak Island and Shelikof Strait in autumn 1999. Fin whales were reported in this region year-round, most often in the summer and autumn (Pacific Observer Program 1997). Humpback whales are present year-round in Alaska waters but are most frequently reported during the summer and autumn. In 1997, a dead humpback was found entangled in netting and trailing orange buoys near the Bering Strait. It is often difficult to determine if the entanglement occurred with active or derelict gear, or to identify the fishery the derelict gear originated from. Two mortalities (in October 1998 and February 1999) were reported by observers in the BS pollock trawl fishery operating near Unimak Pass. The extent of interactions between bowhead whales and the groundfish fishery are not known. Bowhead whales are present in the Bering Sea during winter and early spring but are usually associated with ice-covered regions. Rope entanglement injuries and deaths as well as ship-strike injuries appear to be rare. Of 236 bowhead whales examined from the Alaskan subsistence harvest (from 1976 to 1992), three had visible ship-strike injuries from unknown sources and six had ropes attached or scars from fishing gear (primarily pot gear), one found dead was entangled in ropes similar to those used with fishing gear in the Bering Sea (Philo *et al.* 1992). Since 1992, additional bowhead whales have been observed entangled in pot gear or with scars from ropes. The extent of interactions between gray whales and the groundfish fishery are not known. Rope entanglement injuries and deaths as well as ship-strike injuries appear to be rare. Since 1997, five entanglements (mostly in pot gear) and one ship strike mortality have been reported in Alaska waters. Since 1989, no incidental takes of right whales are known to have occurred in the north Pacific. Gillnets were implicated in the death of a right whale off the Kamchatka Peninsula (Russia) in October of 1989. Because of the right whale population is believed to be very small, any mortality incidental to commercial fisheries would be considered to be significant. Yet, based on the lack of reported mortalities of right whales, the estimated annual mortality rate incidental to commercial fisheries is zero whales per year from this stock.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Foreign fisheries outside the EEZ and State-managed fisheries are expected to continue to take small numbers of baleen whales in the coming years. Entanglement in fishing gear will also continue to effect baleen whales throughout their ranges. Subsistence for gray whales and bowhead will continue to be the largest source of human-caused mortality.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Morality is considered cumulative based on internal effect fo the fishery and contributions from external factors. The effect is considered conditionally significant adverse for fin, humpback and sei whales due to their endangered status. This is conditional on whether take or entanglement affects recovery. The cumulative effect is found to be insignificant for bowhead,

northern right whale, blue whale, minke whales and gray. Population-level effects are not anticipated.

Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The effects of FMP 3.1are determined to have an insignificant effect on baleen whale species in regards to harvest of prey species to due the lack of competitive overlap in species targeted by each (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects on availability of prey were not identified due to the lack of competitive overlap in prey species targeted.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Future External Effects were identified as State-managed fisheries such as herring, which are preyed on by humpback whales and fin whales. other species would not be expected to be affected through their prey.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Prey availability is considered cumulative based on internal effect fo the fishery and contributions from external factors. Population-level effects are not anticipated for any of the species in this group primarily due to the limited overlap of prey species with fisheries. The effect is considered insignificant for all species

Temporal and Spatial Concentration of the Fishery

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Spatial and temporal concentrations under the FMP 3.1do not deviate substantially from the baseline, thus the effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries under the FMP 3.1are determined to be insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Persistent past effect of temporal and spatial concentrations of the fisheries were not identified.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries would be expected to continue to contribute some degree of effect on some species with the baleen whales group.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Spatial and temporal concentration of harvest is considered cumulative based on internal effect of the fishery and contributions from external factors. The effect is considered insignificant for all species in this group due to the limited overlap of prey species with fisheries.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Similar levels of disturbance as that which occurred to other baleen whales under baseline conditions is expected under the FMP 3.1and is considered insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Some level of disturbance has likely occurred from foreign, JV, and domestic groundfish fishing and State -managed fisheries along with general vessel traffic. For some

species such as the gray whale and bowhead whale, subsistence activities have contributed to disturbance of these animals.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries and general vessel traffic from recreational boating and whale watching to commercial vessels would be expected to continue in future years and well as subsistence activities.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Disturbance was considered cumulative based on both internal and external sources. The cumulative effect was determined to not likely result in a population level effect for any of the species in this group and, therefore considered to be insignificant.

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.2

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Disturbance

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the baleen whale group are described in Section 3.8.11 though Section 3.8.18 (Tables 3.8-11 through 3.8-18) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.2 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-118. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

For the baleen whale group, the results of the analysis of cumulative effect for mortality, prey availability, spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery, and disturbance under FMP 3.2 are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

4.7.8.9 Sea Otters Alternative 3 Analysis

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.1

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Sea otter interactions with fishing gear, either passive or active are infrequent. Laist (1997) reported that sea otter entanglement in marine debris is rare. Likewise, incidental takes in fishing gear occur at a rate too low to cause population level effects. While the PBRs for the three sea otter stocks in Alaska were 871 (southeast), 2,095 (southcentral) and 5,699 (southwest), mortalities incidental to commercial fishing were 0, less than 1, and less than 2 per year, respectively.

In southwest Alaska, the NOAA observer program reported eight kills in the Aleutian Islands black cod pot fishery in 1992. No other sea otter kills were reported by NOAA observers in the region from 1990 to 1996. In the 2000 "List of Fisheries" sea otters were added to the BSAI groundfish trawl as a "species recorded as taken in this fishery." The USFWS is currently pursuing information regarding the extent of that possible interaction. The total fishery mortality and serious injury for the Alaska sea otter is considered to be insignificant (i.e., will not affect population trajectories). The effects on sea otters under the FMP 3.1are considered insignificant, with respect to incidental catch and entanglement in marine debris.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

The effects of FMP 3.1 on sea otters is limited by differences between their prey and the fisheries harvest targets. Sea otters consume a wide variety of prey species, including annelid worms, crabs, shrimp, mollusks (e.g., chitons, limpets, snails, clams, mussels, and octopus), sea urchins, and tunicates. Occasionally, groundfish (e.g., sablefish, rock greenling, and Atka mackerel) may also be consumed but invertebrates are considered the predominant elements of their diet (Kenyon 1968, FWS 1994). Given the minor importance of groundfish in their diet, fisheries removals are not expected to have significant effects under any of the proposed alternatives. As such, the effects of harvest of key prey species in groundfish fisheries are determined to be insignificant for sea otters for all of the alternative management regimes.

Given the minor importance of groundfish in their diet, fisheries removals are not expected to have significant effects on sea otters under any of the proposed alternatives. As such, the effects of harvest of key prey species in groundfish fisheries are determined to be insignificant for sea otters for all of the alternative management regimes.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

The grounds for suggesting competition for forage between sea otters and commercial fisheries is weak despite the species broad geographical distribution in the GOA and the Aleutian Islands. Sea otters inhabit waters of the open coast, as well as bays and the inside passages of southeastern Alaska. Since their primary prey items are found on the bottom in the littoral zone, to depths of 50 m, the majority of otters feed within 1 km of the shore (Kenyon 1968). In areas, where shallow waters extend far offshore (e.g., Unimak Island), sea otters have been reported as far as 16 km offshore. They are often seen resting and diving for food in and near kelp beds (Kenyon 1968). Because of this habitat preference for shallow areas, they do not overlap

spatially with groundfish fisheries. Therefore, the effects of the spatial/temporal concentrations of the fisheries are insignificant for sea otters for all of the alternative management regimes.

Disturbance

As noted for many of the other marine mammals, the effects of disturbance caused by vessel traffic, fishing operations or sound production on sea otters in the GOA and BSAI are expected to be insignificant. Sea otters exhibit considerable tolerance for vessel traffic and in some cases are attracted to small boats passing by (Richardson *et al.* 1995). Sea otters may be more tolerant of underwater sound relative to other species, owing to the greater amount of time they spend at the surface. Similar levels of disturbance as that which occurred to sea otters in 2002 is expected under the FMP 3.1 management regime. Therefore, according to the significance criteria established in Table 4.1-6, the effects of disturbance on sea otters under FMP 3.1 are expected to be insignificant relative to the baseline.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the sea otter are described in Section 3.8.10 (Table 3.8-10). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.7-13. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

Mortality

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The effects on sea otters under FMP 3.1 are considered insignificant, with respect to incidental catch and entanglement (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Commercial exploitation for pelts had a huge impact on sea otters dating from the mid-1700s to the late 1800s, causing them to become nearly extinct (Bancroft 1959, Lensink 1962). Protective measures instituted in 1911 have allowed remnant groups to increase and reoccupy much of the historic sea otter range in Alaska (Kenyon 1969, Estes 1980). Residual effects from this early harvest likely persist in several areas. Alaska Natives have hunted sea otters for pelts and meat throughout history. Current harvest levels represent 9 percent of PBR for the southwestern stock, 15 percent of PBR for the southcentral stock, and 35 percent of PBR for southeast stock. (USFWS 2002). In 1992, fisheries observers reported 8 sea otters taken incidentally by the Aleutian Island Black Cod Pot Fishery. During that year, only a third of the fisheries were observed, yielding an estimate of 24 otters killed in cod pot gear. No other sea otter takes were reported from observed fisheries in the range of the southwest stock from 1993 through 2000. In 1997, one sea otter was self-reported to be taken in the BSAI groundfish trawl fishery (USFWS 2002). Oils spills, such as the EVOS, can result in substantial mortality of sea otters. Sea otter numbers have declined dramatically from the Alaska Peninsula to the Bering Sea and this stock is being considered for listing under the ESA.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Low -levels of incidental take in commercial and subsistence fisheries, subsistence hunting, and periodic mortalities from oil spills are likely to

continue in the future. Population level effects from killer whale predation may continue in the southwest Alaska stock, depending on the recovery of alternate prey and behavior of whales.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The cumulative effects of mortality from all sources are different for different stocks of sea otters. The populations of the southeast and southcentral stocks of sea otters appear to be stable or increasing and are not expected to have additional mortality pressures in the future. These stocks are therefore considered to have insignificant cumulative effects from mortality. The rapid decline of the southwest Alaska stock does not appear to be the result of food shortages, disease, or toxic contamination and is likely the result of increased predation by killer whales following the collapse of their preferred sea lion prey population in the 1980s (Estes *et al.* 1998). Since the mechanism(s) of the population decline is still under investigation, the cumulative effect on the southwest stock is considered to be conditionally significant adverse through mortality.

Prey Availability

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The effects of the FMP 3.1 on sea otters is limited by differences between their prey and the fisheries harvest targets. As such, the effects of harvest of key prey species in groundfish fisheries are determined to be insignificant for sea otters (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Groundfish fishery have had little effect on the availability of prey in the past due to the limited overlap in prey species of the sea otter and the fish targeted by the groundfish fisheries. There is some minor overlap in State-managed crab fisheries and sea otter prey.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed crab fisheries that take crab from shallow waters were identified as external effects. The overlap primarily occurs in inshore areas or offshore areas with relatively shallow water.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Effects on prey availability were determined to be cumulative based on effect on both internal effects of the groundfish fisheries and external factors as in the crab fisheries. This cumulative effect was determined to be insignificant due to the very limited overlap of these fisheries and the sea otter forage species and not likely to have population-level effects.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fisheries

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** Despite the species broad geographical distribution in the GOA and the Aleutian Islands, they do not generally overlap spatially with groundfish fisheries. Therefore, the effects of the spatial/temporal concentrations of the fisheries are insignificant for sea otters.

- **Persistent Past Effect.** The limited overlap of groundfish fisheries and other fisheries in the past have limited interaction with sea otters. Past effect are primarily of spatial/temporal concentration have likely been in very specific area and associated with State-managed crab fisheries.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed crab fisheries are likely to continue into the future at a level similar to the baseline conditions.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Effects of spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries is considered cumulative based on both internal and external factors. This effect is determined to be insignificant due the limited overlap with sea otter habitat and is unlikely to have population-level effects.

Disturbance

- **Internal Effects of FMP 3.1.** The effects of disturbance caused by vessel traffic, fishing operations or sound production on sea otters in the GOA and BSAI are expected to be insignificant. Levels of disturbance under the FMP 3.1are expected to be similar to the baseline, therefore, the effects of disturbance on sea otters are expected to be insignificant (see Direct/Indirect Effects above).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effect of disturbance are primarily related to some minor disturbance by vessel traffic from fisheries and other vessels and disturbance associated with subsistence harvest of sea otters.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** State-managed fisheries are expected to continue at a similar level to the baseline conditions. Vessel traffic within sea otter habitat in future years would also be expected to be similar the baseline.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Effects of disturbance of sea otters was determined to be cumulative based on contributions from internal effects of the groundfish fisheries and external effects of other fisheries. This effect is considered insignificant and unlikely to result in any population-level effect. Contribution of the groundfish fishery to the overall cumulative effect is minimal.

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.2

Incidental Take/Entanglement in Marine Debris

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Fisheries Harvest of Prey Species

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of the Fishery

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Disturbance

Effects do not deviate from those described under the FMP 3.1 bookend.

Cumulative Effects

The past/present effects on the sea otter are described in Section 3.8.10 (Table 3.8-10) and the predicted direct/indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.2 are described above (Table 4.7-13). The effects considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.5-119. Representative direct effects used in this analysis include mortality and disturbance with the major indirect effects of availability of prey and spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries (Table 4.1-6).

For sea otters, the results of the analysis of cumulative effect for mortality, prey availability, spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery, and disturbance under FMP 3.2 are the same as discussed under FMP 3.1.

4.7.9 Socioeconomic Alternative 3 Analysis

This policy alternative would seek to accelerate the existing precautionary management measures through community or rights-based management, ecosystem-based management principles and, where appropriate and practicable, increase habitat protection and impose additional bycatch constraints. This section contains both quantitative and qualitative assessments of select economic and social effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

In general, the quantitative economic outcomes of this management policy appear nearly identical to those projected under FMP 1. No significant differences between the two FMP bookends are projected, at least in the variables for which changes are captured by the projection model. Most of the differences between the policies occur in variables such as product prices, harvesting and processing capacity and average costs that have not been quantified in the analysis.

4.7.9.1 Harvesting and Processing Sectors Alternative 3 Analysis

The model and analytical framework used in the analysis of the effects of FMP 3.1 on the harvesting and processing sectors are described in Section 4.1.7.

Overall Impacts of FMP 3.1 on Harvesting and Processing Sectors

Table 4.7-19 summarizes projected impacts of FMP 3.1 on harvesting and processing sectors. The numbers in the table reflect the 5-year average of outcomes projected for 2003 to 2007. As a result of a projected increase in the TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA, harvests of this species are estimated to increase by 36 percent, from 218 thousand mt to 297 thousand mt. Changes in the harvests of other groundfish species are not expected to be significant, nor are changes in total groundfish wholesale value of output, groundfish employment and groundfish payments to labor.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 1 – Catcher Vessels

<u>Groundfish Landings By Species Group</u>

A comparison of the 5-year average of outcomes projected for the 2003-2007 period in Table 4.7-19 to 2001 catcher vessel conditions reveals that under FMP 3.1 there would be few significant changes in overall retained harvests of groundfish relative to the comparative baseline. As a result of a projected increase in the

TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA, retained catches of this species are expected to increase by about 55 percent. In addition, an increase in the TAC for sablefish and rockfish (components of the A-R-S-O species group) will result in a significant increase in the retained harvests of these species. Retained harvests of pollock and flatfish are not expected to change significantly.

Ex-Vessel Value

The total ex-vessel value of groundfish landed by catcher vessels is expected to increase relative to the comparative baseline but not significantly. Increased Pacific cod harvests by the smaller trawl catcher vessels and pot catcher vessels account for much of the increase in groundfish ex-vessel value. Longline vessels are expected to benefit from the increased catches of sablefish and rockfish. These increases in catch are expected to occur despite the reduction in PSC limits for halibut, herring, crab, and salmon in the GOA and BSAI. Catcher vessel fisheries which currently close seasonally because they reach seasonal PSC limits include the Pacific cod fisheries in the GOA and BSAI and the GOA flatfish fisheries.

Employment and Payments to Labor

Total groundfish employment and payments to labor by catcher vessels are expected to increase under FMP 3.1 but not significantly.

Impacts on Excess Capacity

A conditionally significant decrease in excess capacity in the harvesting sectors is expected under this FMP relative to the comparative baseline. The significance of the decrease is conditional because it is uncertain to what extent FMP 3.1 would extend rights–based management to additional groundfish fisheries. One of the primary reasons for expanding the use of rights-based management is to prevent the build-up of excess harvesting and processing capacity or reduce excess capacity that already exists (NMFS 2001a). Excess capacity both contributes to and is the result of the race for fish, with its associated potential negative impacts on profitability, product quality, and safety. Rights-based systems, whether they allocate shares of the catch to individuals or groups, are incentive adjusting methods, in that they attempt to control capacity by creating economic incentives for owners of vessels to decrease their use of labor and capital rather than by directly regulating the level of fishing effort.

The implementation of additional individual or group-based (e.g., community or cooperative) quota systems that end the race for fish and allow transfer of quota shares would be expected to lead to some consolidation of quota to fewer vessels. The degree of consolidation will vary depending on the level of excess capacity, economies of scale and scope in harvesting, and rules that restrict transfer and accumulation of quota shares (NMFS 2001a). Similar consolidation could occur with expanded use of cooperatives or community quota programs. Some excess capacity (in the sense of an ability of vessels and processors to catch and harvest a TAC in less time than a maximum season length would allow) can be expected to persist regardless of what type of additional rights-based measures are put in place. This is generally the case for a number of reasons: it is often not economically efficient to operate at maximum possible production levels; there are typically certain times of the year when it is more efficient and profitable to harvest and process fish; and alternative uses for fishing and processing capital are limited (NMFS 2001a).

Average Costs

A conditionally significant decrease in average costs is expected under this FMP relative to the comparative baseline. The significance of the decrease in average costs is conditional because it is uncertain to what extent FMP 3.1 would extend rights–based management to additional groundfish fisheries. Increased rationalization of the fisheries would be expected to reduce the costs of harvesting. Individual vessels will have the opportunity to select the least cost combination of fishing inputs. At the industry level, costs will fall because production is expected to shift over time toward the most cost effective harvesting operations. Fixed costs will be reduced by consolidating harvesting operations and retiring or selling off vessels. The cost savings will depend both on the constraints put on the transfer and consolidation of harvesting rights and on the level of excess capacity prior to implementation of remedial measures.

The measures under FMP 3.1 include potential increases in time and area closures to protect the Steller sea lion. These time and area closures could result in increased operating costs and/or reduced harvest levels, and higher costs could offset some of the savings made through rationalization. In addition, a proposal to implement major changes in the time and area provisions of the existing Steller sea lion protection measures might require additional consultation under Section 7 of the ESA. These consultations could result in measures that further restrict fishing operations. Alternatively, improving the data on the interaction of Steller sea lions and fisheries may allow for relaxation of some of Steller sea lion protection measures and result in positive economic benefits for fishery participants.

Fishing Vessel Safety

A conditionally significant increase in fishing vessel safety is expected under this FMP relative to the comparative baseline. The significance of the increase in fishing vessel safety is conditional because it is uncertain to what extent FMP 3.1 would extend rights–based management to additional groundfish fisheries. Rights-based systems of any kind are expected to improve safety by reducing the pressure to fish under dangerous conditions (NMFS 2001a). The race for fish creates incentives to fish farther from shore or in areas and seasons with more hazardous weather conditions and requires crew members to work for long stretches with little rest or sleep. Rights-based systems should slow down the fishing and reduce the financial penalty incurred by opting to stop fishing under unsafe conditions. The most important benefit of improved safety will be a decrease in fishery related injuries and loss of life. Other benefits include savings from not having to replace lost vessels and gear. Finally, significant improvements in safety, if they occur, should result in decreased insurance costs for industry (NMFS 2001a).

At the same time, it is important to recognize that rationalized fisheries do not necessarily guarantee improvements in safety for fishermen. Under an IFQ program, for example, market opportunities or biological conditions (e.g., spawning aggregations) may still encourage fishermen to fish at times or in places that are unsafe.

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 on Catcher Vessels

This section will assess the potential for the direct/indirect effects (Table 4.5-121) to interact with persistent past effects and other reasonably foreseeable future events, resulting in a cumulative effect (Table 4.7-20). The persistent past effects on catcher vessels are presented in detail in Section 3.9 (Table 3.9-126) and the

predicted direct/indirect effects are described above. Representative indicators for direct/indirect effects include groundfish landings by species group, groundfish ex-vessel value, employment, payments to labor, excess capacity, average costs, and fishing vessel safety. For a summary of the direct/indirect and cumulative ratings see Table 4.7-20.

Groundfish Landings By Species Group

- **Internal Effects.** An insignificant change in retained harvest of groundfish relative to the comparative baseline is projected under FMP 3.1 with the exception of Pacific cod, sablefish and rockfish which are likely to increase significantly.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the 1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1 under FMP 1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Given the current downward trends in the commercial salmon and crab fisheries, catcher vessels that rely on a mix of groundfish, salmon and crab may experience a reduction in harvest levels. However, this cumulative effect may not result in significant changes in groundfish landings under FMP 3.1. An increase in TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA is expected (54 percent), as well as for sablefish and rockfish. Harvests of pollock and flatfish are not expected to change significantly. Overall, the reductions in other fisheries, in combination with some increases in certain groundfish landings by species group, are expected to result in insignificant cumulative effects under FMP 3.1. Other economic development activities and other sources of municipal and state revenue are not expected to contribute to cumulative effects on groundfish landings by species group. While climate change may result in potential increases or decreases in fish populations or diversity as explained in more detail in Section 4.5.10, these changes are not expected to have significant cumulative effects on groundfish landings by species group.

Ex-Vessel Value

- **Internal Effects.** The total ex-vessel value of groundfish landed by catcher vessels is not expected to increase significantly under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the

1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Changes in revenue streams that affect the ability of communities to provide municipal services, fund capital projects, borrow money, and retire or service debt have the greatest potential for cumulative effects on landing tax revenues from non-groundfish fisheries (such as salmon, crab, and halibut). During recent years, state municipal revenue sharing, power cost equalization, and contribution to education programs have been decreasing. Marginal increases in ex-vessel value (11 percent) that are predicted for FMP 3.1 may mitigate some of the declines in other fisheries. For these reasons, insignificant cumulative effects on ex-vessel value are expected to result from FMP 3.1.

Employment and Payments to Labor

- **Internal Effects.** Changes in ex-vessel value relative to the baseline under FMP 3.1 are insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the 1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The current reductions in the salmon and crab fisheries, and the fact that many fishermen rely on participation in multiple fisheries may elevate the importance of participation in the groundfish fisheries. The increase, although slight, in groundfish employment (10 percent) under FMP 3.1, may mitigate some of the reductions in other fisheries. Similarly, payments to labor are also projected to increase slightly (11 percent) under FMP 3.1. Therefore, cumulative effects on employment and payments to labor are expected to be insignificant beneficial under FMP 3.1.

Impacts on Excess Capacity

- **Internal Effects.** Changes in excess capacity are likely to be conditionally significant beneficial under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the 1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the extent to which rights-based management would be implemented in groundfish fisheries is uncertain. Should rights-based management extend to many of the groundfish fisheries, excess capacity would be reduced in that particular fishery. Excess capacity currently exists in other fisheries to a certain extent as well and may continue to exist unless management measures are taken to reduce it. Assuming that rights-based management is implemented to additional groundfish fisheries, a conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effect is likely for excess capacity under this FMP. (For details see the Overcapacity Paper in Appendix F-8).

Average Costs

- **Internal Effects.** Conditionally significant beneficial effects are expected to occur for average costs under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the 1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Average costs in the groundfish fisheries are often associated or shared with other fisheries. Fixed costs are somewhat independent of the fisheries in that loan payments and general office and accounting expenses remain at a certain amount while ex-vessel value and product value are variable. Area closures also affect average costs through increases or decreases in transit time to fishing areas. Increases in closure areas, increase costs whereas decreases in closures usually decrease costs. Depending on area closures or the fixed or variable costs in other fisheries, when considered in combination with average costs in the groundfish fishery, cumulative effects may

result. Should costs in other fisheries increase or decrease, vessels that are dependent on multiple fisheries are often sensitive to these changes. The extent to which rights-based management and community cooperatives would be implemented is uncertain. Should these programs be implemented average costs would be reduced. Overall, conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effects are projected for average costs under FMP 3.1.

Fishing Vessel Safety

- **Internal Effects.** Conditionally significant beneficial effects are predicted under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the 1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Vessel safety is primarily a function of the race for fish, and of distance to fishing areas and sea conditions relative to vessel size. Under FMP 3.1, vessel safety could improve due to the end of the race for fish and less pressure to fish under dangerous conditions. Closures implemented through other fisheries may affect vessel safety in the groundfish fisheries though these closures are not expected to result in a significant cumulative effect on vessel safety. Thus, a conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effect is projected for FMP 3.1 as a result of rights-based management that could be implemented.

Direct/Indirect Effects – FMP 3.2

Table 4.7-21 summarizes projected impacts of FMP 3.2 on harvesting and processing sectors. The numbers in the table reflect the 5-year average of outcomes projected for 2003 to 2007. As a result of a projected increase in the TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA, harvests of this species are estimated to increase by 30 percent, from 218 thousand mt to 284 thousand mt. Changes in the harvests of other groundfish species are not expected to be significant, nor are changes in total groundfish wholesale value of output, groundfish employment and groundfish payments to labor.

Groundfish Landings By Species Group

A comparison of the 5-year average of outcomes projected for the 2003-2007 period in Table 4.7-21 to 2001 catcher vessel conditions reveals that under FMP 3.2 there would be a number of significant changes in overall retained harvests of groundfish relative to the comparative baseline. As a result of a projected increase in the TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA, retained catches of this species are expected to increase

by about 48 percent. The implementation of a more conservative TAC for sablefish and rockfish (components of the A-R-S-O species group) will result in a significant reduction in the retained harvests of these species. Retained harvests of pollock and flatfish are not expected to change significantly.

Reducing PSC limits for herring, crab, halibut and salmon in the BSAI could impact the temporal nature of many fisheries. Fisheries which currently close seasonally because they exceed seasonal PSC limits could have even shorter seasons and possibly harvest less of the TAC if PSC limits are reduced. However, other measures implemented under FMP 3.2 such as bycatch reduction incentive programs and increased rationalization may lead to a reduction in prohibited species bycatch rates and thereby lessen the constraints of PSC limits on groundfish fisheries, regardless of whether or not the limits are reduced.

Ex-Vessel Value

The ex-vessel value of groundfish landed by catcher vessels is expected to increase relative to the comparative baseline but not significantly. Increased Pacific cod harvests by the smaller trawl catcher vessels and pot catcher vessels account for much of the increase in groundfish ex-vessel value. Longline vessels are expected to experience a significant reduction in ex-vessel value due to the decrease in catches of rockfish and sablefish.

Employment and Payments to Labor

Total groundfish employment and payments to labor by catcher vessels are expected to decrease under FMP 3.2 but not significantly. Longline vessels account for most of the decrease in employment and payments to labor.

Impacts on Excess Capacity

The comprehensive rationalization program that would be implemented under FMP 3.2 is expected to result in a significant decrease in excess capacity in the harvesting and processing sectors relative to the comparative baseline. One of the primary reasons for expanding the use of rights-based management is to prevent the build-up of excess harvesting and processing capacity or reduce excess capacity that already exists (NMFS 2001a). Excess capacity both contributes to and is the result of the race for fish, with its associated potential negative impacts on profitability, product quality, and safety. Rights-based systems, whether they allocate shares of the catch to individuals or groups, are incentive adjusting methods, in that they attempt to control capacity by creating economic incentives for owners of vessels to decrease their use of labor and capital rather than by directly regulating the level of fishing effort.

The implementation of additional IFQ programs that end the race for fish and allow transfer of quota shares would be expected to lead to some consolidation of quota to fewer vessels. The degree of consolidation will vary depending on the level of excess capacity, economies of scale and scope in harvesting, and rules that restrict transfer and accumulation of quota shares (NMFS 2001a). Similar consolidation could occur with expanded use of cooperatives or community quota programs. Some excess capacity (in the sense of an ability of vessels and processors to catch and harvest the TAC in less time than a maximum season length would allow) can be expected to persist regardless of what type of additional rights-based measures are put in place. This is generally the case for a number of reasons: it is often not economically efficient to operate at

maximum possible production levels; there are typically certain times of the year when it is more efficient and profitable to harvest and process fish; and alternative uses for fishing and processing capital are limited (NMFS 2001a).

Average Costs

Both a significant increase and decrease in average costs could occur under FMP 3.2 relative to the comparative baseline. Increased spatial/temporal closures as well as restrictions on bottom trawling for pollock are likely to increase average costs, whereas the comprehensive rationalization program is likely to reduce costs. It is uncertain if the cost decreases would compensate for the cost increases.

The increase in buffer zones around Steller sea lion rookeries and haulouts under FMP 3.2 would likely result in vessels spending more time fishing farther from port, thereby increasing operating costs. In addition, a proposal to implement major changes in the time and area provisions of the existing Steller sea lion protection measures might require additional consultation under Section 7 of the ESA. These consultations could result in measures that further restrict fishing operations. Alternatively, improving the data on the interaction of Steller sea lions and fisheries may allow for relaxation of some of Steller sea lion protection measures and result in positive economic benefits for fishery participants.

Under FMP 3.2, spatial displacement of fishing effort due to the extensive closure areas to protect habitat could also lead to increased operating costs for vessels. The spatial displacement of fishing effort would be large for some bottom trawl fisheries. Operating costs would be expected to increase as vessels must travel further to fish, and gross revenue may decline as vessels may be required to fish in less productive areas.

It is reasonable to assume that, subject to regulatory constraints, harvesters target catch with the gear that maximizes its value either by increasing the value (quality) of the fish or by decreasing the harvesting cost or both. To the extent that the historical fishing gear was used because it has the lowest cost per unit of catch, the prohibition on bottom trawling for pollock in the GOA would result in increased cost per unit of catch for those fishing vessels that switch to pelagic trawling. Moreover, these vessels would have to purchase new gear and learn to use it. For vessels that use bottom trawl gear exclusively, the conversion necessary to fish with pelagic trawl gear would be substantial in some cases. In addition to new trawl gear, the conversion could include a more powerful engine, new gear handling equipment on deck, and new electronics.

Increased rationalization is expected to reduce the costs of harvesting. Individual vessels will have the opportunity to select the least cost combination of fishing inputs. At the industry level, costs will fall because production is expected to shift over time toward the most cost effective harvesting operations. Fixed costs will be reduced by consolidating harvesting operations and retiring or selling off vessels. The cost savings will depend both on the constraints put on the transfer and consolidation of harvesting rights and on the level of excess capacity prior to implementation of remedial measures.

Fishing Vessel Safety

Both a significant improvement or reduction in fishing vessel safety could occur under FMP 3.2 relative to the comparative baseline. The net effect of the various measures on fishing vessel safety is uncertain. The comprehensive rationalization program is expected to promote vessel safety by eliminating the race for fish.

On the other hand, increased spatial/temporal closures will limit the areas and seasons available to fish, and are likely to force vessels to operate farther from shore and in less than optimal weather conditions.

The implementation of rights-based systems under this FMP is expected to improve safety by reducing the pressure to fish under dangerous conditions (NMFS 2001a). The race for fish creates incentives to fish in areas and seasons with more hazardous weather and sea conditions and requires crew members to work for long stretches with little rest or sleep. Rights-based systems should slow down the fishing and reduce the financial penalty incurred by opting to stop fishing under unsafe conditions. The most important benefit of improved safety will be a decrease in fishery related injuries and loss of life. Other benefits include savings from not having to replace lost vessels and gear. Finally, significant improvements in safety, if they occur, should result in decreased insurance costs for industry (NMFS 2001a). At the same time, it is important to recognize that rationalized fisheries do not necessarily guarantee improvements in safety for fishermen. Under an IFQ program, for example, market opportunities may still encourage fishermen to fish at times or in places that are unsafe.

On the other hand, the additional area closures to protect habitat that are implemented under FMP 3.2 may result in vessels fishing farther from a port. This would decrease fishing vessel safety. Smaller catcher vessels based out of the Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Kodiak communities may be especially exposed to additional risks. These effects could be mitigated somewhat if individual fishing quotas were set aside for smaller vessels to fish in certain nearshore areas.

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.2 on Catcher Vessels

This section will assess the potential for the direct/indirect effects (Table 4.5-121) to interact with persistent past effects and other reasonably foreseeable future events, resulting in a cumulative effect (Table 4.7-22). The persistent past effects on catcher vessels are presented in detail in Section 3.9. Table 3.9-126 and the predicted direct/indirect effects are described above. Representative indicators for direct/indirect effects include groundfish landings by species group, groundfish ex-vessel value, employment, payments to labor, excess capacity, average costs, and fishing vessel safety. For a summary of the direct/indirect and cumulative ratings see Table 4.7-22.

<u>Groundfish Landings By Species Group</u>

- **Internal Effects.** Insignificant cumulative effects are predicted under FMP 3.2 for most species except for Pacific cod which is expected to increase significantly.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the 1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1 under FMP 1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Although there are currently reductions in the commercial salmon and crab fisheries, the predicted increases in retained harvest of Pacific cod (48 percent) may help mitigate that effect. Reductions in harvest of the A-R-S-O complex (42 percent) are projected to be significant but could be mitigated by the large increases in Pacific cod. Changes in other economic development activities and other sources of municipal and state revenue are also expected to be mitigated by the increase in retained Pacific cod harvests. While climate change may result in potential increases or decreases in fish populations or diversity as explained in more detail in Section 4.5.10, these effects are not expected to be significant. Overall, cumulative effects are projected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2.

Ex-Vessel Value

- **Internal Effects.** The total ex-vessel value of groundfish landed by catcher vessels is not expected to increase significantly under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the 1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** While marginal changes in ex-vessel value in other fisheries may occur in the future, these changes are not expected to result in significant cumulative effects on groundfish ex-vessel value significantly. Other economic development activities and other sources of municipal and state revenue are not expected to have a cumulative effect on ex-vessel value under FMP 3.2.

Employment and Payments to Labor

- **Internal Effects.** Changes in employment and payments to labor relative to the baseline under FMP 3.2 are insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the

1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Given the current reductions in the salmon and crab fisheries, and the fact that many fishermen often participate in multiple fisheries, fewer fishermen may be able to support their participation in the groundfish fisheries as a result of these reductions. However, the opposite result may occur where more harvesters are competing for groundfish employment as a result of reductions in other fisheries. Though these changes may occur, they are not expected to result in significant cumulative effects on groundfish employment under FMP 3.2. Payments to labor in other fisheries are not expected to contribute to cumulative effects on payments to labor in the groundfish fisheries. Therefore, cumulative effects on payments to labor are insignificant.

Impacts on Excess Capacity

- **Internal Effects.** Changes in excess capacity are likely to be significantly beneficial under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the 1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Under FMP 3.2, the comprehensive rationalization program and expansion of the IFQ program would significantly reduce excess capacity. Although excess capacity would still remain in other fisheries such as salmon and crab, the program implemented under FMP 3.2 would have such a strong effect that the benefits would far outweigh the effects of overcapacity in other fisheries. (For details see the Overcapacity Paper in Appendix F-8). Significant beneficial cumulative effects on excess capacity are likely.

Average Costs

- **Internal Effects.** Significant beneficial and significant adverse effects are expected to occur for average costs under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the 1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Average costs in the groundfish fisheries are often associated or shared with other fisheries. Fixed costs are somewhat independent of the fisheries in that loan payments and general office and accounting expenses remain at a certain amount while ex-vessel value and product value are variable. As described in Section 4.7.9.1 above, area closures also affect average costs through increases or decreases in transit time to fishing areas. Additional closures included in FMP 3.2 would increase average costs by causing fishermen to travel farther to harvest fish. On the other hand, comprehensive rationalization is likely to significantly reduce average costs. Therefore, cost savings depend on the constraints put on the transfer and consolidation of harvesting rights and the level of excess capacity that might still remain in other fisheries. Significant adverse or beneficial cumulative effects could result under FMP 3.2.

Fishing Vessel Safety

- **Internal Effects.** Significant adverse or significant beneficial effects are predicted for fishing vessel safety under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The persistent past effects include foreign fisheries exploitation, over-harvesting, expansion or development of commercial services and marine infrastructure in coastal communities, development of JV fisheries leading to the development of domestic fish harvesting and processing capacity, increased global demand for seafood, the collapse of Atlantic cod in the 1990s, and the development of the Japanese surimi market contributed to increased demand for groundfish species. These effects are discussed in more detail under Groundfish Landings By Species Group at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Vessel safety is primarily a function of the race for fish, and of distance to fishing areas and sea conditions relative to vessel size. Under FMP 3.2, vessel safety could improve due to the end of the race for fish and rationalization. However, additional closures implemented through FMP 3.2 plus any closures implemented through other fisheries may negatively affect vessel safety causing vessels to travel farther and in potentially dangerous weather conditions. Thus,

significant beneficial or adverse cumulative effects are possible under this FMP depending on these variables.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – Catcher Processors

Groundfish Landings By Species Group

Comparison of the 5-year average of outcomes projected for the 2003-2007 period in Table 4.7-23 to 2001 catcher processor conditions reveals that under FMP 3.1 there would be few significant changes in overall groundfish catches relative to the comparative baseline. As a result of a projected increase in the TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA, catches of this species are expected to increase by about 30 percent. Catches of pollock, flatfish, and A-R-S-O species are not expected to change significantly.

Groundfish Gross Product Value

The overall wholesale product value of groundfish outputs of catcher processors is expected to increase relative to the comparative baseline but not significantly. Increased Pacific cod harvests by head-and-gut trawl catcher processors, pot catcher processors and longline catcher processors account for much of the increase in product value. The harvest of Pacific cod by surimi trawl catcher processors and fillet trawl catcher processors is limited by AFA sideboard measures that restrict the participation of AFA-eligible vessels in other groundfish fisheries to some level of historic participation.

Employment and Payments to Labor

Total groundfish employment and payments to labor by catcher processors are expected to increase under FMP 3.1 but not significantly.

Product Quality and Product Utilization Rate

A conditionally significant increase in product quality and product utilization rates is expected under this FMP relative to the comparative baseline. The significance of the increase in product quality and utilization is conditional because it is uncertain to what extent FMP 3.1 would extend rights–based management to additional groundfish fisheries. The race for fish creates incentives to maximize profits per unit of fishing time rather than per unit of fish. Consequently, it may induce wasteful practices or reduce the incentives to increase recovery rates if those increases are costly either in out-of-pocket costs or opportunity costs of time. Even when increased or full utilization is profitable in terms of the value and costs of product, there may be an implicit cost due to storage space limitations that will force more frequent unloading.

For the most part, rights-based systems should give individuals and groups the incentive to get the maximum value out of each unit of catch. Consequently, product quality and utilization rates are expected to increase under this FMP bookend should rights-based management be extended to additional fisheries. Some increases in value can be expected as a result of the improved quality that can be achieved by more careful harvesting and handling practices (in a race for fish these time-consuming practices may be neglected because the opportunity costs are too high). For example, vessels may choose to make shorter tows to reduce the crushing of fish in the codend or may spend more time searching for larger, more valuable fish. The value of

production will also increase because processors have the time and incentive to make products of higher value and to retain fish they had previously discarded . For example, in rationalized fisheries head-and-gut trawl catcher processors may be more likely to retain male rock sole and small yellowfin sole because retention of those fish would no longer put vessels at a competitive disadvantage compared to vessels that discard.

Excess Capacity

As with catcher vessels, a conditionally significant decrease in excess capacity in the harvesting and processing sectors is expected under this FMP relative to the comparative baseline. The decrease in excess capacity depends on the extent to which FMP 3.1 extends rights–based management to additional groundfish fisheries.

Average Costs

As with catcher vessels, a conditionally significant decrease in average costs is expected under this FMP relative to the comparative baseline. The decrease in average costs depends on the extent to which FMP 3.1 extends rights–based management to additional groundfish fisheries.

Fishing Vessel Safety

As with catcher vessels, a conditionally significant increase in fishing vessel safety is expected under this FMP relative to the comparative baseline. The increase in fishing vessel safety depends on the extent to which FMP 3.1 extends rights–based management to additional groundfish fisheries.

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 on Catcher Processors

This section will assess the potential for the direct/indirect effects (Table 4.5-123) to interact with persistent past effects and other reasonably foreseeable future events, resulting in a cumulative effect (Table 4.7-23) The persistent past effects on catcher vessels are presented in detail in Section 3.9 (Table 3.9-126) and the predicted direct/indirect effects are described above. Representative indicators for direct/indirect effects include groundfish landings by species group, groundfish gross product value, employment, payments to labor, excess capacity, product quality, product utilization rate, average costs, and fishing vessel safety.

Groundfish Landings By Species Group

- **Internal Effects.** Overall, insignificant effects are expected for retained harvests of groundfish species except for Pacific cod which is expected to result in significant increases (30 percent).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue and are described in detail in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Given the current downward trends in the commercial salmon and crab fisheries, catcher vessels that rely on a mix of groundfish, salmon and crab may experience a reduction in harvest levels. However, this cumulative effect will likely not result in significant changes in groundfish landings under FMP 3.1. An increase in TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA is expected (30 percent). Overall, reductions in other fisheries, in combination with some increases in certain groundfish landings by species group, are expected to result in insignificant cumulative effects under FMP 3.1. Other economic development activities and other sources of municipal and state revenue are not expected to contribute to cumulative effects on groundfish landings by species group. While climate change may result in potential increases or decreases in fish populations or diversity as explained in more detail in Section 4.5.10, these changes are not expected to have significant cumulative effects on groundfish landings by species group.

Groundfish Gross Product Value

- **Internal Effects.** The gross product value is not expected to result in significant changes from the baseline.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Changes in revenue streams that affect the ability of communities to provide municipal services, fund capital projects, borrow money, and retire or service debt have the greatest potential for cumulative effects on landing tax revenues from groundfish and non-groundfish fisheries (such as salmon, crab, and halibut). During recent years, state municipal revenue sharing, power cost equalization, and contribution to education programs have been decreasing. Marginal increases in gross product value (8 percent) that are predicted for FMP 3.1 may mitigate some of the current declines in other fisheries. For these reasons, insignificant cumulative effects on gross product value are expected to result from FMP 3.1.

Employment and Payments to Labor

- **Internal Effects.** Insignificant changes in employment and payments to labor are predicted for catcher processors under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The current reductions in the salmon and crab fisheries, and the fact that many fishermen rely on participation in multiple fisheries may elevate the importance of participation in the groundfish fisheries. The increase, although slight, in groundfish employment (8 percent) under FMP 3.1, is likely to mitigate some of the reductions in other fisheries. Similarly, payments to labor are also projected to increase slightly (8 percent) under FMP 3.1 thereby mitigating some of the reductions in other fisheries. in other fisheries are not expected to contribute to cumulative effects on payments to labor in the groundfish fisheries. Therefore, cumulative effects on employment and payments to labor are expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.1.

Product Quality and Product Utilization Rate

- **Internal Effects.** Conditionally significant beneficial effects in product quality and product utilization rates are expected under FMP 3.1 relative to the baseline.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed under the Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Advances in technology have improved product quality and utilization for various fisheries throughout the world. The end of the race for fish has also made significant differences in product quality and utilization, however, any continuation of this harvest strategy in fisheries may hinder some of these improvements. Overall, increases in product quality and utilization are likely in the long term given the trend towards improved fishing and preservation techniques. Thus, conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effects are projected under FMP 3.1.

Impacts on Excess Capacity

- **Internal Effects.** Conditionally significant beneficial effects in excess capacity are expected under FMP 3.1 relative to the baseline.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Although excess capacity still remains in other fisheries as well as the groundfish fishery, measures such as LLP and an end to the race for fish help mitigate this effect (Overcapacity Paper Appendix F-8). Assuming that these programs continue in other fisheries, as

they do in the groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1, conditionally significant cumulative effects are expected for excess capacity.

Average Costs

- **Internal Effects.** Conditionally significant beneficial effects in average costs are expected under FMP 3.1 relative to the comparative baseline.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Average costs in the groundfish fisheries are often associated or shared with other fisheries. Fixed costs are somewhat independent of the fisheries in that loan payments and general office and accounting expenses remain at a certain amount while ex-vessel value and product value are variable. Area closures also affect to average costs through increases or decreases in transit time to fishing areas. Increases in closure areas, increase costs whereas decreases in closures usually decrease costs. Depending on area closures or the fixed or variable costs in other fisheries, when considered in combination with average costs in the groundfish fishery, cumulative effects may result. Should costs in other fisheries increase or decrease, catcher processors that are dependent on multiple fisheries are often sensitive to these changes. Assuming rights-based management extends to other groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.1, average costs would be reduced. As FMP 3.1 closures do not increase significantly from the baseline condition, cumulative effects on average costs in the groundfish fisheries are expected to be conditionally significant beneficial.

Fishing Vessel Safety

- **Internal Effects.** Conditionally significant beneficial effects for fishing vessel safety are expected under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Vessel safety is primarily a function of the race for fish, distance to fishing areas and sea conditions relative to vessel size. Additional closures that may result from other fisheries management measures may increase the risk to fishermen, however, these effects are not expected to be significant under FMP 3.1. The extent to which rights-based management is implemented under FMP 3.1 will affect vessel safety. As there are no predicted increases in area

closures under FMP 3.1, and assuming rights-based management is extended to other groundfish fisheries, cumulative effects on vessel safety are conditionally significant beneficial compared to the baseline condition.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – Catcher Processors

Groundfish Landings By Species Group

A comparison of the 5-year average of outcomes projected for the 2003-2007 period in Table 4.7-21 to 2001 catcher processor conditions reveals that under FMP 3.2 there would be few significant changes in overall groundfish catches relative to the comparative baseline. As a result of a projected increase in the TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA, catches of this species are expected to increase by about 24 percent. The implementation of a more conservative TAC for sablefish and rockfish (components of the A-R-S-O species group) will result in a significant reduction in the retained harvests of these species. Retained harvests of pollock and flatfish are not expected to change significantly.

Groundfish Gross Product Value

The overall wholesale product value of groundfish outputs of catcher processors is expected to increase relative to the comparative baseline but not significantly. Increased Pacific cod harvests by head-and-gut trawl catcher processors, pot catcher processors and longline catcher processors account for much of the increase in product value. The harvest of Pacific cod by surimi trawl catcher processors and fillet trawl catcher processors is limited by AFA sideboard measures that restrict the participation of AFA-eligible vessels in other groundfish fisheries to some level of historic participation.

Employment and Payments to Labor

Total groundfish employment and payments to labor by catcher processors are expected to increase under FMP 3.1 but not significantly.

Product Quality and Product Utilization Rate

Both a significant improvement or reduction in product quality and utilization rates could occur under FMP 3.2 relative to the comparative baseline. The net effect of the various measures on fishing vessel product quality and utilization is uncertain.

The implementation of a comprehensive rights-based management program will tend to improve product quality and utilization rates. The race for fish creates incentives to maximize profits per unit of fishing time rather than per unit of fish. Consequently, it may induce wasteful practices or reduce the incentives to increase recovery rates if those increases are costly either in out-of-pocket costs or opportunity costs of time. Even when increased or full utilization is profitable in terms of the value and costs of product, there may be an implicit cost due to storage space limitations that will force more frequent unloading. For the most part, rights-based systems should give individuals and groups the incentive to get the maximum value out of each unit of catch. Some increases in value can be expected as a result of the improved quality that can be achieved by more careful harvesting and handling practices (in a race for fish these time-consuming practices

may be neglected because the opportunity costs are too high). For example, vessels may choose to make shorter tows to reduce the crushing of fish in the codend or may spend more time searching for larger, more valuable fish. The value of production will also increase because processors have the time and incentive to make products of higher value, where previously they had focused on products that could be produced quickly or with lower quality fish. For instance, we might expect to see more fillet production in place of round or headed and gutted product.

On the other hand, the additional area closures that are implemented under FMP 3.2 may contribute to lower product quality. However, this effect is not likely to offset the gains from rationalization. It is reasonable to assume that, subject to regulatory constraints, harvesters target catch in areas that maximizes its value either by increasing the quality of the fish or by decreasing the harvesting cost or both. Consequently, a measure that prohibits vessels from using historical fishing grounds may result in a decline in product quality (e.g., fish may be smaller or a less uniform size).

Excess Capacity

As with catcher vessels, the comprehensive rationalization program that would be implemented under FMP 3.2 is expected to result in a significant decrease in excess capacity in the harvesting and processing sectors relative to the comparative baseline. Because the number of catcher processors that are not AFA-eligible outnumber the vessels that are AFA-eligible, the reduction in excess capacity resulting from rationalization should be significant.

Average Costs

The net effect of the FMP is unknown with regard to average costs. As with catcher vessels, the various measures under FMP 3.2 are likely to both significantly increase and decrease costs relative to the comparative baseline. Increased spatial/temporal closures as well as restrictions on bottom trawling for pollock are likely to increase average costs, whereas the comprehensive rationalization program is likely to reduce costs. Unlike catcher vessels, catcher processors are not linked to inshore processing facilities and therefore are more likely to be able to adapt to area closures.

Fishing Vessel Safety

As with catcher vessels, both a significant improvement or reduction in fishing vessel safety could occur under FMP 3.2 relative to the comparative baseline. The net effect of the various measures on fishing vessel safety is uncertain. The comprehensive rationalization program is expected to promote vessel safety by eliminating the race for fish. On the other hand, increased spatial/temporal closures will limit the areas and seasons available to fish, and are likely to force vessels to operate farther from shore and in less than optimal weather conditions.

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.2 on Catcher Processors

This section will assess the potential for the direct/indirect effects (Table 4.5-123) to interact with persistent past effects and other reasonably foreseeable future events, resulting in a cumulative effect (Table 4.7-24). The persistent past effects on catcher vessels are presented in detail in Section 3.9 (Table 3.9-126) and the

predicted direct/indirect effects are described above. Representative indicators for direct/indirect effects include groundfish landings by species group, groundfish gross product value, employment, payments to labor, excess capacity, product quality, product utilization rate, average costs, and fishing vessel safety.

Groundfish Landings By Species Group

- **Internal Effects.** Overall, insignificant changes in groundfish harvests are expected under FMP 3.2, however increases in Pacific cod, rockfish and sablefish are predicted for this FMP.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue and are described in detail in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** As stated under FMP 3.1, the current downward trends in the commercial salmon and crab fisheries, are negatively affecting catcher processors that rely on a mix of fisheries harvests. However, this cumulative effect may not result in significant changes in groundfish landings under FMP 3.1. An increase in TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA is expected (24 percent). Harvests of pollock and flatfish are not expected to change significantly. Overall, the reductions in other fisheries, in combination with some increases in certain groundfish landings by species group, are expected to result in insignificant cumulative effects under FMP 3.2. While climate change may result in potential increases or decreases in fish populations or diversity as explained in more detail in Section 4.5.10, these effects are not expected to result in significant changes under this FMP. Other economic development activities and other sources of municipal and state revenue are not expected to contribute to cumulative effects on groundfish landings by species group.

Groundfish Gross Product Value

- **Internal Effects.** The gross product value is not expected to result in significant changes from the baseline.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** As described under FMP 3.1, insignificant cumulative effects on ex-vessel value are expected to result from FMP 3.2.

Employment and Payments to Labor

- **Internal Effects.** Insignificant changes in employment and payments to labor are predicted for catcher processors under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Total employment and payments to labor are expected to increase under FMP 3.2. As with catcher vessels, reductions in the salmon and crab fisheries, and the reliance many fishermen have on participation in multiple fisheries may elevate the importance of participation in the groundfish fisheries. The increase, although slight, in groundfish employment (7 percent) under FMP 3.2, may mitigate some of the reductions in other fisheries. Similarly, payments to labor are also projected to increase slightly (7 percent) under FMP 3.1. Catcher processors that participate in the halibut fishery may be less sensitive to reductions in salmon and crab. Therefore, cumulative effects on employment and payments to labor are expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2.

Product Quality and Product Utilization Rate

- **Internal Effects.** A significant beneficial or adverse effect on product quality and product utilization rates are possible under FMP 3.2, however it is difficult to predict.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed under Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Advances in technology have improved product quality and utilization for various fisheries throughout the world. The end of the race for fish has also made significant differences in product quality and utilization, however, the additional closures under this FMP may make it more difficult to preserve the quality achieved through better handling. The increase in rights-based management implemented under FMP 3.2 will provide incentives for catcher processors to get the maximum value per unit of fish but they may have to travel farther to catch them. Overall, significant beneficial or adverse cumulative effects are possible for product quality and utilization under FMP 3.2.

Impacts on Excess Capacity

- **Internal Effects.** A significant beneficial effect in excess capacity is expected under FMP 3.2 relative to the baseline. Excess capacity is predicted to decrease significantly.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** As with FMP 3.1, comprehensive rationalization in the groundfish fishery will help reduce excess capacity. Although excess capacity still remains in other fisheries as well as the groundfish fishery, measures such as LLP and an end to the race for fish help mitigate this effect (Overcapacity Paper Appendix F-8). Assuming that these programs continue in other fisheries, as well as being expanded in the groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.2, significant beneficial cumulative effects are expected for excess capacity.

Average Costs

- **Internal Effects.** Various measures under FMP 3.2 are likely to both increase and decrease average costs. The net effect of FMP 3.2 on average costs are unknown. More details on these effects are located in the direct/indirect section above.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** As described in more detail under FMP 3.1, average costs in the groundfish fisheries are often associated or shared with other fisheries and include both fixed costs and variable costs. Area closures also affect to average costs through increases or decreases in transit time to fishing areas. Since catcher processors are more adaptable to area closures because they are not tied to inshore processors, the effects of these on average costs are not significant. The effects of comprehensive rationalization under this FMP are likely to reduce costs, although this assumes that fish taxes do not indirectly increase average costs. Significant beneficial or adverse cumulative effects are possible under FMP 3.2.

Fishing Vessel Safety

- **Internal Effects.** Significant beneficial and adverse effects for fishing vessel safety are possible under FMP 3.2. The net effect of this FMP on vessel safety is uncertain. Details on the direct/indirect effects are located at the beginning of this section.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Vessel safety is primarily a function of the race for fish, distance to fishing areas and sea conditions relative to vessel size. Additional closures that may result from other fisheries management measures may increase the risk to fishermen. Although the end to the race for fish will have significant benefits for vessel safety under this FMP, the increase in closures may diminish this effect. Therefore, significant beneficial or adverse cumulative effects are possible under FMP 3.2.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 – Inshore Processors and Motherships

Groundfish Landings By Species Group

A comparison of the 5-year average of outcomes projected for the 2003-2007 period in Table 4.7-19 to 2001 inshore processor and mothership conditions reveals that under FMP 3.1 there would be few significant changes in overall groundfish catches relative to the comparative baseline. As a result of a projected increase in the TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA, catches of this species are expected to increase by about 50 percent. In addition, an increase in the TAC for sablefish and rockfish (components of the A-R-S-O species group) will result in a significant increase in the harvests of these species. Harvests of pollock and flatfish are not expected to change significantly.

Groundfish Gross Product Value

The wholesale product value of groundfish processed by inshore processors and motherships is expected to increase relative to the comparative baseline but not significantly. Increased deliveries of Pacific cod to Bering Sea pollock shore plants, Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands shore plants, Kodiak shore plants, and floating inshore processors account for much of the increase in groundfish product value. southeast Alaska shore plants and southcentral Alaska shore plants are expected to benefit from the increased catches of sablefish and rockfish.

Employment and Payments to Labor

Total groundfish employment and payments to labor by inshore processors and motherships are expected to increase under FMP 3.1 but not significantly.

Product Quality and Product Utilization Rate

As with catcher processors, a conditionally significant increase in product quality and product utilization rates is expected under this FMP relative to the comparative baseline. The significance of the increase in product quality and utilization is conditional because it is uncertain to what extent FMP 3.1 would extend rights–based management to additional groundfish fisheries. With additional fisheries operating under rights–based management rather than the race for fish, inshore processors will likely be able to slow their overall throughput and focus on obtaining the highest value per fish rather than the most fish per unit of time.

Excess Capacity

A conditionally significant decrease in excess capacity in the harvesting and processing sectors is expected under this FMP relative to the comparative baseline. The decrease in excess capacity depends on the extent to which FMP 3.1 extends rights–based management to additional groundfish fisheries. In contrast to the harvesting sector, however, rights-based management measures can increase the excess capacity of inshore processors in the short run. For example, when the IFQ program was established for the sablefish and halibut longline fisheries additional fresh-market processors and buyers entered the fisheries. In addition, existing processors that had increased capacity to cope with the fish gluts that occurred under race for fish found that they had more capacity than was necessary under the slower-paced IFQ fisheries. In contrast, in the BSAI pollock fishery under the American Fisheries Act, processing capacity increases were specifically limited by restricting entry into the pollock fishery and sideboard restrictions imposed on AFA catcher vessels. In the long-run, however, excess processing capacity is expected to significantly diminish in rationalized fisheries.

Average Costs

As with catcher vessels, a conditionally significant decrease in average costs is expected under this FMP relative to the comparative baseline. The decrease in average costs depends on the extent to which FMP 3.1 extends rights–based management to additional groundfish fisheries.

Increased rationalization is expected to reduce the costs of processing. Individual processing facilities will have the opportunity to select the least cost combination of processing inputs. At the industry level, costs will fall because production is expected to shift over time toward the most cost effective processing operations. Fixed costs will be reduced by consolidating processing operations and retiring or selling off processing equipment. The cost savings will depend both on the constraints put on the transfer and consolidation of harvesting and processing rights and on the level of excess capacity prior to implementation of remedial measures.

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 on Inshore Processors and Motherships

This section will assess the potential for the direct/indirect effects (Table 4.5-125) to interact with persistent past effects and other reasonably foreseeable future events, resulting in a cumulative effect (Table 4.7-25). The persistent past effects on catcher vessels are presented in detail in Section 3.9 (Table 3.9-126) and the predicted direct/indirect effects are described above. Representative indicators for direct/indirect effects

include groundfish landings by species group, groundfish gross product value, employment, payments to labor, excess capacity, product quality, product utilization rate, average costs, and fishing vessel safety.

Groundfish Landings By Species Group

- **Internal Effects.** Overall, retained harvests of groundfish species are expected to be insignificant except for Pacific cod which are expected to have significant effects.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue and are described in detail in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Inshore plants and motherships that rely on a mix of groundfish, salmon and crab may experience a reduction in harvest levels. Those that also process halibut may be less sensitive to these reductions in other fisheries. The combination of increases in halibut, reductions and salmon and crab and relatively stable projections (except for significant increases in Pacific cod) for groundfish, insignificant cumulative effects may result under FMP 3.1. Other economic development activities and other sources of municipal and state revenue are not expected to contribute to cumulative effects on groundfish landings by species group. While climate change may result in potential increases or decreases in fish populations or diversity as explained in more detail in Section 4.5.10, these changes are not expected to result in insignificant cumulative effects on groundfish landings by species group.

Groundfish Gross Product Value

- **Internal Effects.** The gross product value is expected to increase but not significantly from the baseline.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Changes in revenue streams that affect the ability of communities to provide municipal services, fund capital projects, borrow money, and retire or service debt have the greatest potential for cumulative effects on landing tax revenues from groundfish and non-groundfish fisheries (such as salmon, crab, and halibut). During recent years, state municipal revenue sharing, power cost equalization, and contribution to education programs have been decreasing. Marginal increases in gross product value (10 percent) that are predicted for FMP 3.1 may mitigate some of

the declines in other fisheries. For these reasons, insignificant cumulative effects on ex-vessel value are expected to result from FMP 3.1.

Employment and Payments to Labor

- **Internal Effects.** Employment and payments to labor are expected to increase but not significantly under FMP 3.1.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Processors that rely on salmon and crab may continue to experience reductions in employment and payments to labor. Groundfish projections under FMP 3.1 are not significant (10 percent) but may mitigate some of the reductions due to salmon and crab. Processors may also experience increases if they process halibut and groundfish due to recent increases in the halibut fishery. The combination of reductions and increases in these multiple fisheries are likely to result in insignificant cumulative effects on employment and payments to labor are expected under FMP 3.1.

Product Quality and Product Utilization Rate

- **Internal Effects.** A conditionally significant increase in product quality and utilization rate are expected under FMP 3.1 relative to the baseline.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** As with catcher processors, advances in technology have improved product quality and utilization for various fisheries throughout the world. The end of the race for fish has also made significant differences in product quality and utilization, however, any continuation of this harvest strategy in fisheries may hinder some of these improvements. Overall, increases in product quality and utilization are likely in the long term given the trend towards improved fishing and preservation techniques. Thus, conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effects are projected under FMP 3.1.

Impacts on Excess Capacity

- **Internal Effects.** A conditionally significant beneficial effect in excess capacity are expected under FMP 3.1 relative to the baseline. Capacity is expected to decrease.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Although excess capacity still remains in other fisheries as well as the groundfish fishery, measures such as LLP and an end to the race for fish help mitigate this effect (Overcapacity Paper Appendix F-8). Should rights-based management extend to additional groundfish fisheries, excess capacity would be further reduced. However, rights-based management is optional under FMP 3.1, therefore a conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effect is expected to occur for excess capacity under this FMP, particularly if other fisheries do not change their licensing programs.

Average Costs

- **Internal Effects.** A conditionally significant beneficial effect in average costs are expected under FMP 3.1 relative to the comparative baseline. Average costs are expected to decrease.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** As described under catcher vessels and catcher processors, average costs in the groundfish fisheries are often associated or shared with other fisheries and include both fixed and variable costs. Should costs or closure areas in other fisheries increase or decrease, vessels that are dependent on multiple fisheries are often sensitive to these changes. As FMP 3.1 closures do change significantly from the baseline condition, but rights-based management may occur, a conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effect on average costs in the groundfish fisheries are expected.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2 – Inshore Processors and Motherships

Groundfish Landings By Species Group

A comparison of the 5-year average of outcomes projected for the 2003-2007 period in Table 4.7-21 to 2001 inshore processor and mothership conditions reveals that under FMP 3.2 there would be a number of

significant changes in overall harvests of groundfish relative to the comparative baseline. As a result of a projected increase in the TAC for Pacific cod in the BSAI and GOA, catches of this species are expected to increase by about 43 percent. The implementation of a more conservative TAC for sablefish and rockfish (components of the A-R-S-O species group) will result in a significant reduction in the harvests of these species. Harvests of pollock and flatfish are not expected to change significantly.

Groundfish Gross Product Value

The overall wholesale product value of groundfish processed by inshore processors and motherships is expected to increase relative to the comparative baseline but not significantly. Increased deliveries of Pacific cod to Bering Sea pollock shore plants, Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands shore plants, Kodiak shore plants, and floating inshore processors account for much of the increase in groundfish product value. Decreased deliveries of rockfish and sablefish will have a significant negative impact on the product value of southeast Alaska shore plants and southcentral Alaska shore plants. The product value of, Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands shore plants and Kodiak shore plants will also be adversely affected by this decrease but less so.

Employment and Payments to Labor

Total groundfish employment and payments to labor by inshore processors and motherships are expected to increase under FMP 3.2 but not significantly.

Product Quality and Product Utilization Rate

As with catcher processors, both a significant improvement or reduction in product quality and utilization rates could occur under FMP 3.2 relative to the comparative baseline. The net effect of the various measures on product quality and utilization is uncertain. The implementation of a comprehensive rights-based management program will tend to improve product quality and utilization rates. However, a large portion of the product currently produced by inshore processors and motherships is already produced in rationalized fisheries (e.g., sablefish longline fishery and BSAI pollock fishery). Furthermore, the additional area closures that are implemented under FMP 3.2 may cause product quality to decrease. Pacific cod and Alaska pollock are fragile fish whose quality deteriorates rapidly the longer the time from harvest to processing. As such, any factors that will increase the length of time to processing will, in general, lower the quality of the product produced. To the extent that FMP 3.2 results in catcher vessels traveling farther distances from (inshore) processors, and thereby lengthening the time between harvest and processing, the quality of surimi, fillets, and roe will be adversely affected.

Excess Capacity

As with catcher vessels and catcher processors, the comprehensive rationalization program that would be implemented under FMP 3.2 is expected to result in a significant decrease in excess capacity in the processing sectors relative to the comparative baseline in the long term. In the short run, however, a comprehensive rationalization may create excess capacity that would continue during the transition from the race for fish to rights-based management.

Average Costs

As with catcher vessels and catcher processors, the net effect of FMP 3.2 on average costs relative to the baseline is uncertain. The spatial/temporal closures are likely to contribute to higher average costs for processors. On the other hand, a comprehensive rationalization program is expected to contribute to lower average costs.

This FMP includes measures that result in considerable spatial/temporal displacement of fishing effort. The result could be reduced harvest levels and increases in average costs. On the other hand, increased rationalization is expected to reduce the costs of processing. Individual processing facilities will have the opportunity to select the least cost combination of processing inputs. At the industry level, costs will fall because production is expected to shift over time toward the most cost effective processing operations. Fixed costs will be reduced by consolidating processing operations and retiring or selling off processing equipment. The cost savings will depend both on the constraints put on the transfer and consolidation of harvesting and processing rights and on the level of excess capacity prior to implementation of remedial measures.

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.2 on Inshore Processor and Motherships

This section will assess the potential for the direct/indirect effects (Table 4.5-125) to interact with persistent past effects and other reasonably foreseeable future events, resulting in a cumulative effect (Table 4.7-26). The persistent past effects on catcher vessels are presented in detail in Section 3.9 (Table 3.9-126) and the predicted direct/indirect effects are described above. Representative indicators for direct/indirect effects include groundfish landings by species group, groundfish gross product value, employment, payments to labor, excess capacity, product quality, product utilization rate, average costs, and fishing vessel safety.

Groundfish Landings By Species Group

- **Internal Effects.** Projected increases in Pacific cod are expected under FMP 3.2, however, sablefish and rockfish are projected to have a conditionally significant decrease. Pollock and flatfish harvests are not expected to change significantly.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue and are described in detail in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Current downward trends in the commercial salmon and crab fisheries, may put pressure on processors who do not rely on mixed harvests. Those processors that rely also on groundfish and halibut catch may experience some increases in landings under FMP 3.2. The significant increases in Pacific cod and the current increasing trends in halibut may counteract the reductions in other fisheries. Insignificant cumulative effects on groundfish landings are expected to result under FMP 3.2. Other economic development activities and other sources of municipal and state revenue are not expected to contribute to cumulative effects on groundfish landings by species

group. While climate change may result in potential increases or decreases in fish populations or diversity as explained in more detail in Section 4.5.10, these changes are not expected to have significant cumulative effects on groundfish landings by species group.

Groundfish Gross Product Value

- **Internal Effects.** The gross product value is expected to increase from the baseline but not significantly.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** As described with catcher processors, changes in revenue streams that affect the ability of communities to provide municipal services, fund capital projects, borrow money, and retire or service debt have the greatest potential for cumulative effects on landing tax revenues from groundfish and non-groundfish fisheries (such as salmon, crab, and halibut). During recent years, state municipal revenue sharing, power cost equalization, and contribution to education programs have been decreasing. Marginal increases in gross product value (5 percent) that are predicted for FMP 3.2 may mitigate some of the declines in other fisheries. For these reasons, insignificant cumulative effects on ex-vessel value are expected to result from FMP 3.2.

Employment and Payments to Labor

- **Internal Effects.** Insignificant effects are predicted for catcher processors under FMP 3.2.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed at the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** The current reductions in the salmon and crab fisheries, and the fact that many fishermen rely on participation in multiple fisheries may elevate the importance of the groundfish and halibut fisheries. The increase, although slight, in groundfish employment (7 percent) under FMP 3.2, is likely to mitigate some of the reductions in other fisheries. Similarly, payments to labor are also projected to increase slightly (7 percent) under FMP 3.2 thereby mitigating some of the reductions in other fisheries. in other fisheries are not expected to contribute to cumulative effects on payments to labor in the groundfish fisheries. Therefore, cumulative effects on employment and payments to labor are expected to be insignificant under FMP 3.2.

Product Quality and Product Utilization Rate

- **Internal Effects.** No significant changes in product quality or utilization rate are expected under FMP 1 relative to the baseline.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Technological advances have improved product quality and utilization for various fisheries throughout the world. The end of the race for fish has also made significant differences in product quality and utilization, however, the increase in area closures may counteract any improvements in product quality achieved by better handling. Overall, increases in product quality and utilization are likely in the long term given the trend towards improved fishing and preservation techniques. Thus, significant beneficial or adverse cumulative effects are possible under FMP 3.2.

Impacts on Excess Capacity

- **Internal Effects.** Both significant beneficial and adverse changes in excess capacity are possible under FMP 3.2 relative to the baseline. The net effect of these measures on capacity are unknown. Details on these effects are presented at the beginning of this section under direct/indirect effects.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Although excess capacity still remains in other fisheries as well as the groundfish fishery, comprehensive rationalization and an end to the race for fish help mitigate this effect (Overcapacity Paper Appendix F-8). Assuming that these programs continue in other fisheries, as they do in the groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.2, the cumulative effects on excess capacity are likely to be significant beneficial compared the baseline.

Average Costs

- **Internal Effects.** Both significant beneficial and adverse effects are possible under this FMP. Spatial temporal closures are likely to increase costs, however comprehensive rationalization would decrease costs.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For details on persistent past effects, see the beginning of Section 4.5.9.1 Groundfish Landings By Species Group.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects** include other fisheries, other economic development activities, and other sources of municipal and state revenue. Details on these future external effects are listed in Section 4.5.9.1.

- **Cumulative Effects.** As described for catcher vessels and catcher processors, average costs in the groundfish fisheries are often associated or shared with other fisheries and include fixed and variable costs. Increases in closure areas, increase costs whereas decreases in closures usually decrease costs. The cumulative effect on average costs under FMP 3.2 is uncertain because increased spatial/temporal closures will increase costs, however the comprehensive rationalization of the fishery will greatly reduce costs. Details on these effects are locate in the direct/ indirect discussion of inshore plants and motherships above. Significant beneficial or adverse cumulative effects are possible under FMP 3.2.

4.7.9.2 Regional Socioeconomic Effects Alternative 3 Analysis

The predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are described below (Tables 4.5-127 through 4.5-132. The past/present effects on regions that participate in the groundfish fishery are described in Section 3.9 and below (Table 3.9-127); these regions include the Alaska Peninsula/ Aleutian Islands (Chignik, Aleutians East Borough and communities, Unalaska, Atka, Adak and including the Pribilof Islands), Kodiak Island (the Kodiak Island Borough and City of Kodiak) southcentral Alaska (PWS census area, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and the Municipality of Anchorage), southeast Alaska (from Metlakatla to Yakutat), Washington Inland Waters (counties bordering Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca), and Oregon Coast (counties bordering the Oregon coast). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in the cumulative case.

Due to the linkages of potential effects on regions that participate in the groundfish fishery to changes in harvest and processing levels under each of the policy alternatives and illustrative bookends, the direct and indirect effects of each alternative are based on an economic model that distributes potential effects to each of the participating regions. The indicators used to assess potential regional effects include the following:

- In-Region Processing and Related Effects;
- Regionally Owned At-Sea Processors;
- Extra-Regional Deliveries of Regionally Owned Catcher Vessels;
- In-Region Deliveries of Regionally Owned Catcher Vessels; and
- Total Direct, Indirect, and Induced Labor Income and FTEs.

As discussed earlier, these indicators also reflect changes in other important regional characteristics such as secondary economic activity associated with the support of fishing, state and municipal revenue generated by fishing, and indirectly population, to the extent that it is related to employment opportunities. For more information on the economic model used to assess direct and indirect regional effects, see the analysis for FMP 1and Section 4.1.7 of the document.

Direct and Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1

FMP 3.1 represents a more precautionary approach to fisheries management that extends management measures currently being employed or evaluated. This includes further rationalization of the groundfish fishery and additional measures related to bycatch, protection of prohibited species, and habitat protection. Under FMP 3.1, in general there is a net overall increase in fishery socioeconomic indicator values over base case conditions for all regions. For example, total value of processing sales increases over base case conditions, while total processing and harvesting related income and employment increase for all regions combined. None of these changes, however, rise to the level of significance. Overall, the pattern of change is driven by the same factors seen under FMP 1 (but the caveat of inaccurate distribution indicator values associated the A-R-S-O species group between the southcentral and southeast Alaska regions applies). However, one of the major changes from previous alternatives is the intent to rationalize the groundfish fishery. The potential effects of rationalization, particularly indirect and induced effects, are not completely captured in the model. These include 1) potential consolidation of the harvesting and processing sectors, where total employment is reduced but lasts for longer periods with higher pay, 2) transition of fishing support sectors from a peak-demand/race for fish to a lower level of year-round demand, with similar employment effects, 3) consideration of additional closure areas to protect habitat, which may have disproportionate effects on smaller fixed gear vessels, and 4) the possibility of regional protection measures, such as landing or co-op requirements, that cannot be assessed at this time.

The following subsections provide a region-by-region summary of change under FMP 3.1 as compared to the base case.

Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands. Under FMP 3.1, total in-region groundfish processing value would increase(with increases occurring in BSAI values), as would in region processing associated labor income and FTE jobs, but none of these increases would be considered significant. Regionally owned at-sea processing value (and associated payments to labor and FTEs) would increase in percentage terms, but this is a very small sector in this region, with negligible impact on a regional basis. The value of extra-regional and in-region deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would decrease, but by a less than significant amount. Catcher vessel payments to labor and FTE jobs associated with extra-regional deliveries would decrease; for in-region deliveries, catcher vessel payments to labor and FTEs would also decrease, but all of these changes are less than significant (and for both extra-regional and in-region catcher vessel deliveries, the absolute values for this region are relatively small). With respect to the relative importance of the different sectors to net regional impacts, the in-region processing related activity accounts for the vast majority of fishery associated labor income and FTEs, so the increases seen in processing values would be disproportionately important in relation to changes seen in the other sectors. (Further, in-region processing value may be taken as a proxy for regionally important municipal and borough revenues generated by local fish taxes.) The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income and FTE employment would increase under this alternative (from a base of $299 million in labor income and 3,795 FTEs), but this increase would not be significant. Under FMP 3.1, the more closely sector defined impacts may be considered less than significant on a local sector as well as a regional (and most likely a multiple community) basis. However, this alternative may result in a number of other types of impacts that could be significant under certain conditions.

Under this FMP, some structural changes in the fishery and support sector enterprises will accrue to this and other regions as a result of the rights-based and community based management, but in the absence of program specifications, it is not possible to identify those changes in a straightforward manner. In general, with a decline in the race for fish, consolidation is likely to occur within processing and harvesting sectors and across communities. However, rights based programs may build in caps and/or community or regional protection measures to act as a governor on consolidation, and the impacts to particular communities or regions will depend on the nature and efficacy of those caps or restrictions. Also in general terms, the number of processing and harvesting entities will decline, as will overall employment. Support sector businesses (and some coastal communities that have large support sectors) that derive benefits from seasonal peaks (and the economic inefficiencies) of current race-for-fish fisheries will experience adverse impacts, at least in the short term during a transition to a lower if more stable level of employment (and, in general, higher labor income per remaining position). For example, the relatively well developed support service sector in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor derives marked benefits from the current economic inefficiency within the fishery. It is relatively expensive to provide services in the community, but under conditions where it is important to minimize down time during a fishing season, services that cost more are often deemed well worth the trade-off. Under a rationalized fishery, cost considerations become relatively more important, giving service purchasers more options (to the possible detriment of providers in relatively remote locations). These types of impacts will be seen in other regions as well (especially Kodiak), but will perhaps be most apparent or severe in this region due to a relative lack of diversification in local economies. The economic modeling that generated the regional impact numbers accounted for the structural changes in the fishery, but does not account for potential community protection measures. As a result, impacts may be considered conditionally significant, and dependent upon the specific yet-to-be-designed protection measures. See Table 4.5-127 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands regions and communities.

Kodiak Island. Total in-region groundfish processing value would increase (with higher values for GOA; BSAI values are not a significant portion of the regional total) as would associated labor income and FTE jobs, but none of these increases would be large enough to be significant. Regionally owned at-sea processing value would increase (with the majority of the increase attributable to changes in BSAI values), as would associated labor income and FTEs, but these changes would not be significant. (In this region under base case conditions, in-region processing accounts for about three-quarters of the combined processing total value of sales and regionally owned at-sea processing accounts for about one-quarter of the total; labor income and FTEs distribution between these processing sectors follow a similar pattern.) The value of extra-regional and in-region deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would increase, as would catcher vessel payments to labor and FTE jobs associated with extra-regional deliveries, but these increases would not be significant. For in-region deliveries, catcher vessel payments to labor would increase and FTEs would decrease but these changes would be less than significant (and over a smaller base than seen for extra-regional deliveries). On a regional basis, catcher vessel activity is a relatively more important component of fishery associated labor income and FTEs than was seen in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region, but processing activity still dominates these categories in the regional totals. The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would increase, as would FTE employment under this alternative (from a base of $67 million in labor income and 955 FTEs), but none of these changes would be considered significant. For the Kodiak Island region, FMP 3.1 would not result in significant impacts on a local sector basis, or on a regional or community basis. As noted under the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands region discussion, however, there could be some negative impacts to Kodiak Island region support services based

on changes associated with the rationalization of the fishery, but Kodiak could also be the beneficiary of service business displaced from more remote locations, so the net impact is unknown. See Table 4.5-128 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on Kodiak Island region and communities.

Southcentral Alaska. Total in-region groundfish processing value would increase by 36 percent (all attributable to GOA increases). Associated labor income and FTE jobs would also increase by 36 percent. Regionally owned at-sea processing value would increase by 28 percent (with relatively large increases in BSAI values and smaller increases in GOA values), and associated labor income and FTEs both increasing by 28 percent. (In this region under base case conditions, in-region processing accounts for about four-fifths of the combined processing total value of sales and regionally owned at-sea processing accounts for about one-fifth of the total; labor income follows a similar pattern, but FTE employment is somewhat more heavily weighted toward the at-sea sector.) The value of extra-regional deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would increase, but by an insignificant amount, while in-region deliveries would increase by 42 percent. Catcher vessel payments to labor and FTE jobs associated with extra regional deliveries would increase by about 42 and 41 percent, respectively. For in-region deliveries, catcher vessel payments to labor and FTEs would increase by about 42 and 41 percent, respectively. In this region, catcher vessel associated FTE jobs far surpass processing FTEs in the regional totals, but payments to labor for processing still surpass those for catcher vessels. Processing labor income figures for this region should be treated with caution, however, as the model tends to overstate actual payments due to the relative proportion of high value species processed. The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would increase by about 28 percent and FTE employment would increase by a slightly less than significant amount (from a base of $22 million in labor income and 349 FTEs). For the Southcentral Alaska region, FMP 3.1 would have significant positive impacts on a local sector basis, but it is important to recognize that some of these changes may be overstated (and some understated for the southeast Alaska region). Impacts to the region as a whole and participating communities may be less significant that would otherwise appear to be the case, given the diversified nature of the local economies and the relative lack of dependence on groundfish related activities (see Table 4.5-129 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on Southcentral Alaska region and communities).

Southeast Alaska. Total in-region groundfish processing value would decrease by a negligible amount (all attributable to GOA decreases), as would associated labor income and FTE jobs (but both have relatively low base values). Regionally owned at-sea processing value would increase by 25 percent (with increases in both BSAI and GOA values), and associated labor income and FTEs both would increase by 25 percent. (In this region under base case conditions, in-region processing accounts for about seven-tenths of the combined processing total value of sales and regionally owned at-sea processing accounts for about three-tenths of the total; labor income follows a similar pattern, but FTE employment is somewhat more heavily weighted toward the at-sea sector.) The value of extra-regional deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would increase by a slightly less than significant amount, and in-region deliveries would decrease by a negligible amount. Catcher vessel payments to labor and FTE jobs associated with extra regional deliveries would increase by about 20 percent. For in-region deliveries, catcher vessel payments to labor and FTEs would remain about the same. For this region, catcher vessel FTE employment far outpaces processing related employment, but payments to labor for processing still outpace those for catcher vessels. Processing labor income figures for this region should be treated with caution, however, as the model tends to overstate actual payments due to the relative proportion of high value species processed. The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would decrease as would FTE employment (from a base of $35 million in labor income and 526 FTEs), but these changes would be less than significant. The impacts from FMP 3.1

significantly positive for some local sectors, but impacts on a regional basis for southeast Alaska are less than significant, and are likely to be so for the involved communities, given the local economic diversity and relatively light dependence on the groundfish fishery. See Table 4.5-130 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on southeast Alaska region and communities.

Washington Inland Waters. Total in-region groundfish processing value changes are negligible on a regional basis due to low baseline values and small changes from the baseline. Associated labor income and FTE jobs would increase by large percentages, but their overall low value render these changes not significant. Regionally owned at-sea processing value would increase (with increases in both BSAI and GOA values, although GOA values are comparatively very small), and associated labor income and FTEs would both increase, but these changes would be less than significant. The value of extra-regional and in-region deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would increase as would catcher vessel payments to labor and FTE jobs associated with extra regional deliveries, and those associated with in-region deliveries, however, none of these changes would rise to the level of significance. In this region, processing dominates the regional labor income and FTE employment totals when compared to analogous catcher vessel figures, but it is important to note that catcher vessel totals are still far higher for this region than for any other. The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would increase as would FTE jobs (from a base of $497 million in labor income and 4,434 FTEs), but these changes would not be significant. FMP 3.1 would have consistently positive benefits in the Washington Inland Waters region, but these gains would not rise to the level of significance on a local sector, regional, or community basis. See Table 4.5-131 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on Washington Inland Waters region and communities.

Oregon Coast. Total in-region groundfish processing value changes are zero, along with associated labor income and FTE jobs, as there is no activity under baseline conditions or under this alternative. Similarly, there are no regionally owned at-sea processors under baseline conditions or foreseen under this alternative, so all processing values, labor income, and FTE job values are zero. The value of extra-regional deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would increase, as would associated labor income and FTE jobs, but these increases would not be significant. There is no in-region activity by catcher vessels owned in this region, so all values for product, labor income, and FTE jobs are zero under both baseline conditions and this alternative. The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would increase, as would FTE employment (from a base of $11 million in labor income and 111 FTEs), but these changes would not be significant. FMP 3.1 would have consistently positive impacts for the Oregon Coast region, but these would not rise to a level of significance for local sectors, the region, or individual communities. See Table 4.5-132 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on Oregon Coast region and communities.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.2

Regional Impacts of FMP 3.2

Under FMP 3.2, in general the pattern of gains and losses in socioeconomic indicator values across regions is more mixed than seen in the previous FMPs. While total value of processing sales increases over base case conditions (by a less than significant amount), and while total processing and harvesting related income and employment increase for all regions combined (again, by a less than significant amount), there are a variety of increases and decreases behind these totals. A more conservative TAC for sablefish and rockfish has a disproportionate negative impact on the southcentral and southeast Alaska regions, but also has a negative

impact on the Kodiak region. The western GOA area also experiences a relative decline of Pacific cod related values. On the highest level of aggregation, the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands, Washington Inland Waters, and Oregon Coast regions experience a net positive impact under FMP 3.2, whereas the Kodiak, southcentral, and southeast Alaska regions experience a net negative impact in socioeconomic terms. Under this alternative there are many local area closures and it is to be expected (but is not apparent in the data) the smaller catcher vessels with less effective range (and therefore less inherent geographic flexibility) would feel disproportionate impacts in all regions. The rationalization that occurs under this FMP would likely serve to ameliorate the negative impacts of area closures for most of the fleet, but inherent limitations associate with size would render these offsetting benefits less viable for the small vessels of the fleet. For all vessels, the positive impacts of rationalization are, of course, conditional on being able to find fish outside of the closed areas. These pragmatic challenges may "tip" negative impacts from borderline to significant for some communities, depending the composition of the local fleet, particularly in the southcentral and southeast regions. The following subsections provide a region-by-region summary of change under FMP 3.2 as compared to the base case.

Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands. Under FMP 3.2, total in-region groundfish processing value would increase (with increases in the BSAI portion somewhat offset by decreases in the much smaller GOA portion of the total), as would in region processing associated labor income and FTE jobs, but these increases would be less than significant. Regionally owned at-sea processing value (and associated payments to labor and FTEs) would increase in percentage terms, but this is a very small sector in this region, with negligible impact on a regional basis. The value of extra-regional deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would decrease by a less than significant amount, while in-region deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would decrease by 22 percent. Catcher vessel payments to labor would decrease (but not significantly) and FTE jobs associated with extra-regional deliveries would decrease by about 23 percent. For in-region deliveries, catcher vessel payments to labor and FTEs would decrease by about 22 and 23 percent, respectively, but for both extra-regional and in-region catcher vessel deliveries, the absolute values for this region are relatively small. With respect to the relative importance of the different sectors to net regional impacts, the in-region processing related activity accounts for the vast majority of fishery associated labor income and FTEs, so the increases seen in processing values would be disproportionately important in relation to changes seen in the other sectors. (Further, in-region processing value may be taken as a proxy for regionally important municipal and borough revenues generated by local fish taxes.) The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would increase as would FTE employment(from a base of $299 million in labor income and 3,795 FTEs), but these changes would be less than significant. In terms of quantitative output, the impacts of FMP 3.2 on the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands region are a mixture of negative and positive when examined on a local sector basis, but are in and of themselves likely to illustrate significant impacts on the regional level (and community level quantitative data is largely unavailable due to confidentiality restrictions). There are, however, two other types of regional or community impacts likely under this FMP that are not apparent in the quantitative data.

In general, as noted under FMP 3.1, with a decline in the race for fish, consolidation is likely to occur within processing and harvesting sectors and across communities. However, rights based programs can include caps and/or community or regional protection measures to act as a governor on consolidation, and the impacts to particular communities or regions will depend on the efficacy of those caps or restrictions. Also in general terms, the number of processing and harvesting entities will decline, as will overall employment. Support sector businesses (and some coastal communities that have large support sectors) that derive benefits from

seasonal peaks (and the economic inefficiencies) of current race-for-fish fisheries will experience adverse impacts, at least in the short term during a transition to a lower if more stable level of employment (and, in general, higher labor income per remaining position). These types of impacts will be seen in other regions as well (especially Kodiak), but will perhaps be most apparent in this region due to a relative lack of diversification in local economies. The economic modeling that generated the regional impact numbers accounted for the structural changes in the fishery, but does not account for potential community protection measures. As a result, impacts may be considered conditionally significant, and dependent upon the specific yet-to-be-designed protection measures.

Another type of impact that is not captured by the economic output model is also likely to be important for some communities in the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands region. Under FMP 3.2, more areas are set aside for MPAs and the impact of these on communities, especially communities with relatively small vessel fleets with limited range and flexibility to move between major fisheries, may be relatively large. However, the ultimate determinant of the level of impact of this type of management approach will be the efficacy of the counterbalancing alternative features designed to respect traditional fishing grounds and maintain open area access for coastal communities. It is not possible to assess this balance in advance of having either the MPA areas or the community protection measures specified. As a result, impacts of this nature are likely to be conditionally significant. Clearly, however, the small vessel fleets within this region are particularly vulnerable. Further, communities within this region that have both (1) support service sectors that may experience decline as a result of rationalization and (2) small vessel fleets may experience interactive impacts that are not apparent from quantitative modeling outputs. See Table 4.5-127 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands region and communities.

Kodiak Island. Total in-region groundfish processing value would decrease(with higher values for GOA; BSAI values are not a significant portion of the regional total), as would associated labor income and FTE jobs, but none of these changes would be significant. Regionally owned at-sea processing value would increase (with the vast majority of the increase attributable to changes in BSAI values), and associated labor income and FTEs also increase, but none of these changes would rise to the level of significance. (In this region under base case conditions, in-region processing accounts for about three-quarters of the combined processing total value of sales and regionally owned at-sea processing accounts for about one-quarter of the total; labor income and FTEs distribution between these processing sectors follow a similar pattern.) The value of extra-regional and in-region deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would increase as would catcher vessel payments to labor associated with extra-regional deliveries, but none of these changes would all be less than significant, and FTE jobs would remain about the same. For in-region deliveries, catcher vessel payments to labor and FTEs would decrease by a less than significant amount (and over a smaller base than seen for extra-regional deliveries). On a regional basis, catcher vessel activity is a relatively more important component of fishery associated labor income and FTEs than was seen in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region, but processing activity still dominates these categories in the regional totals. The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would decrease as would FTE employment (from a base of $67 million in labor income and 955 FTEs), but all of these changes would be less than significant. For the Kodiak Island region, FMP 3.2 will have less than significant impacts on a local sector basis, as well as on a regional and community of Kodiak basis. As was the case for the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands region, however, there may be conditionally significant impacts accrue to (1) the support service sector as a result of the rationalization features of this alternative and (2) the smaller vessels in the fleet due to the inherent lack of flexibility in dealing with extensive MPA set asides (and,

perhaps, the inability to take advantage of the potentially ameliorating nature or features of rationalization). See Table 4.5-128 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on Kodiak Island region and communities.

Southcentral Alaska. Total in-region groundfish processing value would decrease (all attributable to GOA decreases), as would associated labor income and FTE jobs, but these decreases would not be considered significant. Regionally owned at-sea processing value would decrease (with decreases in BSAI values and GOA values), as would associated labor income and FTEs, but these changes would be less than significant. (In this region under base case conditions, in-region processing accounts for about four-fifths of the combined processing total value of sales and regionally owned at-sea processing accounts for about one-fifth of the total; labor income follows a similar pattern, but FTE employment is somewhat more heavily weighted toward the at-sea sector.) The value of extra-regional deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would decrease and in-region deliveries increase, but not significantly. Catcher vessel payments to labor would decrease a less than significant amount and FTE jobs associated with extra regional deliveries would decrease by about 21 percent. For in-region deliveries, catcher vessel payments to labor and FTEs would increase, but not significantly. In this region, catcher vessel associated FTE jobs far surpass processing FTEs in the regional totals, but payments to labor for processing still surpass those for catcher vessels. Processing labor income figures for this region should be treated with caution, however, as the model tends to overstate actual payments due to the relative proportion of high value species processed. The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would decrease as would FTE employment (from a base of $22 million in labor income and 349 FTEs), but none of these changes would appear significant. For southcentral Alaska, FMP 3.2 would not result in significant impacts at a local sector or at the regional level. However, there may be conditionally significant impacts to some community small vessel fleets, but that cannot be ascertained prior to the development of specific features of the rationalization and MPA management approaches. See Table 4.5-129 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on Southcentral Alaska region and communities.

Southeast Alaska. Total in-region groundfish processing value would decrease by 33 percent (all attributable to GOA decreases). Associated labor income and FTE jobs would also decrease by 33 percent (but both are relatively low values). Regionally owned at-sea processing value would increase (with increases in both BSAI values and GOA values), along with associated labor income and FTEs, but none of these changes are significant. (In this region under base case conditions, in-region processing accounts for about seven-tenths of the combined processing total value of sales and regionally owned at-sea processing accounts for about three-tenths of the total; labor income follows a similar pattern, but FTE employment is somewhat more heavily weighted toward the at-sea sector.) The value of extra-regional and in-region deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would decrease by 24 and 34 percent, respectively. Catcher vessel payments to labor and FTE jobs associated with extra regional deliveries would both decrease by about 24 percent. For in-region deliveries, catcher vessel payments to labor and FTEs would decrease by about 34 and 33 percent, respectively. For this region, catcher vessel FTE employment far outpaces processing related employment, but payments to labor for processing still outpace those for catcher vessels. Processing labor income figures for this region should be treated with caution, however, as the model tends to overstate actual payments due to the relative proportion of high value species processed. The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would decrease by about 33 percent and FTE employment would also decrease by about 21 percent (from a base of $35 million in labor income and 526 FTEs). For the southeast Alaska region, FMP 3.2 would have significant impacts on some local sectors, but a caveat on these data is that impacts to the Southcentral Alaska region may be somewhat overstated in a positive direction and the impacts to southeast Alaska may be somewhat overstated in a negative direction. Overall, impacts on the regional

level, or even on the involved community level are unlikely to be significant, given the overall diversity of community economies in this region, and the relative lack of dependency specifically on groundfish. On the other hand, there could be conditionally significant impacts that accrue to the local small vessel fleet as a result of specific rationalization and MPA features that are unknown at this time, as noted in earlier regional sections. See Table 4.5-130 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on southeast Alaska region and communities.

Washington Inland Waters. Total in-region groundfish processing value changes are negligible on a regional basis due to low baseline values and small changes from the baseline. Associated labor income and FTE jobs would increase by large percentages, but their overall low value render these changes not significant. Regionally owned at-sea processing value would increase (with increases in both BSAI and GOA values, although GOA values are comparatively very small), as would associated labor income and FTEs, but these increases would be less than significant. The value of extra-regional and in-region deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would increase by less than significant amounts. Catcher vessel payments to labor associated with extra regional deliveries would increase and FTE jobs would decrease, but these changes would not be significant. For in-region deliveries, catcher vessel payments to labor and FTEs would increase, but not significantly. In this region, processing dominates the regional labor income and FTE employment totals when compared to analogous catcher vessel figures, but it is important to note that catcher vessel totals are still far higher for this region than for any other. The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would increase, as would FTE employment (from a base of $497 million in labor income and 4,434 FTEs), but these changes would be less than significant. In general, the impacts of FMP 3.2 would not be significant for the Washington Inland Waters region. Impacts to local sectors are likely to be less than significant, and as are impacts to communities, given the size and nature of local economies, and the relative lack of groundfish dependency on the community or regional level. The concerns regarding small vessel fleets and MPAs under this FMP do not apply to the Washington Inland Waters region in the same way that they do to the Alaska regions, nor do concerns regarding unintended consequences of rationalization on support sector businesses. Washington Inlands Waters region support sector enterprises are likely to be the beneficiaries of increased efficiency within the fishery and a reallocation or redistribution of support functions away from remote locations closer to the grounds. See Table 4.5-131 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on Washington Inland Waters region and communities.

Oregon Coast. Total in-region groundfish processing value changes are zero, along with associated labor income and FTE jobs, as there is no activity under baseline conditions or under this alternative. Similarly, there are no regionally owned at-sea processors under baseline conditions or foreseen under this alternative, so all processing values, labor income, and FTE job values are zero. The value of extra-regional deliveries by regionally owned catcher vessels would increase, as would associated labor income and FTE jobs, but these increases would not be significant. There is no in-region activity by catcher vessels owned in this region, so all values for product, labor income, and FTE jobs are zero under both baseline conditions and this alternative. The total regional direct, indirect, and induced labor income would increase as would FTE employment (from a base of $11 million in labor income and 111 FTEs), but these changes would be considered less than significant. Under Alternative 3.2, Oregon Coast local sectors would experienced positive but less than significant impacts, and regional and community impacts would also be considered positive but less than significant. This region would not experience adverse impacts to the small vessel fleet from MPAs and rationalization as may be seen in the Alaska regions, nor is it likely to lose or gain significantly in the changes in support sector businesses that may accompany further rationalization of the

fishery. See Table 4.5-132 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on Oregon Coast region and communities.

Cumulative Effects

See Tables 4.7-27 and 4.7-28 for a summary of the cumulative effects on regional socioeconomics under FMPs 3.1 and FMP 3.2.

In-Region Processing and Related Effects

- **Internal Effects.** For FMP 3.1, direct/indirect effects are considered insignificant for all regions except the Southcentral Alaska region which is significant beneficial.

  For FMP 3.2, direct/indirect effects are considered insignificant for all regions except the southeast Alaska region which is significant adverse. See the previous section for a more detailed discussion of direct/indirect effects.

- **Persistent Past Effects FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The persistent past effects include trends and developments in fisheries, and trends in state and municipal revenue. For more detail, see the analysis for in-region processing, FMP 1, Section 4.5.9.2.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects** FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. reasonably foreseeable future effects that are external to the proposed action include other state and federal fisheries, other economic development activities. other sources of municipal and state revenue, and effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts. For more detail, see the analysis for in-region processing, FMP 1, Section 4.5.9.2.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, cumulative effects on in-region processing and related characteristics, such as municipal revenue and secondary economic development, are generally insignificant, although for different reasons in different regions. The influence of external factors is adverse for many of the in-region processors based in Alaska and their associated regions. Trends in multi-species fisheries and other sources of municipal and state revenue, primarily due to the continued crab closures, downturn in salmon and reductions in state and municipal revenue, result in adverse effects on in-region processing and municipal revenue. These adverse external effects are somewhat offset by increases in Alaska in-region processing, resulting in a finding of insignificant cumulative effect except in portions of the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands Region where external effects are likely result in conditionally significant adverse cumulative effects. For the Washington Inland Waters and Oregon Coast regions, direct/indirect effects are insignificant, and there are no reasonably foreseeable events that would have a significant contribution, resulting in a finding of insignificant cumulative effect. Rationalization will likely result in the need to coordinate delivery and processing schedules in processors participating in multi-species fisheries, but the effects can not be determined.

Under FMP 3.2, in terms of direct/indirect impact, the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands, Washington Inland Waters, and Oregon Coast regions experience a net positive impact under FMP 3.2, whereas the Kodiak Island, southcentral, and southeast Alaska regions experience a net negative impact in socioeconomic terms. Within these latter three Alaska regions, decreases in processing values are exacerbated by the adverse external effects in other fisheries, economic development and state and municipal revenue. southcentral Alaska has a relatively diversified economy and cumulative effects will be insignificant; cumulative effects for Kodiak Island, southeast Alaska, and portions of Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands are likely to be conditionally significant adverse. For the Washington Inland Waters and Oregon Coast regions, direct/indirect effects are insignificant, and there are no reasonably foreseeable events that would have a significant contribution.

Regionally Owned At-Sea Processors

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, direct/indirect effects are considered significantly beneficial for the southcentral Alaska, southeast Alaska, Washington Inland Waters, and Oregon Coast regions. Direct/indirect effects are generally insignificant for the Alaska Peninsula/ Aleutian, and Kodiak Island Regions.

  For FMP 3.2, direct/indirect effects are insignificant for all regions. See the previous section for a more detailed discussion of direct/indirect effects.

- **Persistent Past Effects FMPs 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The persistent past effects include trends and developments in fisheries, and to a lesser extent, trends in state and municipal revenue. For more detail, see the analysis for In-region processing, FMP 1, Section 4.5.9.2.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects** FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. reasonably foreseeable future effects that are external to the proposed action include other state and federal fisheries, other economic development activities, other sources of municipal and state revenue, and effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts. For more detail, see the analysis for In-region processing, FMP 1, Section 4.5.9.2.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, cumulative effects on regionally owned at-sea processing and on related characteristics, such as municipal revenue and secondary economic development, are generally insignificant. While direct/indirect effects are beneficial for southcentral Alaska, southeast Alaska, Washington Inland Waters, and Oregon Coast regions, reasonably foreseeable external effects will not contribute much to cumulative effects, particularly given the size and diversity of the regional economies. Direct/indirect effects are insignificant in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands and Kodiak Island, where most of the Alaska at sea processor fleet is based. As indicated previously, with a more diversified economy and population base, cumulative effects in Kodiak will be adverse due to external factors, but cumulatively insignificant, as are effects for the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands.

  Under FMP 3.2, direct/indirect effects are insignificant for all six regions. Cumulative effects are also insignificant for FMP 3.2, for the same reasons discussed under FMP 3.1.

Extra-Regional Deliveries of Regionally Owned Catcher Vessels

- **Internal Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, direct and indirect effects are insignificant for all regions, except southcentral Alaska where they are significant beneficial.

  Under FMP3.2, direct and indirect effects are insignificant for all regions, except southeast Alaska where they are significant adverse. See the previous section for a more detailed discussion of direct/indirect effects.

- **Persistent Past Effects FMPs 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The persistent past effects include trends and developments in fisheries, and trends in state and municipal revenue. Catcher vessels are affected by changes that have occurred in the groundfish industry related to allocation and AFA sideboards, and by their participation in multi-species fisheries, particularly salmon, crab, and halibut. For more detail, see the discussion of persistent past effects under In-region processing in Alternative 1, Section 4.5.9.2.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects** FMPs 3.1 and FMP 3.2. reasonably foreseeable future effects that are external to the proposed action include other state and federal fisheries, other economic development activities. other sources of municipal and state revenue, and effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts. These effects are the same for all indicators of effect for all alternatives; for more detail see the discussion of persistent past effects under In-region processing in FMP 1, Section 4.5.9.2.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, extra-regional deliveries increase and direct/indirect effects are insignificant for five of the six regions. Given the size and diversity of regional economies, in southcentral Alaska, Washington Inland Waters, the Oregon Coast, and to a lesser extent Kodiak Island, potential adverse external effects are offset and cumulative effects are insignificant. Extra-regional deliveries decrease to the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands; adverse external effects related to other fisheries and revenue sharing results in a conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect for some communities within this region.

  Under FMP 3.2, cumulative effects are insignificant for all regions, except for southeast Alaska, where they are significant adverse. Given the size and diversity of regional economies, in southcentral Alaska, Washington Inland Waters, the Oregon Coast, and to a lesser extent Kodiak Island, potential adverse external effects are offset and cumulative effects are insignificant. In southeast Alaska and the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands, adverse external effects are likely to result in conditionally significant adverse cumulative effects.

In-Region Deliveries of Regionally Owned Catcher Vessels

- **Internal Effect.** Under FMP 3.1, direct/indirect effects are insignificant with slight increases or decreases for all regions except southcentral Alaska, where the increase is significant beneficial.

  Under FMP 3.2, direct/indirect effects are insignificant for the Kodiak Island, southcentral Alaska, Washington Inland Waters, and Oregon Coast Regions. Effects are significant adverse for the Alaska

Peninsula/Aleutian Islands and southeast Alaska Regions. See the previous section for a more detailed discussion of direct/indirect effects.

- **Persistent Past Effects FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The persistent past effects include trends and developments in fisheries, and trends in state and municipal revenue. For more detail, see the discussion of persistent past effects under In-region processing in FMP 1, Section 4.5.9.2.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects** FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. reasonably foreseeable future effects that are external to the proposed action include other state and federal fisheries, other economic development activities, other sources of municipal and state revenue, and effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts. These effects are the same for all indicators of effect for all alternatives; for more detail see the discussion of persistent past effects under In-region processing in FMP 1, Section 4.5.9.2.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Under FMP 3.1, the direct/indirect effects range from beneficial to mostly insignificant. Given the size and diversity of regional economies, in southcentral Alaska, Washington Inland Waters, the Oregon Coast, and to a lesser extent Kodiak Island, potential adverse external effects are offset and cumulative effects are insignificant. Extra-regional deliveries decrease to the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands; adverse external effects related to other fisheries and revenue sharing results in a conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect for some communities within this region.

  Under FMP 3.2, direct/indirect effects of in-region deliveries range from mostly insignificant to significant adverse. Given the size and diversity of regional economies, in southcentral Alaska, Washington Inland Waters, the Oregon Coast, and to a lesser extent Kodiak Island, potential adverse external effects are offset and cumulative effects are insignificant. In the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands and southeast Alaska Regions, significant adverse direct/indirect effects combine with adverse external effects in other fisheries and revenue sharing to result in a conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect.

<u>Total Direct, Indirect, and Induced Labor Income and FTE's</u>

- **Internal Effect.** Under FMP 3.1, direct/indirect effects on labor income and employment are significant positive for the southcentral Alaska Region; and insignificant for the rest of the regions.

  Under FMP 3.2, direct/indirect effects on labor income and employment are insignificant for all regions except southeast Alaska, which is significant adverse. See the previous section for a more detailed discussion of direct/indirect effects.

- **Persistent Past Effects FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** The persistent past effects include trends and developments in fisheries, trends in state and municipal revenue, and public infrastructure and facility projects. Fishing is a major component of income and employment in many small Alaskan coastal communities. Federal, state, and local revenue has funded public infrastructure and facility projects that generate income and employment in many regions and communities. For more detail, see the discussion of persistent past effects under In-region processing in FMP 1, Section 4.5.9.2.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects** FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2. reasonably foreseeable future effects that are external to the proposed action include other state and federal fisheries, other economic development activities. other sources of municipal and state revenue, and effects of long-term climate change and regime shifts. These effects are the same for all indicators of effect for all alternatives. For more detail, see the discussion of persistent past effects under In-region processing in FMP 1, Section 4.5.9.2.

- **Cumulative Effects.** Under FMP 3.2direct/indirect effects on labor income and employment are insignificant for all regions, except southcentral Alaska, which is significantly beneficial. Within southcentral Alaska, Washington Inland Waters, and Oregon Coast Regions, fisheries are a small part of the regional economies and effects are dwarfed by other trends. Adverse trends in other fisheries (particularly salmon) and reductions on municipal revenue, decrease regional labor income and employment benefits, particularly in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands, Kodiak Island, and southeast Alaska regions. Cumulative effects are generally insignificant in all regions, except for portions of the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands and southeast Alaska Regions, where effects are conditionally significant adverse.

  Under FMP 3.2, employment decreases in all Alaska Regions, but is insignificant except in southeast Alaska where effects are significant adverse. Within southcentral Alaska, Washington Inland Waters, and Oregon Coast Regions, fisheries are a small part of the regional economies and effects are dwarfed by other trends. Adverse trends in other fisheries (particularly salmon) and reductions on municipal revenue, decrease regional labor income and employment benefits, particularly in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands, Kodiak Islands, and southeast Alaska regions. Cumulative effects are generally insignificant in all regions, except for portions of the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands and southeast Alaska Regions, where effects are conditionally significant adverse.

4.7.9.3 Community Development Quota Program Alternative 3 Analysis

The predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMPs 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are described below (Table 4.5-134). The past/present effects on CDQ are described in Section 3.9 and below (Table 3.9-127). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in the cumulative case (Table 4.7-29). The representative indicator used in this analysis is allocation of catch to CDQ groups. It should be noted that allocation reflects potential revenue to CDQ groups, and indirectly the potential funds that are available for approved economic development activities in CDQ communities.

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

<u>Community Development Quota Related Impacts of FMP 3.1</u>

Under this alternative, the CDQ program would continue to operate as it does under base case conditions. Under FMP 3.1, no adverse changes to the CDQ program or region in comparison to base case conditions are foreseen.

Community Development Quota Related Impacts of FMP 3.2

Under this alternative, the CDQ program would continue to operate as it does under base case conditions. Under FMP 3.2, no adverse changes to the CDQ program or region in comparison to base case conditions are foreseen.

Cumulative Effects of FMPs 3.1 and FMP 3.2

For a summary of the direct/indirect and cumulative ratings see Table 4.7-29.

CDQ Allocations

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The past/present effects on the CDQ program for groundfish fisheries include establishment of CDQ program; FMP amendments that further added or defined CDQ in 1992,1995,1996, and 1998; establishment of multi-species CDQ programs, and persistent limitations on economic development and associated employment activities. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects.** Other fisheries, other economic development activities, other sources of municipal and state revenue all have the potential to affect the CDQ program adversely or beneficially. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMPs 3.1 and FMP 3.2, a Cumulative Effect is identified for the Community Development Quota Program, and the effect is judged to be insignificant. With guaranteed CDQ shares through the CDQ program continuing to operate, no significant adverse cumulative impacts to the CDQ program are expected.

4.7.9.4 Subsistence Alternative 3 Analysis

The predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are described below (Table 4.5-134). The past/present effects on subsistence are described in Section 3.9 and below (Table 3.9-127). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in the cumulative case. The representative indicators used in this analysis are other fisheries such as foreign JV, domestic, and state-managed fisheries, other economic development activities, sport and personal use, and long-term climate change and regime shift (Table 4.7-30).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

Subsistence Related Impacts of FMP 3.1

Potential impacts to subsistence fall into four main categories: subsistence use of groundfish, subsistence use of Steller sea lions, subsistence use of salmon in western Alaska and bycatch in the groundfish fisheries, and indirect impacts on other subsistence activities, including loss of income that would be otherwise directed toward subsistence pursuits and the loss of access to commercial fishing vessels and gear that would be

otherwise be available for joint production opportunities. Under this alternative, no changes in the commercial fishery are anticipated that would result in impacts to base case subsistence groundfish fishing conditions. There is also no indication that this alternative would have adverse impact on Steller sea lion subsistence activities or take over base case conditions. Salmon bycatch would likely be decreased under this FMP bookend due to a moderate reduction in PSC limits, but available information does not suggest that such reductions, while presumably positive for salmon subsistence resource use, would result in significant increases in salmon returns to salmon subsistence fishery areas. Catcher vessel activity and labor income are anticipated to increase under this alternative, therefore no indirect impacts to subsistence through a decline in income or joint production opportunities are expected to occur.

Subsistence Related Impacts of FMP 3.2

Potential impacts to subsistence fall into four main categories: subsistence use of groundfish, subsistence use of Steller sea lions, subsistence use of salmon in western Alaska and bycatch in the groundfish fisheries, and indirect impacts on other subsistence activities, including loss of income that would be otherwise directed toward subsistence pursuits and the loss of access to commercial fishing vessels and gear that would be otherwise be available for joint production opportunities. Under this alternative, no changes in the commercial fishery are anticipated that would result in impacts to base case subsistence groundfish fishing conditions. There is also no indication that this alternative would have an adverse impact on Steller sea lion subsistence activities or take over base case conditions. Salmon bycatch would likely be decreased under this FMP bookend due to a significant reduction in PSC limits, but available information does not suggest that such reductions, while presumably positive for salmon subsistence resource use, would result in significant increases in salmon returns to salmon subsistence fishery areas. Catcher vessel activity and labor income are anticipated to increase under this alternative, therefore no adverse indirect impacts to subsistence through a decline in income or joint production opportunities are expected to occur.

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

The predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under the FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are described above (Table 4.5-134). The past/present effects on subsistence are described in Section 3.9. This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events and activities in the cumulative case. Representative indicators used in this analysis are the same as those used in the direct/indirect analysis and include subsistence use of groundfish, subsistence use of Steller sea lions, subsistence use of salmon, and indirect impacts on other subsistence activities such as income and joint production opportunities (Table 4.7-30).

Subsistence Use of Groundfish

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Under this alternative, no changes in the commercial fishery are anticipated that would result in significant adverse impacts to base case subsistence groundfish fishing conditions.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Foreign JV, domestic, and state-managed fisheries have decreased populations of some species of groundfish used for subsistence. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects.** Other fisheries and long-term climate change have a potential to adversely contribute to subsistence use of the groundfish fisheries. Economic development and sport and personal use are not likely to adversely contribute to subsistence use of the groundfish fisheries. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, a Cumulative Effect is identified for subsistence use of groundfish, but is judged to be insignificant. The external impacts of other fisheries, other economic development activities, and sport and personal use of subsistence use of groundfish are not likely to contribute to significant adverse cumulative effects on the groundfish fisheries. However, other state-managed fisheries could have adverse impacts to the subsistence use of groundfish due to the direct competition for the same species, but are not considered to be significant. The long-term climate change could adversely effect groundfish stocks.

Subsistence Use of Steller sea lions

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** There is no indication that this alternative would have an adverse impact on Steller sea lion subsistence activities or take over base case conditions.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The past/present effects on subsistence use of Steller sea lions include the following: a long term decline in population of Steller sea lions due to a number of factors; a long-term decline in relative importance of marine mammals in local diets; commercial groundfish fishing taking prey species utilized by Steller sea lions; and Steller sea lion protection measures designed to assist in population recovery instituted in 2000.. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in Alternative 1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects.** Other fisheries, economic development, and long-term climate change have a potential to adversely contribute to Steller sea lions subsistence activities. Sport and personal use is not likely to adversely contribute to subsistence use of Steller sea lions. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, while an adverse Cumulative Effect is identified for subsistence use of Steller sea lions, the effect is judged to be insignificant. However, the cumulative effects of take, the continuing endangered status, and long-term decline in abundance is likely having population-level effects, but not enough to have significant indirect impacts to subsistence. The external impacts of other fisheries, other economic development activities, and sport and personal use of subsistence use of Steller sea lions are not likely to contribute adversely to the groundfish fisheries.

Subsistence Use of Western Alaskan Salmon and Bycatch in the Groundfish Fishery

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Salmon bycatch would likely be decreased due to a moderate reduction in PSC limits under FMP 3.1 and significantly reduced under FMP 3.2, but available information does not suggest that such reductions, while presumably positive for salmon

subsistence resource use, would result in significant increases in salmon returns to salmon subsistence fishery areas.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The past/present effects on subsistence use of salmon include the following: utilization for subsistence since pre-contact times; and Area M closures implemented to decrease intercept of salmon; These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects.** Other fisheries, other economic development activities and long-term climate change and regime shift could all adversely contribute to salmon subsistence activities. Sport and personal use is not likely to adversely contribute to salmon subsistence activities. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, a Cumulative Effect is identified for subsistence use of salmon, and is judged to be insignificant. insignificant. There may be benefits to subsistence use from reduced bycatch in the groundfish fisheries. However, given the depressed stock status of salmon runs in western Alaska, adverse contributions from external factors, and the salmon bycatch in the BSAI and GOA, sustainability of depressed salmon stocks could be adversely impacted, but are considered insignificant.

Indirect Impacts on Other Subsistence Activities

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Under this alternative, catcher vessel activity and labor income are anticipated to increase under this alternative, therefore no negative indirect impacts to subsistence through a decline in income or joint production opportunities are expected to occur.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The past/present effects on the indirect impacts on other subsistence activities include joint production as a part of local groundfish and other commercial fishery development from the outset; and income from fishing used for investment in subsistence is similar to use of income from other activities. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects.** Other fisheries, other economic development activities, and long-term climate change and regime shift could all adversely or beneficially contribute to indirect subsistence activities. Sport and personal use is not likely to adversely contribute to indirect impacts on other subsistence activities. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, a Cumulative Effect is identified for indirect subsistence use, and the effect is judged to be insignificant. Income catcher vessel activity, and joint production opportunities are not expected to be effected adversely. However, the external impacts of other fisheries, other economic development activities, and long-term climate change and regime shift could potentially contribute adversely to the indirect subsistence use.

4.7.9.5 Environmental Justice Alternative 3 Analysis

The predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are described below (Tables 4.5-127 through 4.5-132). The past/present effects on Environmental Justice are described below (Table 3.9-127). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in the cumulative case. The external effects used in this analysis are other fisheries such as foreign JV, domestic, and state-managed fisheries, other economic development activities, other sources of municipal/state revenue, and long-term climate change and regime shift (Table 4.7-31).

Internal Effects of FMP 3.1

Potential impacts that drive Environmental Justice issues include employment/municipal revenue and taxes in communities with significant percentages of special populations (Alaska Native and minority processing workforce); revenue to Native-owned catcher vessels; revenue to Native-owned catcher processors; subsistence activities associated with groundfish, Steller sea lion, and salmon; and the loss of income from fishing that would be otherwise directed toward subsistence pursuits and the loss of access to commercial fishing vessels and gear that would otherwise be available for joint production opportunities. The regions that could experience potential impacts include the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands, Kodiak Island, southcentral Alaska, southeast Alaska, Washington Inland Waters, Oregon Coast, the CDQ regions, and western Alaska communities that harvest salmon for subsistence purposes.

<u>FMP 3.1</u>

Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands. As described in existing conditions, this region encompasses a number of groundfish fishing communities, of which several have predominately Alaska Native populations. Also as described under existing conditions, the in-region processing workforce is predominantly a minority population. In-region processing employment would increase over base case conditions by about 370 jobs; therefore, no Environmental Justice impacts would result. Total in-region groundfish processing value would increase from $464 million to $514 million. Increased in-region processing value would correspond to additional municipal revenue and taxes to the local communities and therefore no associated Environmental Justice impacts would occur. In this region the ownership and crews of the catcher vessels are assumed to tend to mirror the demographic composition of populations of the home port communities, so local fleets from at least a few communities in this region are likely to be owned and crewed by Alaska Native residents. Under this FMP bookend, the total value of catcher vessel operations would decrease as would corresponding labor income and employment; therefore, an apparent Environmental Justice impact would result. However, as described above, these apparent declines are likely to be attributable in large part to a shortcoming in the model regarding distribution of western GOA catch to Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands region vessels, so the actual Environmental Justice impact is unknown, given current data. See Table 4.5-127 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands regions and communities.

Kodiak Island. As described in existing conditions, groundfish processing and catcher vessel activity in this region is highly concentrated in the City of Kodiak. Although the city is ethnically diverse, it does not have a predominantly Alaska Native population as do some of the groundfish fishing communities in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region. However, as described under existing conditions, the in-region processing

workforce is predominantly a minority population. In-region processing employment would decrease over base case conditions by about 25 jobs; therefore, no Environmental Justice impacts would result. Total in-region groundfish processing value would increase from $81 million to $85 million. Increased in-region processing value would correspond to additional municipal revenue and taxes to the City and the Kodiak Island Borough, and but given local and regional demographics, this is not likely to be an Environmental Justice issue. Ownership and crews of the catcher vessels are assumed to tend to mirror the demographic composition of populations of the City of Kodiak itself, and therefore the local fleet associated population is not likely to be predominately Alaska Native (or comprised of other identified minority populations). Under this FMP, the total value of catcher vessel operations would increase as would corresponding labor income and employment, but given demographic assumptions, this is unlikely to be relevant as an Environmental Justice issue. See Table 4.5-128 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in the Kodiak Island region and communities.

Southcentral Alaska. As described in existing conditions, Environmental Justice concerns are much less salient in this region than in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands or Kodiak Island regions. The communities most directly engaged in the groundfish fishery, particularly with respect to the processing sector, are largely non-Native communities, and have relatively large populations and diversified economic opportunities. Further, there is a relatively low level of groundfish related processing employment overall. Catcher vessel related employment is assumed to mirror community demographics, and thus it is unlikely that Environmental Justice issues will be associated with any employment change. In general, under this FMP overall combined direct, indirect, and induced labor income and FTEs increase, but this change is not linked to Environmental Justice concerns. Similarly, processing value increases, but these changes are not relevant to Environmental Justice concerns. See Table 4.5-129 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in the Southcentral Alaska region and communities.

Southeast Alaska. The situation in this region is similar to that seen in southcentral Alaska, with the possible exception of the community of Yakutat, which is more predominantly Alaska Native than the other regionally important groundfish communities. Data confidentiality constraints preclude a discussion of Yakutat alone, but otherwise overall Environmental Justice concerns appear not to apply in this region. In general, under this FMP overall combined direct, indirect, and induced labor income and FTEs increase, but this change is not linked to Environmental Justice concerns. Processing value decreases but this change is not associated with Environmental Justice concerns. See Table 4.5-130 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in the southeast Alaska region and communities.

Washington Inland Waters. The greater Seattle area is the regional community most engaged in the groundfish fishery, and it is a demographically and economically diverse major metropolitan area. In-region processing does not occur, and while a number of other communities in the region outside of Seattle are home to groundfish catcher vessels, there is no indication that these communities or the associated vessel owners and crew are comprised of minority populations. As described in existing conditions, Environmental Justice concerns for this region are concentrated in the at-sea processing sector, due to the predominance of minority representation within this workforce. Under this FMP , at-sea processing labor income and FTEs both increase (if by less than significant amounts), so there are no Environmental Justice impacts associated with this change. See Table 4.5-131 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in the Washington Inland Waters region and communities.

Oregon Coast. This region is engaged in the commercial groundfish fishery through its regionally owned catcher vessel fleet. This fleet is concentrated in a limited number of communities in the region, and there is no indication that these are minority communities, nor is there any indication that the population directly associated with fleet ownership and/or crew is either a minority population or a low-income population. In general, under this FMP overall combined direct, indirect, and induced labor income and FTEs increase, as do catcher vessel related values, but these changes are not linked to Environmental Justice concerns. See Table 4.5-132 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in the Oregon Coast region and communities.

CDQ Region. The CDQ region is predominately comprised of Alaska Native communities that have relatively limited commercial economic opportunities, so any adverse impacts to this program and region are likely to involve Environmental Justice concerns. Under this FMP, the structure of the CDQ program would not change from base case conditions and, as noted above, no adverse impacts to the program are anticipated, therefore no Environmental Justice impacts are likely to occur. See Table 4.5-134 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on CDQ programs.

Subsistence. Subsistence activities typically disproportionately involve Alaska Native communities and populations, and in a few cases (such as Steller sea lion subsistence) exclusively involve Alaska Native individuals and groups. As a result, adverse impacts to subsistence pursuits are likely to involve Environmental Justice concerns. Subsistence activities where there are potential Environmental Justice issues include the following:

- Harvest of groundfish (which occurs to some extent in all four Alaska Regions), Steller sea lion (primarily and activity in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region), and salmon (primarily an issue in western Alaska, where poor runs have adversely affected subsistence harvests).

- The loss of income from fishing that would otherwise be directed toward subsistence pursuits and the loss of access to commercial fishing vessels and gear that would otherwise be available for joint production (which occurs to some extent in all four Alaska regions).

While there are some concerns about the effect of the groundfish fishery on Steller sea lions and salmon bycatch, it has been determined that fishing under FMP 3.2 is not having significant adverse contribution to Steller Sea lion and salmon populations and their availability for subsistence harvest. Income available for subsistence activities and joint income opportunities are likely to be similar to FMP 1 with slight increases over the base case likely. Therefore, no associated Environmental Justice impacts are anticipated. See Table 4.5-134 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on subsistence issues.

<u>FMP 3.2</u>

Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands. As described in existing conditions, this region encompasses a number of groundfish fishing communities, of which a number have predominately Alaska Native populations. Also as described under existing conditions, the in-region processing workforce is predominantly a minority population. In-region processing employment would increase over base case conditions by about 336 jobs; therefore, no Environmental Justice impacts would result. Total in-region groundfish processing value would increase from $464 million to $510 million. Increased in-region

processing value would correspond to additional municipal revenue and taxes to the local communities and therefore no associated Environmental Justice impacts would occur. In this region the ownership and crews of the catcher vessels are assumed to tend to mirror the demographic composition of populations of the home port communities, so local fleets from at least a few communities in this region are likely to be owned and crewed by Alaska Native residents. Under this FMP, the total overall net value of catcher vessel operations would decrease. Similarly, the corresponding labor income and employment would also decrease. Therefore, an apparent Environmental Justice impact would result, but as discussed under other alternatives, this may in part be an artifact of the model. The impacts to the local fleets that could be conditionally significant (resulting from MPA and rationalization design features) could be an Environmental Justice issue in this region, and there could also be negative impacts to Alaska Native communities with support service businesses, but those would be in the form of conditional impacts as well, depending on the ultimate design of the programs. See Table 4.5-127 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands regions and communities.

Kodiak Island. As described in existing conditions, groundfish processing and catcher vessel activity in this region is highly concentrated in the City of Kodiak. Although the city is ethnically diverse, it does not have a predominantly Alaska Native population as do some of the groundfish fishing communities in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region. However, as described under existing conditions, the in-region processing workforce is predominantly a minority population. In-region processing employment would decrease over base case conditions by about 53 jobs, which may result in an Environmental Justice impact but is not significant. Total in-region groundfish processing value would decrease from $81 million to $74 million. Decreased in-region processing value would correspond to reduced municipal revenue and taxes to the City and the Kodiak Island Borough, and but given local and regional demographics, this is not likely to be an Environmental Justice issue. Ownership and crews of the catcher vessels are assumed to tend to mirror the demographic composition of populations of the City of Kodiak itself, and therefore the local fleet associated population is not likely to be predominately Alaska Native (or comprised of other identified minority populations). Under this FMP bookend, the total value of catcher vessel operations would decrease as would corresponding labor income and employment, but given demographic assumptions, this is unlikely to be an Environmental Justice issue. See Table 4.5-128 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in Kodiak Island region and communities.

Southcentral Alaska. As described in existing conditions, Environmental Justice concerns are much less salient in this region than in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands or Kodiak Island regions. The communities most directly engaged in the groundfish fishery, particularly with respect to the processing sector, are largely non-Native communities, and have relatively large populations and diversified economic opportunities. Further, there is a relatively low level of groundfish related processing employment overall. Catcher vessel related employment is assumed to mirror community demographics, and thus it is unlikely that Environmental Justice issues will be associated with any employment change. In general, under this FMP overall combined direct, indirect, and induced labor income and FTEs decrease, but this change is not linked to Environmental Justice concerns. Similarly, processing value decreases, as do catcher vessel associated values, but these changes are not tied to Environmental Justice concerns. See Table 4.5-129 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in Southcentral Alaska region and communities.

Southeast Alaska. The situation in this region is similar to that seen in southcentral Alaska, with the possible exception of the community of Yakutat, which is more predominantly Alaska Native than the other

regionally important groundfish communities. Data confidentiality constraints preclude a discussion of Yakutat alone, but otherwise overall Environmental Justice concerns appear not to apply in this region. In general, under this FMP overall combined direct, indirect, and induced labor income and FTEs decrease, but this change is not linked to Environmental Justice concerns. Similarly, processing value decreases as do analogous catcher vessel associated values, but this change is not associated with Environmental Justice concerns. See Table 4.5-130 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in southeast Alaska region and communities.

Washington Inland Waters. The greater Seattle area is the regional community most engaged in the groundfish fishery, and it is a demographically and economically diverse major metropolitan area. In-region processing does not occur, and while a number of other communities in the region outside of Seattle are home to groundfish catcher vessels, there is no indication that these communities or the associated vessel owners and crew are comprised of minority populations. As described in existing conditions, Environmental Justice concerns for this region are concentrated in the at-sea processing sector, due to the predominance of minority representation within this workforce. Under this FMP , at-sea processing labor income and FTEs both increase (if not significantly), so there are no Environmental Justice impacts associated with this change. See Table 4.5-131 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in Washington Inland Waters region and communities.

Oregon Coast. This region is engaged in the commercial groundfish fishery through its regionally owned catcher vessel fleet. This fleet is concentrated in a limited number of communities in the region, and there is no indication that these are minority communities, nor is there any indication that the population directly associated with fleet ownership and/or crew is either a minority population or a low-income population. In general, under this FMP overall combined direct, indirect, and induced labor income and FTEs increase, as do catcher vessel related values, but these changes are not linked to Environmental Justice concerns. See Table 4.5-132 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on environmental justice in Oregon Coast region and communities.

CDQ Region. The CDQ region is predominately comprised of Alaska Native communities that have relatively limited commercial economic opportunities, so any adverse impacts to this program and region are likely to involve Environmental Justice concerns. Under this FMP, the structure of the CDQ program would not change from base case conditions and, as noted above, no adverse impacts to the program are anticipated, therefore no Environmental Justice impacts are likely to occur. See Table 4.5-134 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on CDQ programs.

Subsistence. Subsistence activities typically disproportionately involve Alaska Native communities and populations, and in a few cases (such as Steller sea lion subsistence) exclusively involve Alaska Native individuals and groups. As a result, adverse impacts to subsistence pursuits are likely to involve Environmental Justice concerns. With regard to potential adverse impacts to subsistence activities, salmon-bycatch and habitat protection measures associated with this FMP are likely to benefit subsistence harvest of salmon and Steller sea lions, therefore no associated Environmental Justice impacts are anticipated. Fishery income available to support subsistence activities and opportunities for joint production in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region may decrease slightly under this FMP 3.2, but will not result in significant adverse Environmental Justice issues. See Table 4.5-134 for a summary of the direct/indirect effects on subsistence issues.

Cumulative Effects

The predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are described above (Tables 4.5-127 through 4.5-132). The past/present effects on Environmental Justice Issues are described in Section 3.9. This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events and activities in the cumulative case. The representative indicator used in this analysis is the same as that used in the direct/indirect analysis (Table 4.7-31).

Environmental Justice

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.1.** Under this FMP bookend, direct/indirect impacts range from beneficial (subsistence harvests) to adverse (reductions in catcher vessel activity in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands, reduction in processing workforce in several regions), but are not significant. No changes in the commercial fishery are anticipated that would result in significant adverse impacts to base case Environmental Justice issues. Under FMP 3.2 direct/indirect impacts on Environmental Justice issues in the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands region are conditionally significant adverse, due to reductions in catcher vessel activity and associated effects on opportunities for Alaska Natives to participate in groundfish fisheries and on income and joint production opportunities related to subsistence.

- **Persistent Past Effects, FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Persistent past effects include trends and developments in fisheries, and trends in state and municipal revenue. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects, FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Other fisheries, other economic development activities, and long-term climate change and regime shift have the potential to adversely or beneficially affect Environmental Justice issues. Other sources of municipal state revenue has the potential to adversely affect Environmental Justice issues. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.,1 a Cumulative Effect is identified for Environmental Justice, but is judged to be insignificant. The direct/indirect effects on income for subsistence pursuits, and participation and employment opportunities for Alaska Natives in the fishery generally increase. Reductions in revenues to local communities in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands, in conjunction with the external effects from the crab closures and downturn in the salmon industry could potentially effect Environmental Justice issues, but not of a magnitude to be significant. Effects from by-catch of salmon and Steller sea lion subsistence activities are beneficial, and effects on income and joint production activities related to subsistence in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region are adverse but cumulatively insignificant.

  Under FMP 3.2, direct/indirect effects related to Environmental Justice ranges from beneficial (subsistence harvests) to conditionally significant adverse (reductions in catcher vessel activity in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands). The external effects from the crab closures and downturn in the salmon industry and reductions in employment funded by public revenue, and reductions in revenue to Native communities are adverse, primarily in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands,

where cumulative effects are conditionally significant adverse for Environmental Justice issues. Effects from by-catch of salmon and Steller sea lion subsistence activities are beneficial. While direct/indirect effects on income and joint production activities related to subsistence in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region are adverse but insignificant, cumulative effects are conditionally significant adverse due to downturns on other fisheries and decreased income and opportunities for joint production.

4.7.9.6 Market Channels and Benefits to U.S. Consumers Alternative 3 Analysis

The predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are described below (Table 4.5-138). The past/present effects on Market Channels and Benefits to U.S. Consumers are described in Section 3.9 and below (Table 3.9-128). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in the cumulative case. The representative indicator used in this analysis is benefits to U.S. consumers (Table 4.7-32).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

FMP 3.1 is not expected to have a significant effect on benefits to U.S. consumers of groundfish products relative to the comparative baseline. Under FMP 3.1 the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries are expected to continue to provide high and relatively stable levels of seafood products to domestic and foreign markets. An estimate of the final market value of BSAI and GOA seafood products is not available; however, it would be substantially greater than $1.5 billion, the projected 5-year mean of the wholesale product value of BSAI and GOA groundfish after primary processing under FMP 3.1. This wholesale product value mean is higher than the comparative baseline, but the increase is not significant.

FMP 3.2 is not expected to have a significant effect on benefits to U.S. consumers of groundfish products relative to the comparative baseline. Under FMP 3.2 the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries are expected to continue to provide high and relatively stable levels of seafood products to domestic and foreign markets. An estimate of the final market value of BSAI and GOA seafood products is not available; however, it would be substantially greater than $1.5 billion, the projected 5-year mean of the wholesale product value of BSAI and GOA groundfish after primary processing under FMP 3.2. This wholesale product value mean is higher than the comparative baseline, but the increase is not significant.

The rationalization of groundfish fisheries occurring under FMP 3.2 could increase consumer benefits by resulting in an increase in the quality of groundfish products available to consumers relative to the comparative baseline. Moreover, rationalization has the potential to increase the proportion of Alaska groundfish products that are purchased by U.S. consumers because there will be more incentive to create the fresh and value-added products that are popular in the domestic market. With current technology and tastes, the greatest gains for U.S. consumers are likely to result from a greater supply of fresh and value-added products from Pacific cod and rockfish. However, these species currently account for less than one-third of all Alaska groundfish production. Furthermore, it is unlikely that all Pacific cod and rockfish will be sold to U.S. consumers. Consequently, the increased benefits to U.S. seafood consumers are not expected to be significant.

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

For a summary of the direct/indirect and cumulative ratings, see Table 4.7-32.

Market Channels and Benefits to U.S. Consumers

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Under this alternative, increases in benefits to U.S. consumers of groundfish products are expected to occur but are insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** These effects on benefits to U.S. consumers of groundfish products include: Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute product promotion activities, research and public awareness regarding the health benefits of seafood consumption, aquaculture development increasing overall availability and demand for seafood products, and changes in processing technology increasing seafood quality.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects.** Reasonably foreseeable effects include other fisheries (supply of product) and long-term climate change and regime shift. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, a Cumulative Effect is identified for benefits to U.S. consumers of groundfish products, and the effect is judged to be insignificant. The external impacts of other fisheries have the potential to contribute adversely or beneficially to the U.S. consumers of groundfish products and the groundfish market channels. However, the wholesale groundfish product value in conjunction with products from other fisheries is not expected to change benefits to U.S. consumers. The long-term climate change and regime shift could adversely effect availability for market channels due to the natural fluctuations in groundfish stocks.

4.7.9.7 The Value of the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska Marine Ecosystems (Including Non-Consumptive and Non-Use Benefits) Alternative 3 Analysis

The predicted direct and indirect effects of the groundfish fishery under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are described below (Table 4.5-140). Benefits derived from marine ecosystems and associated species are used as a surrogate to evaluate non-consumptive and non-use benefits. The past/present effects on Non-consumptive and Non-use Benefits to U.S. general public are described in Section 3.9 and below (Table 3.9-128). This section will assess the potential for these effects to interact with other reasonably foreseeable future events in the cumulative case. The representative indicator used in this analysis is benefits the public derives from marine ecosystems and associated species (including non-consumptive and non-use benefits) (Table 4.7-33).

Direct/Indirect Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

FMP 3.1 is predicted to have no significant effects on the level of benefits the Bering Sea and GOA marine ecosystems and associated species provide relative to the comparative baseline. These findings are based on the assessment of the direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.1 on the environment with respect to the ecosystem issues of predator-prey relationships, energy flow and balance, and diversity. This assessment of ecosystem effects is presented in Section 4.7.10 of the Programmatic SEIS.

As described in Section 3.9.7, the Bering Sea and GOA marine ecosystems and species associated with them provide a broad range of benefits to the American public. Some of the goods and services these ecosystems produce are not exchanged in normal market transactions but have value nonetheless. While there are difficulties in estimating the value the public places on protecting ecological conditions, Section 3.9.7 provides a qualitative discussion of possible benefits provided by the Bering Sea and GOA marine ecosystems. In addition to supporting commercial fisheries, these ecosystems support an array of recreational fishing and subsistence activities as well as non-consumptive activities such as wildlife viewing. Furthermore, some people may not directly interact with the Bering Sea and GOA marine ecosystems and the various species associated with them but derive satisfaction from knowing that the structure and function of these ecosystems are protected.

The focus on this analysis are the direct and indirect effects of the alternatives on ecosystem benefits other than those that accrue to members of society who make a living harvesting, processing and distributing BSAI and GOA groundfish products or who purchase and consume these products. The direct and indirect effects of the alternatives on firms and communities that derive value from the commercial harvest and processing of groundfish are described elsewhere in the Programmatic SEIS. Similarly, the effects of the alternatives on consumers of groundfish products are discussed in a separate section of the Programmatic SEIS.

The value people assign to those marine ecosystem benefits that are unrelated to commercial groundfish fisheries are thought to be considerable. For example, the value of protecting the Steller sea lion alone may be substantial. As discussed in Section 3.9.7, a contingent valuation study suggests that there is a significant willingness to pay on the part of the American public for an expanded federal Steller sea lion recovery program. At this time, however, there is insufficient information to provide a comprehensive measure of the benefits derived from these ecosystems and the various species associated with them.

FMP 3.1 would maintain current management measures that mitigate the adverse effects of the groundfish fisheries on the Bering Sea and GOA marine ecosystems and associated species. These measures include a network of spatial/temporal closed areas that disperse fisheries geographically and seasonally, a prohibition on the use of non-pelagic trawl gear to fish for pollock in the BSAI, bycatch reduction measures such as the full retention requirement for Pacific cod and pollock, and measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds. Furthermore, as discussed in Section 4.7.10, FMP 3.1 is not expected to result in a significant change in the quantitative measures of any indicators of fishing impacts on marine ecosystems relative to the baseline. Consequently, the change in the level of benefits these ecosystems provide is not expected to be significant.

FMP 3.2 is predicted to significantly increase the level of benefits the Bering Sea and GOA marine ecosystems and associated species provide relative to the comparative baseline. These findings are based on the assessment of the direct and indirect effects of FMP 3.2 on the environment with respect to the ecosystem issues of predator-prey relationships, energy flow and balance, and diversity. This assessment of ecosystem effects is presented in Section 4.7.10 of the draft Programmatic SEIS.

FMP 3.2 would maintain current management measures that mitigate the adverse effects of the groundfish fisheries on the Bering Sea and GOA marine ecosystems and associated species. In addition, FMP 3.2 closes off 20 percent of the EEZ as a “no-take” marine reserve (3 percent) or “no-bottom contact” marine protected area (17 percent) covering a full range of marine habitats within the 1,000-m bathymetric line (Figure 4.2-5).

The closures aim to provide protection for a wide range of species, from Steller sea lions to slope rockfish to prohibited species.

Furthermore, FMP 3.2 would undertake a comprehensive rationalization of all fisheries. By extending rights-based management to additional groundfish fisheries and thereby ending the race for fish in those fisheries, this FMP bookend has the potential to provide increased protection to the Bering Sea and GOA ecosystems. If rights-based management systems include individual quotas on bycatch, they provide strong incentives to reduce bycatch because they internalize the cost of that bycatch. In turn, a reduction in bycatch can help protect bycatch species from overexploitation and maintain the overall ecosystem of which they may be an important part. Moreover, the experience with cooperatives in the BSAI pollock fishery shows that fishing may be spread out temporally as a result of rights-based management systems. This dispersal of fishing effort would reduce the potential for local depletions of fish stocks and the associated negative impacts on marine mammals and other species.

As discussed in Section 4.7.10, the measures implemented under FMP 3.2 are expected to have significant or conditionally significant positive consequences for predator-prey relationships and diversity. In turn, these positive effects on the Bering Sea and GOA marine ecosystems and associated species are expected to lead to a significant increase in the levels of some of the benefits these ecosystems and species provide.

Cumulative Effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2

For a summary of the direct/indirect and cumulative ratings, see Table 4.7-33.

<u>Benefits Derived from Marine Ecosystems and Associated Species</u>

- **Internal Effect of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2.** Under FMPs 3.1 and FMP 3.2 the risks of adverse effects that the Alaska groundfish fishery could have on marine ecosystems are reduced. FMP 3.1 is predicted to have a beneficial but insignificant impact on the levels of benefits these ecosystems and associated species generate; FMP 3.2 is predicted to have a beneficial significant impact.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Persistent past effects on non-consumptive and non-use benefits) include: an increase in public awareness of marine ecosystems; increased participation in recreational fishing and eco-tourism activities; and public perceptions with regard to fisheries management. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Effects.** Reasonably foreseeable future effects include other fisheries, and long-term climate change and regime shifts. These factors do not vary among alternatives; for more detail see the analysis in FMP 1.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, a Cumulative Effect is identified for benefits the public derives from marine ecosystems and associated species (including non-consumptive and non-use benefits), and the effect is judged to be insignificant and significant beneficial, respectively. Both alternatives result in some direct/indirect benefits. However, the external impacts of other fisheries, development activities and natural cycles contribute adversely to benefits the public derives from marine ecosystems and associated species. Fishery management measures under FMP 3.1 and

FMP 3.2 could continue the introduction of non-native species and effect a change in pelagic forage availability. The spacial and temporal concentration of fishery impact on forage could reduce the following: spatial/temporal pressures of the groundfish fisheries on forage species, removal of top predators (potential for seabird bycatch and subsistence harvests of marine mammals), and risk of changes in species, functional, and structural habitat diversity for the ecosystem. The long-term climate change and regime shift could adversely effect ecosystems and associated species due to the natural fluctuations in groundfish stocks.

4.7.10 Ecosystem Alternative 3 Analysis

Ecosystems are populations (consisting of single species) and communities (consisting of two or more species) of interacting organisms and their physical environment that form a functional unit with a characteristic trophic structure (food web) and material cycles (movement of mass and energy among the groups). The following analyses of potential direct/indirect and cumulative effects of Alternative 3 apply to the BSAI and GOA ecosystems. Where available information allows, each ecosystem is addressed separately. In most cases, however, information is insufficient to allow individual consideration, and the two ecosystems are treated as a single entity.

As explained in Section 4.5.10, the analyses includes numerous indicators representing potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the alternative and specific bookends where applicable. Significance thresholds for the effect categories are presented in Table 4.1-7.

Direct/Indirect Effects FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Ecosystems

This section assesses the potential direct/indirect and cumulative effects of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 on the BSAI and GOA ecosystems.

<u>Predator-Prey Relationships</u>

Pelagic forage availability is assessed by evaluating population trends in pelagic forage biomass for species with age-structured population models. This includes walleye pollock in the GOA (Figure H.4-17 of Appendix H) and Bering Sea walleye pollock and Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel (Figure H.4-18 of Appendix H). Trends in bycatch of other forage species (herring, squid, and forage species group) in the groundfish fisheries are a measure of the potential impact on those groups in the BSAI and GOA (Figures H.4-19 and H.4-20 of Appendix H). Table 4.5-142 summarizes the average values from 2003-2008 for these measures and the percent change in the average values from the baseline amounts. Under FMP 3.1, pelagic forage biomass in the BSAI (Bering Sea walleye pollock + Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel) would decline by about 10 percent from the baseline and pelagic forage biomass (specifically, walleye pollock) in the GOA would increase by about 53 percent over the baseline. Twenty-year biomass projections show similar trends. Average biomass would still be within the bounds of estimated biomass that occurred historically before a target fishery emerged. Bycatch of other forage species would increase by more than 85 percent in the BSAI and decline by about 25 percent in the GOA. The projected absolute quantity of bycatch in each region is relatively small (3,500 t and 190 t, respectively). Estimates of forage biomass from food web models of the EBS indicate that this bycatch is probably a small proportion of the total forage biomass (Aydin *et al.* 2002). However, lack of population-level assessments for some species in the forage species group means that

corresponding species-level effects are unknown. On the basis of this analysis, FMP 3.1 is determined to have an insignificant effect on the BSAI and GOA ecosystems with respect to pelagic forage availability.

In FMP 3.2, pelagic forage biomass in the BSAI (Bering Sea walleye pollock + Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel) would show a 10 percent average decline from the baseline and pelagic forage biomass (specifically, walleye pollock) in the GOA would increase about 55 percent over the baseline. Twenty-year biomass projections show similar trends. As in FMP 3.1, average biomass would be within the range of estimated biomass that occurred historically before a target fishery emerged. Bycatch of other forage species would increase more than 50 percent in the BSAI and decline by about 43 percent in the GOA. However, the extensive fishing closure areas put forth under this FMP may change bycatch estimates in many ways but cannot be accurately predicted. The projected absolute quantity of bycatch in each region is relatively small (2,460 mt and 150 mt, respectively). This bycatch would be a small proportion of the total forage biomass estimated in EBS food web models (Aydin *et al.* 2002). Lack of population-level assessments for some of the species in the forage species group means that corresponding species-level effects are unknown. FMP 3.2 is determined to have an insignificant effect on the BSAI and GOA ecosystems with respect to pelagic forage availability.

Spatial and temporal concentration of fishery impact on forage species is assessed qualitatively by considering the potential for the alternatives to concentrate fishing on forage species in regions utilized by predators that are tied to land, such as pinnipeds and breeding seabirds. Additionally, possibility for concentration of fishing effort to result in an ESA listing or lack of recovery to an ESA listed species is also considered. FMP 3.1 would continue the existing closures around Steller sea lion rookeries, the ban on forage fish, and the spatial/temporal allocation of TAC for pollock and Atka mackerel, resulting in an insignificant effect of the spatial/temporal concentration of the fishery on forage species. BS pollock fisheries have shown increasing catch in northern fur seal foraging habitat but more research is required to evaluate whether the amounts of pollock removed are having a population-level effect on the fur seals. FMP 3.2 would continue the existing closures around Steller sea lion rookeries with the addition of a frameworked buffer zone based on telemetry data. The existing ban on forage fish and the spatial/temporal allocation of TAC for pollock and Atka mackerel would also be continued. These measures would be improvements relative to the baseline with respect to the spatial/temporal concentration of the fisheries on forage species. Objectives and criteria for allocating TAC in space and time would be developed under this FMP. The no-trawling MPAs around the Pribilof Islands under this FMP could provide increased protection to northern fur seal foraging habitat from potential fishing effects. For these reasons, groundfish fisheries under FMP 3.2 are determined to have a conditionally significant positive effect on the spatial/temporal availability of forage, particularly for some marine mammals. These measures would not result in any significant change in spatial/temporal availability of forage to seabirds.

Removal of top predators, either through directed fishing or bycatch, is assessed by evaluating the trophic level of the catch relative to trophic level of the groundfish biomass (Figures H.4-21 through H.4-24 of Appendix H), bycatch levels of sensitive top predator species such as birds and sharks (Figures H.4-25 and H.4-26 of Appendix H), and a qualitative evaluation of the potential for catch levels to cause one or more top-level predator species to fall below biologically acceptable limits (minimum stock size threshold for groundfish, lead to ESA listing or prevent recovery of an ESA listed species). Trophic level of the catch in both the BSAI and GOA is a very stable property, changing less than 3 percent on average from the baseline, and trophic level of the groundfish species for which we have age-structured models, changes less than one

percent on average. Under FMP 3.1, top predator bycatch amounts would increase in the BSAI (7 percent) and decrease in the GOA (12 percent) relative to the baseline. The absolute values of average catch of these species are estimated to be 724 t and 1,150 t in the respective regions under this FMP. For FMP 3.2, top predator bycatch amounts would decrease from the baseline in both the BSAI (27 percent) and the GOA (36 percent). The absolute values of average catch of these species are estimated to be 490 t and 840 t in the respective regions under FMP 3.2, the lowest amounts estimated over all the alternatives.

The above indicators result in no change in the evaluation of the importance of this effect relative to the baseline. The baseline determination was that historical whaling has resulted in low present-day abundance of whale species in the North Pacific Ocean. FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would not further impair the recovery of these species through direct takes. Similarly, levels of seabird and pinniped bycatch in groundfish fisheries in these FMPs would not lead to an ESA listing for any of those populations or prevent any of the species from recovery under the ESA. Sections 4.7.7 and 4.7.8 discuss the effects of groundfish fishery direct takes on specific seabird and marine mammal populations. The effect of shark bycatch on shark populations is unknown at present, and research directed at better assessing population levels of these sensitive (late maturing, low fecundity, low natural mortality) species is needed to better assess the potential effects from groundfish fisheries. Breaking sharks out of the "Other Species" group for TAC setting means that this FMP would provide some level of increased protection for sharks through a more group-specific TAC. Section 4.6.3 contains further information on sharks. Stability in trophic level of the catch is indicative of little effect of the fishery on target and PSC species top predators (Greenland turbot, arrowtooth flounder, sablefish, Pacific cod, and Pacific halibut). See Section 4.6.1 for details on these target species and Section 4.6.2 for Pacific halibut. Overall, FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would have insignificant and unknown effects on top predators.

The introduction of non-native species through ballast water exchange and hull-fouling organism release from fishing vessels could potentially disrupt Alaskan marine food web structure (Fay 2002). There have been 24 species of non-indigenous species of plants and animals documented primarily in shallow-water marine and estuarine ecosystems of Alaska, with 15 species recorded in PWS. It is possible that most of these introductions were from tankers or other large commercial vessels that have large amounts of ballast exchange. However, exchange via fishery vessels that take on ballast from areas where invasive species have already been established and then transit through Alaskan inshore waters has been identified as a threat in a recently developed State of Alaska Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan (Fay 2002). Consequently, this effect is evaluated as conditionally significant adverse in the baseline.

Total groundfish catch levels are used as an indicator of potential changes in the amount of these releases via groundfish fishery vessels (Figures H.4-27 and H.4-28 of Appendix H, Table 4.1-7). Under FMP 3.1, total catch would increase by about 2 percent in the BSAI and by about 13 percent in the GOA relative to the baseline. FMP 3.2 would result in catches increasing by about one percent in the BSAI and decreasing by 8 percent in the GOA relative to baseline. These projected catch levels are similar to recent catches in these areas, indicating a similar level of effort and thus a similar potential for fishing vessel introduction of non-native species through ballast water exchange or hull-fouling organism release. Consequently, FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 would result in insignificant changes from the baseline with respect to the potential for introducing non-native species from fishing vessels and gear.

Energy Flow and Balance

As discussed in Section 3.10, fishing may alter the amount and flow of energy in an ecosystem by removing energy and altering energetic pathways through the return of discards and fish processing offal back into the sea. The recipients, locations, and forms of this returned biomass may differ from those in an unfished system. Baseline energy removals, in the form of total catch, were less than one percent of the total system energy as determined by mass-balance modeling of the system and were determined to have an insignificant impact on the ecosystem. FMP 3.1 catch removals (Figures H.4-27 and H.4-28 of Appendix H, Table 4.5-143), change approximately 13 percent from the baseline and are determined to be insignificant with respect to the potential for producing changes in system biomass, respiration, production, or energy cycling that are outside the range of natural variability (Table 4.1-7). Predicted catch removals under FMP 3.2 (Figures H.4-27 and H.4-28 of Appendix H, Table 4.5-142), increase by one percent in the BSAI and decrease by 7 percent in the GOA relative to the baseline. These changes are also determined to be insignificant.

Energy re-direction, in the form of discards or fishery offal production or unobserved gear-related mortality, can potentially change the natural pathways of energy flow in the system. Animals damaged when passing through the meshes of trawls may later die and be consumed by scavengers. Bottom trawls can expose benthic organisms and make them more vulnerable to predation. Discards and offal production can cause local enrichment and changes in species composition or water quality if discards or offal returns are concentrated there. These effects were determined to be insignificant at the ecosystem level in the baseline. Trends in total discards (Table 4.5-143, Figures H.4-29 and H.4-30 of Appendix H) under FMP 3.1 show increases by less than one percent in the BSAI and about an 8 percent decrease in the GOA relative to the baseline. Trends in total discards (Table 4.5-142, Figures H.4-29 and H.4-30 of Appendix H) under FMP 3.2 show a 24 percent decrease in the BSAI and a 42 percent decrease in the GOA relative to the baseline. These changes are determined to be small in comparison to historical amounts of discards and are determined to have insignificant potential effects on ecosystem-level energy cycling characteristics.

Diversity

Fishing can alter different measures of diversity. Species-level diversity, or the number of species, can be altered if fishing essentially removes a species from the system. Fishing can alter functional diversity from a trophic standpoint if it selectively removes or depletes a trophic guild member and thus changes the way biomass is distributed within a trophic guild. Functional diversity from a structural habitat standpoint can be altered if fishing methods such as bottom trawling remove or deplete organisms such as corals, sea anemones, or sponges that provide structural habitat for other species. Fishing can alter genetic diversity by selectively removing faster-growing fish or removing spawning aggregations that might have genetic characteristics that are different from other spawning aggregations. Larger, older fishes may be more heterozygous (i.e., have more genetic differences or diversity), and some stock structures may have a genetic component (see review in Jennings and Kaiser 1998). Consequently, one would expect a decline in genetic diversity to result from heavy exploitation of a fishery.

Significance thresholds for effects of fishing on species diversity are catch removals high enough to cause the biomass of one or more species (target or nontarget) to fall below, or to be kept from recovering from levels already below, minimum biologically acceptable limits (MSST for target species, ESA listing for nontarget) (Table 4.1-7). Indicators of significance are population levels of target and nontarget species

relative to MSST or ESA listing thresholds, linked to fishing removals. Bycatch amounts of sensitive (low population turnover rates) groups that lack population estimates (skates, sharks, grenadiers, and sessile invertebrates, such as corals, inhabiting HAPC may also indicate potential for fishing impact on these species (Table 4.5-143, Figures H.4-31 and H.4-32 of Appendix H). Closed areas also provide protection, particularly to less-mobile species like HAPC biota, so the amount of area closures across habitat types can indicate the degree of species-level diversity protection. Baseline determinations were insignificant for most of these indicators, and unknown for skates and sharks.

Under FMP 3.1, closed areas would remain the same, and bycatch of HAPC biota would stay the same in the BSAI and decrease by almost 14 percent in the GOA (Table 4.5-142). Although it is unknown whether bycatch amounts of HAPC biota would be at levels high enough to bring these species to minimum population thresholds, area closures would likely be sufficient to prevent species removal for these sessile animals. These area closures would most likely be sufficient to prevent species extinction for these sessile animals. Under FMP 3.2, bycatch of HAPC biota would decrease by about 25 percent in the BSAI and by about 40 percent in the GOA (Table 4.5-142). This FMP would also provide substantial increases in closed areas in the form of no-trawling MPAs and no-take reserves. These closures would produce even greater reductions in HAPC biota bycatch that are not modeled here. Catch amounts of target species, prohibited species, seabirds, and marine mammals resulting from both of these FMPs would be insufficient to bring species within these groups below minimum population thresholds. It is unknown whether bycatch amounts of skates, sharks and grenadiers would be at levels high enough to bring species within these groups to minimum population thresholds. Breaking sharks and skates out of the "Other Species" group for TAC setting would provide further protection by establishing additional group-specific TACs. The adoption and use of ecosystem indicators for modifying TAC may also provide further protection to sensitive groups such as these until more is learned about their life histories. Although forage species population levels are not known, their relatively high turnover rates and the ban on forage fish fisheries in these FMPs are considered sufficient protection from population-level effects.

On the basis of the preceding considerations, FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are considered to result in insignificant and unknown effects on species diversity. More years of survey data and life history parameter determination for skates, sharks and grenadier species may better define population trends as to further protect these species from experiencing adverse impacts from fishing. Sections 4.7.1 though 4.7.8 present the detailed analyses of the potential for fishery removals to affect minimum population thresholds for each of these groups and thus ultimately to affect species diversity.

Functional (either trophic or structural habitat) diversity can be altered through fishing if fishing selectively removes one member of a functional guild, which may result in increases in other guild members. A functional guild is a group of species that use resources within the ecosystem in similar ways. Significance thresholds are catch removals high enough to cause a change in functional diversity outside the range of natural variability observed for the system (Table 4.1-7). Indicators of the possible magnitude of effects include qualitative evaluation of guild or size diversity changes relative to fishery removals, bottom gear effort changes that would provide a measure of benthic guild disturbance, and bycatch amounts of HAPC biota, a structural habitat guild. Members of the HAPC biota guild serve important functional role in providing fish and invertebrates with habitat and refuge from predation. The abundance of these structural species necessary to provide protection is not known, and it may be important to retain populations of these organisms that are well distributed spatially in order to fulfill their functional role. Some of these organisms

have life-history traits that make them very sensitive to fishing removals. The long-lived nature of corals, in particular, makes them susceptible to permanent eradication in fished areas. Present-day Steller sea lion trawl closures are spread throughout the Aleutian chain, but these closures may be more inshore than most of the coral. For this reason, the areas closed to trawling in this FMP may not be sufficient to provide additional protection beyond the baseline for these sensitive organisms.

Under FMP 3.1, the species composition and amounts of removals, bottom gear effort, and bycatch amounts of HAPC biota (Table 4.5-142, Figures H.4-31 and H.4-32 of Appendix H) would be relatively similar to the comparative baseline, in which fishing impacts on functional guild diversity are determined to be insignificant for trophic diversity and conditionally significant and adverse for structural habitat diversity. Some of the area closures for FMP 3.2 have been designed with corals in mind and, if implemented, will ensure that there is a broad spatial distribution of corals, particularly in the Aleutian Islands. Thus, FMP 3.2 is determined to have a significant beneficial effect relative to the baseline on structural habitat diversity while FMP 3.1 would result in is an insignificant change from the baseline. In addition, FMP 3.2 is determined to have a significant beneficial effect on trophic diversity, species composition and amounts of removals for target species relative to the baseline.

Genetic diversity can be affected by fishing through heavy exploitation of certain spawning aggregations or systematic targeting of older age classes that tend to have greater genetic diversity. Under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2, no target species would fall below MSST, spatial/temporal management of TAC would not change, and similar catch and selectivity patterns in the fisheries would apply. These FMPs would result in insignificant impacts of fishing on genetic diversity. However, a baseline condition for genetic diversity remains unknown for most species and the potential effects that fishing may have on genetic diversity under FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 are also largely unknown.

Cumulative Effects Analysis FMP 3.1 – Ecosystems

The following sections briefly discuss the potential cumulative effects of FMP 3.1 on the ten ecosystem indicators explained in Section 4.5.10. These potential cumulative effects are summarized in Table 4.7-34. Data and calculations supporting the energy removal analyses for all alternatives are presented in Table 4.5-142.

<u>Change in Pelagic Forage Availability</u>

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The effects of FMP 3.1 on pelagic forage availability are expected to be insignificant. Fishery-induced changes, including bycatch-related effects on forage species, would be within the natural level of abundance or variability for prey species relative to predator demands (Table 4.1-7).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of forage fish bycatch by the BSAI pollock and GOA rockfish domestic fisheries, and targeted domestic catches of pollock and Atka mackerel, are likely to have affected forage fish populations in ways that may persist into the present and future (Section 3.10.1.4.1). From about 1925 to 1941, Alaska herring harvests for oil and meal ranged from about 50,000 to 150,000 mt per year, and a large foreign herring fishery removed from about 30,000 to 150,000 mt per year during the 1960s and 1970s (ADF&G 2003a). Past climatic changes, including

inter-decadal oscillations and ENSO events, have been shown to affect forage fish populations (Section 3.10.1.5), and these effects may persist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska manages herring fisheries on a sustainable basis and has established a maximum exploitation rate (fraction of the spawning population removed by the fishery) of 20 percent. Fisheries are closed if stock size falls below MSST. Lower exploitation rates are applied when herring stocks decline to near-threshold levels (ADF&G 2003a). This management approach is expected to continue for the indefinite future. Subsistence harvests will continue to remove an increment of pelagic forage biomass each year. Relative to the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries, however, the additional contribution of subsistence fisheries to the annual removal of pelagic forage biomass is likely to be very small. The EVOS suggests that a large oil or fuel spill that coincides in space and time with herring or capelin spawning would most likely produce population declines, and other pelagic forage species (such as eulachon, which spawn on beaches) might also be adversely affected. Finally, future climate change, especially a regime shift, would likely affect the productivity, and thereby the population sizes, of pelagic forage species (Section 3.10.1.5).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect on pelagic forage availability would occur in the event of a large petroleum spill. The conditions under which this effect would be significant relate to the areas affected by, and seasonal timing of, the spill. If these coincide with spawning locations and times, a significant adverse cumulative effect on pelagic forage availability would most likely result. Additive or interactive contributions from State of Alaska commercial fisheries and subsistence fish harvests are not expected to be significant. A future climatic regime shift would not appreciably offset, but could intensify, this potential cumulative effect if the productivity of pelagic forage species is reduced.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishery Impact on Forage

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The direct/indirect effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of fishing effort under FMP 3.1 on pelagic forage availability are expected to be insignificant. FMP 3.1 would continue the existing closures around Steller sea lion rookeries, the ban on forage fish, and the spatial/temporal allocation of TAC of pollock and Atka mackerel, which have been determined to result in an insignificant impact on spatial/temporal concentration of fishery on forage species.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Geographic and seasonal concentrations of past forage fish bycatch from the BSAI pollock and GOA rockfish fisheries, herring bycatch, and targeted catches of pollock and Atka mackerel have affected forage fish populations in ways that may have persisted into the present and future (Section 3.10.1.4.1). Past herring fisheries have followed a stable pattern of timing and location dictated by the spawning behavior of the fish (ADF&G 2003a). Past climatic changes, including inter-decadal oscillations and ENSO events, have shown effects on recruitment rates and distribution patterns of forage fish populations (Section 3.10.1.5). Such effects may be exerting a persistent effect on forage fish populations, although evidence is not sufficient to allow quantification.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska directed herring fishery will exert fishing pressures on herring and other forage fish populations at particular times and places that could overlap with fishing pressures from the groundfish fisheries. Because the herring fishery is mainly inshore, overlapping with the groundfish fishery is more likely temporal than spatial. Subsistence harvest patterns are not coordinated with commercial fishing effort and will sometimes overlap with spatial/temporal patterns of the groundfish fishery, but the incremental contribution of subsistence to this cumulative effect will continue to be negligible. The EVOS of 1989 suggests that a large oil or fuel spill that coincides in space and time with herring or capelin spawning would most likely produce population declines and adversely impact other pelagic forage species (such as eulachon, which spawn on beaches). Finally, future climate change, especially a regime shift, could alter the spatial/temporal distributions of pelagic forage species in ways that are synergistic with spatial/temporal concentrations of fishing effort in the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect on pelagic forage availability could result in the future, synergistic with the spatial/temporal concentration of the BSAI and/or GOA groundfish fishing effort. The conditions under which this effect could be significant relate to location and timing. If the fishing efforts of State of Alaska directed fisheries, principally for herring, and subsistence fish harvests, converge in space and time with a fuel or oil spill, forage fish populations could be depressed sufficiently to impair the long-term viability of ecologically important top predators such as seabirds and marine mammals (Table 4.1-7). Future climate change, consistent with effects observed in the recent past (Section 3.10.1.5), could alter the spatial/temporal distributions of pelagic forage species in ways that might reduce or intensify this potential cumulative effect.

Removal of Top Predators

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The implementation of FMP 3.1 is predicted to have insignificant effects on top predators such as whales, other marine mammals, seabirds, and top predatory fish species such as Greenland turbot, arrowtooth flounder, sablefish, Pacific cod, and Pacific halibut. This FMP would not impair the continued recovery of whale populations still reduced through direct take in the past, and levels of seabird and marine mammal bycatch in the groundfish fisheries would not lead to any of these species being listed, or prevent their recovery under the ESA. Because there is little available information on shark bycatch, the direct/indirect effect of this FMP on shark populations is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Before passage of the MSA in 1976, groundfish fisheries in the BSAI and GOA produced much higher than present bycatch levels of sharks, seabirds, and marine mammals. Historical whaling, resulting in high mortality levels in the 1960s (Section 3.10.1.3), produced a sustained effect on these slowly reproducing populations that is reflected in the low present-day abundance of whale species in the North Pacific. State of Alaska directed groundfish fisheries, which are small and sustainably regulated, have annually removed top predators such as sablefish and Pacific cod at levels safely above MSST (ADF&G 2003b). These fisheries also produced shark, seabird, and marine mammal bycatch in the past, although quantitative data are lacking on past and current bycatch levels in these fisheries. Past and present groundfish fisheries operating outside of U.S. jurisdiction in the western Bering Sea have also contributed to the bycatch of top predators, in

some cases at high levels (Sections 3.7.1 and 3.10.1). Marine mammals continue to be removed for subsistence, although at much lower levels than in the past, and past harvests may have had a sustained effect on some populations that persist today. Finally, there is evidence that past climatic variability may have affected the recruitment and distribution of some top predator fish species (Section 3.10.1.5; Hollowed *et al.* 1998).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fishery will continue to remove a sustainable portion of the Pacific halibut population, a top predator. The current management plan is likely to continue in the reasonably foreseeable future, although a modified approach has been proposed to produce a yield similar to the present policy while reducing variations in annual yield due to changes in stock abundance, assessment methods, and estimated removals by other fisheries (Clark and Hare 2003). High levels of seabird bycatch and resulting direct mortality are expected to continue annually from NPO longline fisheries operating outside of the EEZ. Available data and estimates for the annual incidental take of individual bird species by these external fisheries are provided and discussed in Sections 3.7.1-19. The State of Alaska directed groundfish fisheries, operating in state waters of the eastern GOA and southeast Alaska, Cook Inlet, PWS, Kodiak, and the Alaska Peninsula, and in all state waters for lingcod, sablefish, and Pacific cod, will continue to remove targeted top predatory fish species in small numbers relative to the domestic groundfish fisheries in federal waters (ADF&G 2003b). Subsistence harvests of marine mammals will continue in the future with an increasing trend toward co-management by NOAA Fisheries and Alaska Native organizations. The Protected Resources Division of NOAA Fisheries will continue to develop management and conservation programs to ensure that annual subsistence harvests are sustainable (NOAA Fisheries 2003). A large fuel or oil spill at sea would result in direct mortality of marine mammals, with mortality levels depending on the location, size, and timing of the spill. Finally, a future climatic regime shift could alter total numbers of top predators in the BSAI and GOA ecosystems by increasing or limiting recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect on total numbers of top predators could result primarily from continued high levels of seabird bycatch by North Pacific Ocean longline fisheries operating outside the EEZ. Because these external fisheries are generally not managed in conjunction with the BSAI and GOA domestic groundfish fisheries, there is a likelihood that the present high levels of seabird bycatch will continue in the future. The conditions under which this cumulative effect could be significant are the continuation of high external seabird bycatch rates in conjunction with a large fuel or oil spill, along with incremental removals of top predators by the IPHC longline fishery, State of Alaska directed groundfish fisheries, and subsistence harvests of marine mammals. As determined from recent climatic studies (Section 3.3), a climatic regime shift is probable in the future, and this could intensify or reduce the potential cumulative effect by influencing recruitment.

<u>Introduction of Non-Native Species</u>

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** Under FMP 3.1, projected catch levels would maintain about the same potential for fishing-vessel introduction of non-native species through ballast water exchange or release of hull-fouling organisms that currently exists under baseline conditions.

Therefore, the direct/indirect effect of FMP 3.1 on predator-prey relationships through the introduction of exotic species is evaluated as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For decades, the annual arrival of groundfish fishing vessels from ports outside of Alaska has made it possible for non-native species to enter Alaskan waters through the release of ballast water and hull-fouling organisms. Commercial shipping has provided a similar means for the introduction of non-native species (Fay 2002). There have been 24 non-indigenous species of plants and animals documented in Alaskan waters, with 15 of these recorded in PWS, where most of the research has been conducted. Although oil tankers, through the release of ballast water, have been speculated to be the primary source for these introductions, cruise ships and fishing vessels coming from areas where invasive species have already been established have also been identified as a threat in the State of Alaska Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan (Fay 2002). From 1991 to 2001, 396,522 accidental escapes of Atlantic salmon were reported from British Columbia fish farms (ADF&G 2002). Concerns have been expressed regarding the potential effects of introduced Atlantic salmon on native Pacific salmon populations, including diseases and parasites, colonization, interbreeding and hybridization, predation, habitat destruction, and competition, particularly in locations where depressed stocks of Pacific salmon species provide a potential niche for the Atlantic species (Brodeur and Busby 1998, ADF&G 2002). In the past, Alaska's northern climate, geographic isolation, and small human population, among other factors, may have prevented the establishment of viable populations by non-native species introduced from more temperate regions (Fay 2002).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** IPHC longline fishery vessels, international longline and groundfish fleets operating outside the EEZ, and vessels participating in State of Alaska directed fisheries will continue to be potential sources of exotic introductions in the reasonably foreseeable future. In addition, commercial shipping, including cruise ships and barges and tankers with high-volume ballast water releases, will continue to bring non-native species into Alaskan waters on a recurring basis, maintaining a continuing pressure on indigenous populations (Fay 2002). Escapes and releases of farmed Atlantic salmon from Washington State and British Columbia net-pens might eventually establish runs in GOA coastal streams and rivers. Introduced pathogens and parasites associated with farmed Atlantic or Pacific salmon could infect wild stocks. A future regime shift or long-term warming trend could remove the protection that colder conditions may currently provide against exotic species, allowing viable non-native populations to become established.

- **Cumulative Effect.** When sources of exotic species external to the domestic groundfish industry are considered in combination with FMP 3.1, it is conceivable that viable populations could eventually become established in the BSAI and/or GOA, producing a conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect (Table 4.1-7). One possible, but unproven, condition for this outcome would be a future climatic regime shift or long-term warming trend that might allow exotic species currently limited by low seawater temperatures to establish viable populations in the BSAI and/or GOA. External sources that could contribute to this potential cumulative effect in the future include fishing vessels participating in the IPHC and State of Alaska commercial fisheries, and commercial ships such as tankers and cruise ships, all of which can introduce non-native species through the release of ballast water and hull-fouling organisms (Fay 2002). In addition, Atlantic salmon released or

escaped from coastal net-pen farms may establish viable runs at some point in the reasonably foreseeable future (ADF&G 2002).

Energy Removal

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The effects of FMP 3.1 on energy removal are expected to be insignificant. Baseline energy removals, in the form of total catch, are less than one percent of the total ecosystem energy, as estimated by mass-balance modeling, and were determined to have an insignificant impact on the ecosystem. Total retained catch removals under FMP 3.1 are still less than one percent of the total system energy as estimated from mass-balance modeling for the EBS. Therefore, estimated energy removals under FMP 3.1 would not have the potential to produce changes in system biomass, respiration, production, or energy cycling outside the range of natural variability (Table 4.1-7).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The domestic groundfish fisheries, State of Alaska commercial fisheries, IPHC longline fisheries, commercial harvests of marine mammals, and subsistence harvests have all removed biomass from the BSAI and GOA ecosystems, either as targeted species or as bycatch, and these removals, in a regulated and mitigated form, continue today (Section 3.10). Aggregate biomass levels removed by unregulated past human activities would have been influenced by climatic effects on overall system productivity, with biomass removals increasing as productivity increased and decreasing with climate-related productivity declines.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fisheries, State of Alaska commercial fisheries, subsistence fish harvests, and subsistence marine mammal harvests will continue to remove biomass from the BSAI and GOA ecosystems in the future. The incremental contribution of the combined State of Alaska herring and crab and IPHC halibut fisheries is estimated at about 4 percent of the cumulative biomass that would be removed annually under this FMP (Table 4.5-142). The State of Alaska directed groundfish and subsistence fisheries will remove an additional small increment annually (ADF&G 2003b, 2001). It should be noted that Russian and other fisheries operating in the western Bering Sea and in international waters of the central Bering Sea (doughnut hole) will also remove biomass in the future, but these regions show sufficient differences from the EBS with respect to production regimes and topographic and hydrographic features that are viewed as only partly comparable systems, and their interactive components with the EBS, where present, have not yet been characterized (Aydin *et al.* 2002).

- **Cumulative Effect.** The implementation of FMP 3.1 is predicted to have an insignificant cumulative effect on energy removal in the future. The total domestic groundfish catch under this FMP is estimated to remove less than one percent of the total system energy. If the annual total catches of the State of Alaska herring and crab and IPHC halibut fisheries in the future are similar to the 1997-2001 averages, the combined total catch of these external fisheries will represent an approximate 6 percent addition to the estimated total catch for the groundfish fisheries alone under this FMP (Table 4.5-142). This additional increment of biomass removal is not considered sufficient to produce a long-term change in system biomass, respiration, production, or energy cycling outside the range of natural variability due to expected energy removals by the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries (Table 4.1-7).

Energy Redirection

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The effects of FMP 3.1 on energy redirection are expected to be insignificant. Predicted effects would be small relative to the baseline and would not produce long-term changes in system biomass, respiration, production, or energy cycling outside the range of natural variability due to fishery discarding and offal production practices (Table 4.1-7).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Ecosystem energetics is a dynamic process and it is difficult to know whether past changes in energy cycling and pathways of energy flow in the BSAI and GOA produced effects that still persist. The most far-reaching changes in quantities and geographic patterns of bycatch discards and offal production from both fish and marine mammal harvests came with international agreements, legislation, and regulatory actions in the 1950s through the 1970s, culminating in passage of the MSA in 1976 (Section 3.10.1.3). These corrective actions greatly curtailed the destabilizing levels of energy redirection that reached their peak in the mid-twentieth century from commercial whaling, fur seal harvests, high-seas driftnet fisheries, and the international commercial groundfish and salmon fisheries that existed. It seems likely, therefore, that under current management practices, quantities and patterns of energy redirection in the BSAI and GOA are much more limited than 50 years ago.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Quantities and geographic patterns of bycatch discards and fish processing wastes released into the sea from the IPHC and State of Alaska commercial fisheries and subsistence harvests are not expected to change substantially in the future. External energy will also enter the system as graywater and refuse released into the sea from commercial freighters, tankers, and cruise ships. Finally, future climatic trends have the potential to affect energy cycling in the ecosystem; in particular, a warming trend would be expected to accelerate rates of energy conversion, whereas cooler conditions would tend to have a retarding effect.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The implementation of FMP 3.1 is predicted to have an insignificant cumulative effect on energy redirection. The cumulative effect in combination with these external sources is not expected to depart from the comparative baseline condition sufficiently to produce long-term changes outside the range of natural variability. The discharge of offal from fish processing facilities and of graywater and other refuse from marine vessels into Alaskan waters is regulated through EPA and ADEC permitting programs.

Change in Species Diversity

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The expected direct/indirect effects of FMP 3.1 on species diversity are rated as unknown for skates, sharks, and grenadiers and insignificant for other groups. Under FMP 3.1, closed areas would remain the same, and bycatch of HAPC biota would stay the same in the BSAI and decrease by almost 14 percent in the GOA (Table 4.5-142). Although it is unknown whether bycatch amounts of HAPC biota would be at levels high enough to bring these species to minimum population thresholds, area closures would likely be sufficient to prevent species removal for these sessile animals. Catch amounts of target species, prohibited species, seabirds, and marine mammals would be insufficient to bring species within these groups below minimum population thresholds.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Although the pre-MSA international groundfish fisheries, the domestic groundfish fisheries after passage of the MSA in 1976, and the IPHC, State of Alaska, and subsistence fisheries have cumulatively removed large quantities of fish from the BSAI and GOA ecosystems in the past, the timing of various increases and decreases in species abundance of fish, seabirds, and marine mammals has not shown a consistent correlation with groundfish fishing intensity (Sections 3.10.1). With the notable exception of the Steller's sea cow extinction in the 1760s (Section 3.10.1.1), changes in species diversity have not characterized the BSAI and GOA ecosystems. Although no fishing-related species removals have been documented under fisheries management policies in effect during the past 30 years, elasmobranchs (sharks, skates, and rays) are particularly susceptible to removal, and benthic invertebrate (including HAPC) species are susceptible to bottom trawling (Section 3.10.3). Seabirds have been particularly vulnerable to bycatch mortality, leading to reduced populations of some bird species below minimum biologically acceptable limits. Lack of data on seabird population trends prevents analysis of past effects of fisheries management or environmental change on most seabird species (Section 3.7), but commercial fisheries have been implicated in some declines through bycatch potential. Livingston *et al.* (1999) found that long-term increases and decreases in the abundance of selected BSAI invertebrate, fish, bird, and marine mammal species did not show positive correlations with prey abundance, and that cyclic fluctuations in species abundance occurred in both fished and unfished species. As emphasized in Section 3.10.1.5, evidence is accumulating that physical oceanographic factors, particularly climate, have a controlling influence on biological community composition in the BSAI and GOA.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Although past levels of seabird bycatch by the IPHC, western Bering Sea, and State of Alaska fisheries have not been thoroughly or consistently quantified, they are considered substantial and can be expected to continue in the future (Section 3.7). In addition, subsistence harvests of some marine mammal species (Section 3.8), particularly those with relatively small and geographically distinct subpopulations (e.g, belugas, harbor seals), may deplete numbers to levels near or below biologically acceptable limits in the future. The potential for introduced exotic species to establish viable populations in the BSAI and GOA will also continue. Such exotics may include Atlantic salmon escapes from net-pen farms, invertebrates and plants introduced through ballast water and from ship hulls, and pathogens introduced by Pacific salmon species that have escaped from fish farms (Fay 2002, ADF&G 2002, Brodeur and Busby 1998). Future climate changes could alter the productivity and distribution of individual species and make it easier for introduced exotics to establish viable populations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.1, a conditionally significant adverse effect on species diversity could result from a cumulative high level of seabird bycatch by the IPHC longline fishery, western Bering Sea fisheries, and State of Alaska commercial fisheries, in combination with the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries. In addition, one or more introduced exotic species may, at some time in the future, establish a viable population that could change species diversity in a negative way by competing with native species for food and habitat (Fay 2002). The consistent, sustained concentration of harvest effort on particularly accessible subpopulations of marine mammals from year to year could intensify this potential effect. Finally, climate change has the potential to alter species productivity and distribution, and a long-term warming trend might facilitate the establishment of viable populations by one or more exotic species. Under some combination of these

conditions, the biomass of one or more species could fall below, or be kept from recovering from levels already below, minimum biologically acceptable limits (Table 4.1-7).

Change in Functional (Trophic) Diversity

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** Under FMP 3.1, the predicted effects of the groundfish fisheries on trophic diversity are rated as insignificant, because they are expected to be similar to the comparative baseline conditions, for which fishing effects on trophic diversity are also rated as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It is considered unlikely that past removals of fish by the pre-MSA international groundfish fisheries, the domestic groundfish fisheries after passage of the MSA in 1976, and the IPHC, State of Alaska, and subsistence fisheries significantly affected the variety of species within trophic guilds. Livingston *et al.* (1999) found no evidence that groundfish fisheries had caused declines in trophic guild diversity for the groups studied. They also found that past changes in species diversity within guilds related to increases in a dominant guild member (e.g., pollock, rock sole) rather than to decreases in abundance caused by fishing pressure (Section 3.10.3). Past variations in climate, such as ENSO events, interdecadal oscillations, and regime shifts, may have affected trophic diversity by influencing the productivity and distribution of different species in different ways, thereby altering the relative proportions of species within guilds. However, little research on this type of effect was conducted in the BSAI and GOA in past decades.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** NOAA Fisheries and ADF&G biologists have recently brought attention to the potential for escaped farmed Atlantic salmon to establish viable Alaskan populations in competition with one or more of the five Pacific salmon species and steelhead (Brodeur and Busby 1998, ADF&G 2002, Fay 2002). In addition, the concentrated take of marine mammals from the same local subpopulations over a period of years could affect species diversity within piscivore guilds, that is, guilds consisting of fish-eating species. Releases of ballast water and hull-fouling organisms introduced to BSAI and GOA waters from fishing vessels and commercial shipping could also lead to the establishment of viable populations in competition with native species at similar trophic levels (Fay 2002). A climatic regime shift in the future could affect trophic diversity by forcing trends that expand some trophic levels and contract others, and a long-term warming trend could facilitate the establishment of relatively cold-intolerant exotic populations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The implementation of FMP 3.1 could produce a conditionally significant adverse effect on trophic diversity. The primary condition for this effect is largely speculative: a climatic regime shift could make a trophic guild containing one or more groundfish fishery target species more vulnerable to fishing pressure. A regime shift in the future, similar to well-documented examples that have occurred in the past (Sections 3.3 and 3.10.1.5), could decrease species diversity within a trophic guild by reducing the productivity or shifting the distributional range of one or more member species. If this climatic effect went undetected and without compensatory adjustments to fishing effort, the continued removal of particular target species, especially slow-growing species such as the rockfishes that are taken by bottom trawl, are subject to removal as bycatch, and have been reduced by overfishing in the past (Heifitz *et al.* 2001), could decrease their representation within trophic guilds.

Change in Functional (Structural Habitat) Diversity

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The issue of concern with respect to functional diversity in terms of structural habitat is the removal, by bottom gear, of HAPC biota such as corals, sea anemones, and other sessile invertebrates that provide physical structures for habitat by other species, including economically important groundfish species and their prey. Present (comparative baseline) trawl closures to protect the Steller's sea lion are spread throughout the Aleutian chain, but these closures are in waters shallower than where corals tend to be found. In FMP 3.1, the species composition and amounts of removals, bottom gear effort and bycatch amounts of HAPC biota, and areas closed to trawling relative to coral distribution are relatively similar to the baseline. Therefore, the change from baseline conditions that would result from this FMP is evaluated as insignificant with respect to structural habitat diversity.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Bottom-trawling by the pre-MSA international groundfish fisheries, groundfish fisheries after passage of the MSA in 1976, and State of Alaska scallop fisheries have all contributed to the damage or depletion of the structural habitat functional guild in past years. Because little is known about the taxonomic structure of benthic communities of the BSAI and GOA, any past effects of trawling and other fishing-related activities on the species diversity of these communities cannot be quantified. Long-term climatic trends may also have influenced HAPC species through effects on their productivity and distribution, but in the absence of data no conclusions can be made.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska scallop fishery will employ bottom dredges that will continue to damage or remove structural habitat provided by sessile invertebrates such as corals, sea anemones, and sponges. This effect is not likely to be reduced in the future. In addition, a large oil or fuel spill from commercial shipping could contact areas covered by these sensitive bottom-dwelling organisms and damage or kill them. A climatic regime shift could change the mean annual seawater temperature sufficiently to increase or retard the growth of benthic organisms, thereby altering structural habitat diversity.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Direct/indirect effects of FMP 3.1, rated insignificant, could contribute to a conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect on structural habitat diversity under any of the following three conditions. First, the additive effect of the scallop fishery, which employs bottom dredges, could add to the direct/indirect effects of bottom trawling by the groundfish fishery on HAPC biota. Second, a large petroleum spill could also damage these sensitive organisms. Third, a change in seawater temperature resulting from a climatic regime shift in the future could reduce the productivity, and thus the population size, as well as the distribution, of bottom-dwelling invertebrates that provide structural habitat.

Change in Genetic Diversity

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** Under FMP 3.1 it is not expected that target species would fall below MSST, and spatial/temporal management of TAC, other catch, and selectivity patterns in the fisheries would be similar to the comparative baseline conditions. Consequently, the effect of the groundfish fisheries on genetic diversity are expected to be insignificant under this FMP. However,

baseline genetic diversity remains unknown for most species and the actual direct/indirect effects that fishing would have on genetic diversity are also largely unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The pre-MSA international groundfish fisheries, the domestic groundfish fisheries after passage of the MSA in 1976, and the IPHC, State of Alaska, and subsistence fisheries have cumulatively removed large quantities of fish from the BSAI and GOA ecosystems in the past, but data are not available to indicate whether genetic diversity was measurably affected. As discussed in Section 3.10.3, if a fishery concentrates on certain spawning aggregations or on older (larger) age classes of a target species that tend to have greater genetic diversity (dating from an earlier period when fishing was less intensive), then genetic diversity will tend to decline in fished versus unfished systems. It is possible that genetic diversity has already declined in the BSAI and GOA ecosystems, but this cannot be known in the absence of data. Genetic assessments of North Pacific pollock populations and subpopulations conducted by Bailey *et al.* (1999) have found genetic variations among different stocks, but these studies have not found genetic variability across time within the same stocks that might indicate effects from commercial fishing. Heavy exploitation of certain spawning aggregations existed historically (e.g., Bogoslof pollock), but recent and current spatial/temporal management of groundfish has been designed to reduce fishing pressure on spawning aggregations.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Several external factors have the potential to affect the genetic diversity of the BSAI and GOA ecosystems. Atlantic salmon escapes from coastal net-pen farms in Washington State and British Columbia could establish Alaskan runs and viable populations (ADF&G 2002, Fay 2002). Subsistence harvests of fish could concentrate effort on the same specific subpopulations from year to year, inadvertently but selectively depleting genetically distinct stocks. Similarly, subsistence harvests of some marine mammal species (Section 3.8), particularly those with relatively small and geographically distinct subpopulations (e.g, belugas, harbor seals), may also deplete genetic diversity. The potential for introduced exotic invertebrates to establish viable populations in the BSAI and GOA will unavoidably continue with fishing vessel and commercial shipping traffic in the future. Such exotics may also include pathogens introduced by Pacific salmon that have escaped from fish farms (Fay 2002, ADF&G 2002, Brodeur and Busby 1998). Future climate changes could alter the productivity and distribution of individual species and enable introduced exotics to establish viable populations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The implementation of FMP 3.1 is predicted to have an insignificant cumulative effect on genetic diversity. Several external factors, such as Atlantic salmon escapes, subsistence harvests of marine mammals that concentrate on the same subpopulations year after year, exotic species introduced through commercial shipping traffic, and climatic facilitation of viable exotic populations, have the potential to produce changes in the genetic diversity of the BSAI and GOA ecosystems. None of these, however, would affect the genetic diversity of species targeted or taken incidentally by the groundfish fisheries. Thus, external sources of potential change in genetic diversity would not be additive or interactive with the groundfish fisheries in the future.

Cumulative Effects Analysis FMP 3.2 – Ecosystems

The following sections briefly discuss the potential cumulative effects of FMP 3.2 on the ten ecosystem indicators explained in Section 4.5.10. These potential cumulative effects are summarized in Table 4.7-35. Data and calculations supporting the energy removal analyses for the alternatives are presented in Table 4.5-142.

Change in Pelagic Forage Availability

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The effects of FMP 3.2 on pelagic forage availability are expected to be insignificant. Fishery-induced changes, including bycatch-related effects on forage species, would be within the natural level of abundance or variability for prey species relative to predator demands (Table 4.1-7).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Past effects of forage fish bycatch by the BSAI pollock and GOA rockfish domestic fisheries, and targeted domestic catches of pollock and Atka mackerel, are likely to have affected forage fish populations in ways that may persist into the present and future (Section 3.10.1.4.1). From about 1925 to 1941, Alaska herring harvests for oil and meal ranged from about 50,000 to 150,000 mt per year, and a large foreign herring fishery removed from about 30,000 to 150,000 mt per year during the 1960s and 1970s (ADF&G 2003a). Past climatic changes, including inter-decadal oscillations and ENSO events, have been shown to affect forage fish populations (Section 3.10.1.5), and these effects may persist.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska manages herring fisheries on a sustainable basis and has established a maximum exploitation rate (fraction of the spawning population removed by the fishery) of 20 percent. Fisheries are closed if stock size falls below the threshold level (MSST). Lower exploitation rates are applied when herring stocks decline to near-threshold levels (ADF&G 2003a). This management approach is expected to continue for the indefinite future. Subsistence harvests will continue to remove an increment of pelagic forage biomass each year. Relative to the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries, however, the additional contribution of subsistence fisheries to the annual removal of pelagic forage biomass is likely to be very small. The EVOS suggests that a large oil or fuel spill that coincides in space and time with herring or capelin spawning would most likely produce population declines, and other pelagic forage species (such as eulachon, which spawn on beaches) might also be adversely affected. Finally, future climate change, especially a regime shift, would likely affect the productivity, and thereby the population sizes, of pelagic forage species (Section 3.10.1.5).

- **Cumulative Effect.** A conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect on pelagic forage availability would occur in the event of a large petroleum spill. The conditions under which this effect could be significant relate to the areas affected by, and seasonal timing of, the spill. If these coincide with spawning locations and times, a significant negative cumulative effect on pelagic forage availability would most likely result. A future climatic regime shift would not appreciably offset, but could intensify, this potential cumulative effect if the productivity of pelagic forage species is reduced.

Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fishery Impact on Forage

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The effects of the spatial/temporal concentration of fishing effort under FMP 3.2 on pelagic forage availability are expected to be conditionally significant beneficial for all predatory groups except seabirds, for which the effects are expected to be insignificant relative to the baseline. FMP 3.2 would continue the existing closures around Steller sea lion rookeries but add a buffer zone based on telemetry data. It would also maintain the existing ban on forage fish and the spatial/temporal allocation of TAC of pollock and Atka mackerel. Objectives and criteria for allocating TAC in space and time would be developed and may have more discriminating space/time TAC allocations of forage to provide increased protection against the fisheries' ability to localize and deplete concentrations of prey species. These measures would not produce a significant change in the spatial/temporal availability of forage to seabirds, but they would be notable improvements over the baseline for top-predator fish and marine mammals.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Geographic and seasonal concentrations of past forage fish bycatch from the BSAI pollock and GOA rockfish fisheries, herring bycatch, and targeted catches of pollock and Atka mackerel have affected forage fish populations in ways that may have persisted into the present and future (Section 3.10.1.4.1). Past herring fisheries have followed a stable pattern of timing and location dictated by the spawning behavior of the fish (ADF&G 2003a). Past climatic changes, including inter-decadal oscillations and ENSO events, have shown effects on recruitment rates and distribution patterns of forage fish populations (Section 3.10.1.5). Such effects may be exerting a persistent effect on forage fish populations, although evidence is not sufficient to allow quantification.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska directed herring fishery will exert fishing pressures on herring and other forage fish populations at particular times and places that could overlap with fishing pressures from the groundfish fisheries. Because the herring fishery is mainly inshore, overlapping with the groundfish fishery is more likely temporal than spatial. Subsistence harvest patterns are not coordinated with commercial fishing effort and will sometimes overlap with spatial/temporal patterns of the groundfish fishery, but the incremental contribution of subsistence to this cumulative effect will continue to be negligible. The EVOS of 1989 suggests that a large oil or fuel spill that coincides in space and time with herring or capelin spawning would most likely produce population declines and adversely impact other pelagic forage species (such as eulachon, which spawn on beaches). Finally, future climate change, especially a regime shift, could alter the spatial/temporal distributions of pelagic forage species in ways that are synergistic with spatial/temporal concentrations of fishing effort in the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect on pelagic forage availability could result in the future, synergistic with the spatial/temporal concentration of the BSAI and/or GOA groundfish fishing effort. The conditions under which this effect could be significant relate to location and timing. If the fishing efforts of State of Alaska directed fisheries, principally for herring, and subsistence fish harvests converge in space and time with a fuel or oil spill, forage fish populations could be depressed sufficiently to impair the long-term viability of ecologically important top predators such as seabirds and marine mammals (Table 4.1-7). Future climate change, consistent with effects observed in the recent past (Section 3.10.1.5), could alter the spatial/temporal

distributions of pelagic forage species in ways that might reduce or intensify this potential cumulative effect.

Removal of Top Predators

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The implementation of FMP 3.2 is predicted to have insignificant effects on top predators such as whales, other marine mammals, seabirds, and top predatory fish species such as Greenland turbot, arrowtooth flounder, sablefish, Pacific cod, and Pacific halibut. This FMP would not impair the continued recovery of whale populations still reduced through direct take in the past, and levels of seabird and marine mammal bycatch in the groundfish fisheries would not lead to any of these species being listed, or prevent their recovery under the ESA. Because there is little available information on shark bycatch, the effect of this FMP on shark populations is unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Before passage of the MSA in 1976, groundfish fisheries in the BSAI and GOA produced much higher than present bycatch levels of sharks, seabirds, and marine mammals. Historical whaling, resulting in high mortality levels in the 1960s (Section 3.10.1.3), produced a sustained effect on these slowly reproducing populations that is reflected in the low present-day abundance of whale species in the North Pacific. State of Alaska directed groundfish fisheries, which are small and sustainably regulated, have annually removed top predators such as sablefish and Pacific cod at levels safely above MSST (ADF&G 2003b). These fisheries also produced shark, seabird, and marine mammal bycatch in the past, although quantitative data are lacking on past and current bycatch levels in these fisheries. Past and present groundfish fisheries operating outside of U.S. jurisdiction in the western Bering Sea have also contributed to the bycatch of top predators, in some cases at high levels (Sections 3.7.1 and 3.10.1). Marine mammals continue to be removed for subsistence, although at much lower levels than in the past, and past harvests may have had a sustained effect on some populations that persist today. Finally, there is evidence that past climatic variability may have affected the recruitment and distribution of some top predator fish species (Section 3.10.1.5; Hollowed *et al.* 1998).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fishery will continue to remove a sustainable portion of the Pacific halibut population, a top predator. The current management plan is likely to continue in the reasonably foreseeable future, although a modified approach has been proposed to produce a yield similar to the present policy while reducing variations in annual yield due to changes in stock abundance, assessment methods, and estimated removals by other fisheries (Clark and Hare 2003). High levels of seabird bycatch and resulting direct mortality are expected to continue annually from North Pacific Ocean longline fisheries operating outside of the EEZ. Available data and estimates for the annual incidental take of individual bird species by these external fisheries are provided and discussed in Sections 3.7.1-19. The State of Alaska directed groundfish fisheries, operating in state waters of the eastern GOA and southeast Alaska, Cook Inlet, PWS, Kodiak, and the Alaska Peninsula, and in all state waters for lingcod, sablefish, and Pacific cod, will continue to remove targeted top predatory fish species in small numbers relative to the domestic groundfish fisheries in federal waters (ADF&G 2003b). Subsistence harvests of marine mammals will continue in the future with an increasing trend toward co-management by NOAA Fisheries and Alaska Native organizations. The Protected Resources Division of NOAA Fisheries

will continue to develop management and conservation programs to ensure that annual subsistence harvests are sustainable (NOAA Fisheries 2003). A large fuel or oil spill at sea would result in direct mortality of marine mammals, with mortality levels depending on the location, size, and timing of the spill. Finally, a future climatic regime shift could alter total numbers of top predators in the BSAI and GOA ecosystems by increasing or limiting recruitment.

- **Cumulative Effect.** A conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect on total numbers of top predators could result primarily from continued high levels of seabird bycatch by North Pacific Ocean longline fisheries operating outside the EEZ. Because these external fisheries are generally not managed in conjunction with the BSAI and GOA domestic groundfish fisheries, there is a likelihood that the present high levels of seabird bycatch will continue in the future. The conditions under which this cumulative effect could be significant are the continuation of high external seabird bycatch rates in conjunction with a large fuel or oil spill, along with incremental removals of top predators by the IPHC longline fishery, State of Alaska directed groundfish fisheries, and subsistence harvests of marine mammals. As determined from recent climatic studies (Section 3.3), a climatic regime shift is probable in the future, and this could intensify or reduce the potential cumulative effect by influencing recruitment.

Introduction of Non-Native Species

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** Under FMP 3.2, the predicted catch levels indicate that this FMP would maintain the same potential for fishing-vessel introduction of non-native species through ballast water exchange or release of hull-fouling organisms that currently exists under baseline conditions. Therefore, the effect of FMP 3.2 on predator-prey relationships through the introduction of exotic species is evaluated as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** For decades, the annual arrival of groundfish fishing vessels from ports outside of Alaska has made it possible for non-native species to enter Alaskan waters through the release of ballast water and hull-fouling organisms. Commercial shipping has provided a similar means for the introduction of non-native species (Fay 2002). There have been 24 non-indigenous species of plants and animals documented in Alaskan waters, with 15 of these recorded in PWS, where most of the research has been conducted. Although oil tankers, through the release of ballast water, have been speculated to be the primary source for these introductions, cruise ships and fishing vessels coming from areas where invasive species have already been established have also been identified as a threat in the State of Alaska Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan (Fay 2002). From 1991 to 2001, 396,522 accidental escapes of Atlantic salmon were reported from British Columbia fish farms (ADF&G 2002). Concerns have been expressed regarding the potential effects of introduced Atlantic salmon on native Pacific salmon populations, including diseases and parasites, colonization, interbreeding and hybridization, predation, habitat destruction, and competition, particularly in locations where depressed stocks of Pacific salmon species provide a potential niche for the Atlantic species (Brodeur and Busby 1998, ADF&G 2002). In the past, Alaska's northern climate, geographic isolation, and small human population, among other factors, may have prevented the establishment of viable populations by non-native species introduced from more temperate regions (Fay 2002).

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** IPHC longline fishery vessels, international longline and groundfish fleets operating outside the EEZ, and vessels participating in State of Alaska directed fisheries will continue to be potential sources of exotic introductions in the reasonably foreseeable future. In addition, commercial shipping, including cruise ships and barges and tankers with high-volume ballast water releases, will continue to bring non-native species into Alaskan waters on a recurring basis, maintaining a continuing pressure on indigenous populations (Fay 2002). Escapes and releases of farmed Atlantic salmon from Washington State and British Columbia net-pens might eventually establish runs in GOA coastal streams and rivers. Introduced pathogens and parasites associated with farmed Atlantic or Pacific salmon could infect wild stocks. A future regime shift or long-term warming trend could remove the protection that colder conditions may currently provide against exotic species, allowing viable non-native populations to become established.

- **Cumulative Effect.** When sources of exotic species external to the domestic groundfish industry are considered in combination with FMP 3.2, it is conceivable that viable populations could eventually become established in the BSAI and/or GOA, producing a conditionally significant adverse cumulative effect (Table 4.1-7). One possible, but unproven, condition for this outcome would be a future climatic regime shift or long-term warming trend that might allow exotic species currently limited by low seawater temperatures to establish viable populations in the BSAI and/or GOA. External sources that could contribute to this potential cumulative effect in the future include fishing vessels participating in the IPHC and State of Alaska commercial fisheries, and commercial ships such as tankers and cruise ships, all of which can introduce non-native species through the release of ballast water and hull-fouling organisms (Fay 2002). In addition, Atlantic salmon released or escaped from coastal net-pen farms may establish viable runs at some point in the reasonably foreseeable future (ADF&G 2002).

Energy Removal

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The effects of FMP 3.2 on energy removal are expected to be insignificant. Baseline energy removals, in the form of total catch, are less than one percent of the total ecosystem energy, as estimated by mass-balance modeling, and were determined to have an insignificant impact on the ecosystem. The predicted catch removals for the BSAI and GOA are still less than one percent of the total system energy as estimated from mass-balance modeling for the EBS. Therefore, estimated energy removals under FMP 3.2 would not have the potential to produce changes in system biomass, respiration, production, or energy cycling outside the range of natural variability (Table 4.1-7).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The domestic groundfish fisheries, State of Alaska commercial fisheries, IPHC longline fisheries, commercial harvests of marine mammals, and subsistence harvests have all removed biomass from the BSAI and GOA ecosystems, either as targeted species or as bycatch, and these removals, in a regulated and mitigated form, continue today (Section 3.10). Aggregate biomass levels removed by unregulated past human activities would have been influenced by climatic effects on overall system productivity, with biomass removals increasing as productivity increased and decreasing with climate-related productivity declines.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The IPHC longline fisheries, State of Alaska commercial fisheries, subsistence fish harvests, and subsistence marine mammal harvests will continue to remove biomass from the BSAI and GOA ecosystems in the future. The incremental contribution of the combined State of Alaska herring and crab and IPHC halibut fisheries is estimated at about 4 percent of the cumulative biomass that would be removed annually under this FMP (Table 4.5-142). The State of Alaska directed groundfish and subsistence fisheries will remove an additional small increment annually (ADF&G 2003b, 2001). It should be noted that Russian and other fisheries operating in the western Bering Sea and in international waters of the central Bering Sea (doughnut hole) will also remove biomass in the future, but these regions show sufficient differences from the EBS with respect to production regimes and topographic and hydrographic features that are viewed as only partly comparable systems, and their interactive components with the EBS, where present, have not yet been characterized (Aydin *et al.* 2002).

- **Cumulative Effect.** The implementation of FMP 3.2 is predicted to have an insignificant cumulative effect on energy removal in the future. If the combined total catch of the State of Alaska herring and crab and IPHC halibut fisheries in the future is similar to the 1997-2001 average, the cumulative total catch of these external fisheries plus the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries will increase by about 6.2 percent over the estimated total catch for FMP 3.2 alone (Table 4.5-142). This additional increment of biomass removal is not considered sufficient to produce a long-term change in system biomass, respiration, production, or energy cycling outside the range of natural variability due to expected energy removals by the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries (Table 4.1-7).

Energy Redirection

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The effects of FMP 3.2 on energy redirection are expected to be insignificant. These effects were determined to be insignificant at the ecosystem level in the baseline, and projected trends in total discards modeled for FMP 3.2 would decrease from the baseline by about 24 percent increase in the BSAI and 42 percent decrease in the GOA (Table 4.5-142). These effects, while decreasing the amount of energy redirected by discards, would not produce long-term changes in system biomass, respiration, production, or energy cycling outside the range of natural variability due to fishery discarding and offal production practices (Table 4.1-7).

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Ecosystem energetics is a dynamic process and it is difficult to know whether past changes in energy cycling and pathways of energy flow in the BSAI and GOA produced effects that still persist. The most far-reaching changes in quantities and geographic patterns of bycatch discards and offal production from both fish and marine mammal harvests came with international agreements, legislation, and regulatory actions in the 1950s through the 1970s, culminating in passage of the MSA in 1976 (Section 3.10.1.3). These corrective actions greatly curtailed the destabilizing levels of energy redirection that reached their peak in the mid-twentieth century from commercial whaling, fur seal harvests, high-seas driftnet fisheries, and the international commercial groundfish and salmon fisheries that existed. It seems likely, therefore, that under current management practices, quantities and patterns of energy redirection in the BSAI and GOA are much more limited than 50 years ago.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Quantities and geographic patterns of bycatch discards and fish processing wastes released into the sea from the IPHC and State of Alaska commercial fisheries and subsistence harvests are not expected to change substantially in the future. External energy will also enter the system as graywater and refuse released into the sea from commercial freighters, tankers, and cruise ships. Finally, future climatic trends have the potential to affect energy cycling in the ecosystem; in particular, a warming trend would be expected to accelerate rates of energy conversion, whereas cooler conditions would tend to have a retarding effect.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The implementation of FMP 3.2 is predicted to have an insignificant cumulative effect on energy redirection. Even with the substantial decreases in discards predicted (Table 4.5-142), the cumulative effect of FMP 3.2 in combination with external sources is not expected to depart from the comparative baseline condition sufficiently to produce long-term changes outside the range of natural variability. The discharge of offal from fish processing facilities and of graywater and other refuse from marine vessels into Alaskan waters is regulated through EPA and ADEC permitting programs.

Change in Species Diversity

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The expected effects of FMP 3.2 on species diversity are rated as unknown for skates, sharks, and grenadiers and insignificant for other groups. Under FMP 3.2, bycatch of HAPC biota would decrease by about 25 percent in the BSAI and by about 40 percent in the GOA (Table 4.5-142). This FMP would also provide substantial increases in closed areas in the form of no-trawling MPAs and no-take reserves. These area closures would most likely be sufficient to prevent species extinction for these sessile animals. Catch amounts of target species, prohibited species, seabirds, and marine mammals would be insufficient to bring species within these groups below minimum population thresholds. Although forage species population levels are not known, their relatively high turnover rates and the ban on forage fish fisheries in this FMP are considered sufficient to protect them from falling below minimum biologically acceptable limits.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Although the pre-MSA international groundfish fisheries, the domestic groundfish fisheries after passage of the MSA in 1976, and the IPHC, State of Alaska, and subsistence fisheries have cumulatively removed large quantities of fish from the BSAI and GOA ecosystems in the past, the timing of various increases and decreases in species abundance of fish, seabirds, and marine mammals has not shown a consistent correlation with groundfish fishing intensity (Sections 3.10.1). With the notable exception of the Steller's sea cow extinction in the 1760s (Section 3.10.1.1), changes in species diversity have not characterized the BSAI and GOA ecosystems. Although no fishing-related species removals have been documented under fisheries management policies in effect during the past 30 years, elasmobranchs (sharks, skates, and rays) are particularly susceptible to removal, and benthic invertebrate (including HAPC) species are susceptible to bottom trawling (Section 3.10.3). Seabirds have been particularly vulnerable to bycatch mortality, leading to reduced populations of some bird species below minimum biologically acceptable limits. Lack of data on seabird population trends prevents analysis of past effects of fisheries management or environmental change on most seabird species (Section 3.7), but commercial fisheries have been implicated in some declines through bycatch potential. Livingston

et al. (1999) found that long-term increases and decreases in the abundance of selected BSAI invertebrate, fish, bird, and marine mammal species did not show positive correlations with prey abundance, and that cyclic fluctuations in species abundance occurred in both fished and unfished species. As emphasized in Section 3.10.1.5, evidence is accumulating that physical oceanographic factors, particularly climate, have a controlling influence on biological community composition in the BSAI and GOA.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Although past levels of seabird bycatch by the IPHC, western Bering Sea, and State of Alaska fisheries have not been thoroughly or consistently quantified, they are considered substantial and can be expected to continue in the future (Section 3.7). In addition, subsistence harvests of some marine mammal species (Section 3.8), particularly those with relatively small and geographically distinct subpopulations (e.g, belugas, harbor seals), may deplete numbers to levels near or below biologically acceptable limits in the future. The potential for introduced exotic species to establish viable populations in the BSAI and GOA will also continue. Such exotics may include Atlantic salmon escapes from net-pen farms, invertebrates and plants introduced through ballast water and from ship hulls, and pathogens introduced by Pacific salmon species that have escaped from fish farms (Fay 2002, ADF&G 2002, Brodeur and Busby 1998). Future climate changes could alter the productivity and distribution of individual species and make it easier for introduced exotics to establish viable populations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Under FMP 3.2, a conditionally significant adverse effect on species diversity could result from a high level of seabird bycatch by the IPHC longline fishery, western Bering Sea fisheries, and State of Alaska commercial fisheries, in combination with the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries. In addition, one or more introduced exotic species may establish a viable population that would change species diversity in a negative way by competing with native species for food and habitat (Fay 2002). The consistent, sustained concentration of harvest effort on particularly accessible subpopulations of marine mammals from year to year could intensify this potential effect. Finally, climate change has the potential to alter species productivity and distribution, and a long-term warming trend might facilitate the establishment of viable populations by one or more exotic species.

<u>Change in Functional (Trophic) Diversity</u>

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** Potential effects on trophic diversity relate to changes in the variety of species within trophic guilds. Under FMP 3.2, the predicted effects of the groundfish fisheries on trophic diversity are rated as insignificant, because they are expected to be similar to the comparative baseline conditions, for which fishing effects on trophic diversity are also rated as insignificant.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** It is considered unlikely that past removals of fish by the pre-MSA international groundfish fisheries, the domestic groundfish fisheries after passage of the MSA in 1976, and the IPHC, State of Alaska, and subsistence fisheries significantly affected the variety of species within trophic guilds. Livingston *et al.* (1999) found no evidence that groundfish fisheries had caused declines in trophic guild diversity for the groups studied. They also found that past changes in species diversity within guilds related to increases in a dominant guild member (e.g.,

pollock, rock sole) rather than to decreases in abundance caused by fishing pressure (Section 3.10.3). Past variations in climate, such as ENSO events, interdecadal oscillations, and regime shifts, may have affected trophic diversity by influencing the productivity and distribution of different species in different ways, thereby altering the relative proportions of species within guilds. However, little research on this type of effect was conducted in the BSAI and GOA in past decades.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** NOAA Fisheries and ADF&G biologists have recently brought attention to the potential for escaped farmed Atlantic salmon to establish viable Alaskan populations in competition with one or more of the five Pacific salmon species and steelhead (Brodeur and Busby 1998, ADF&G 2002, Fay 2002). In addition, the concentrated take of marine mammals from the same local subpopulations over a period of years could affect species diversity within piscivore guilds, that is, guilds consisting of fish-eating species. Releases of ballast water and hull-fouling organisms introduced to BSAI and GOA waters from fishing vessels and commercial shipping could also lead to the establishment of viable populations in competition with native species at similar trophic levels (Fay 2002). A climatic regime shift in the future could affect trophic diversity by forcing trends that expand some trophic levels and contract others, and a long-term warming trend could facilitate the establishment of relatively cold-intolerant exotic populations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The implementation of FMP 3.2 could produce a conditionally significant adverse effect on trophic diversity. The primary condition for this effect is largely speculative: a climatic regime shift could make a trophic guild containing one or more groundfish fishery target species more vulnerable to fishing pressure. A regime shift in the future, similar to well-documented examples that have occurred in the past (Sections 3.3 and 3.10.1.5), could decrease species diversity within a trophic guild by reducing the productivity or shifting the distributional range of one or more member species. If this climatic effect went undetected and without compensatory adjustments to fishing effort, the continued removal of particular target species, especially slow-growing species such as the rockfishes that are taken by bottom trawl, are subject to removal as bycatch, and have been reduced by overfishing in the past (Heifitz *et al.* 2001), could decrease their representation within trophic guilds.

<u>Change in Functional (Structural Habitat) Diversity</u>

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** The issue of concern with respect to structural habitat diversity is the removal, by bottom gear, of HAPC biota such as corals, sea anemones, and other sessile invertebrates that provide physical structures used as habitat by other species, including economically important groundfish species and their prey. FMP 3.2 is determined to have a significant beneficial effect relative to the baseline on structural habitat diversity. Some of the area closures for this FMP have been designed with corals in mind and, if implemented, will ensure that there is a broad spatial distribution of corals, particularly in the Aleutian Islands. Also, bottom trawl effort would most likely decline, and area closures would provide additional protection to benthic communities.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** Bottom-trawling by the pre-MSA international groundfish fisheries, groundfish fisheries after passage of the MSA in 1976, and State of Alaska scallop fisheries have all contributed to the damage or depletion of the structural habitat functional guild in past years.

Because little is known about the taxonomic structure of benthic communities of the BSAI and GOA, any past effects of trawling and other fishing-related activities on the species diversity of these communities cannot be quantified. Long-term climatic trends may also have influenced HAPC species through effects on their productivity and distribution, but in the absence of data no conclusions can be made.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** The State of Alaska scallop fishery will employ bottom dredges that will continue to damage or remove structural habitat provided by sessile invertebrates such as corals, sea anemones, and sponges. This effect is not likely to be reduced in the future. In addition, a large oil or fuel spill from commercial shipping could contact areas covered by these sensitive bottom-dwelling organisms and damage or kill them. A climatic regime shift could change the mean annual seawater temperature sufficiently to increase or retard the growth of benthic organisms, thereby altering structural habitat diversity.

- **Cumulative Effect.** Direct/indirect effects of FMP 3.2, rated significantly beneficial, could contribute to a conditionally significant beneficial cumulative effect on structural habitat diversity. This rating is conditional because the direct/indirect effect of FMP 3.2 could be offset under any of the following three conditions. First, the additive effect of the scallop fishery, which employs bottom dredges, could affect, to an unknown extent, some of the benefits of FMP 3.2 on HAPC biota. Second, a large petroleum spill could also damage these sensitive organisms. Third, a change in seawater temperature resulting from a climatic regime shift in the future could reduce the productivity, and thus the population size, as well as the distribution, of bottom-dwelling invertebrates that provide structural habitat.

<u>Change in Genetic Diversity</u>

- **Internal Effects of the Alternative.** Under FMP 3.2 target species are not expected to fall below MSST, and spatial/temporal management of TAC, other catch, and selectivity patterns in the fisheries would be similar to the comparative baseline conditions. Consequently, the effect of the groundfish fisheries on genetic diversity are expected to be insignificant under this FMP. However, baseline genetic diversity remains unknown for most species and the actual effects that fishing would have on genetic diversity are also largely unknown.

- **Persistent Past Effects.** The pre-MSA international groundfish fisheries, the domestic groundfish fisheries after passage of the MSA in 1976, and the IPHC, State of Alaska, and subsistence fisheries have cumulatively removed large quantities of fish from the BSAI and GOA ecosystems in the past, but data are not available to indicate whether genetic diversity was measurably affected. As discussed in Section 3.10.3, if a fishery concentrates on certain spawning aggregations or on older (larger) age classes of a target species that tend to have greater genetic diversity (dating from an earlier period when fishing was less intensive), then genetic diversity will tend to decline in fished versus unfished systems. It is possible that genetic diversity has already declined in the BSAI and GOA ecosystems, but this cannot be known in the absence of data. Genetic assessments of North Pacific pollock populations and subpopulations conducted by Bailey *et al.* (1999) have found genetic variations among different stocks, but these studies have not found genetic variability across time within the same stocks that might indicate effects from commercial fishing. Heavy exploitation of

certain spawning aggregations existed historically (e.g., Bogoslof pollock), but recent and current spatial/temporal management of groundfish has been designed to reduce fishing pressure on spawning aggregations.

- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future External Effects.** Several external factors have the potential to affect the genetic diversity of the BSAI and GOA ecosystems. Atlantic salmon escapes from coastal net-pen farms in Washington State and British Columbia could establish Alaskan runs and viable populations (ADF&G 2002, Fay 2002). Subsistence harvests of fish could concentrate effort on the same specific subpopulations from year to year, inadvertently but selectively depleting genetically distinct stocks. Similarly, subsistence harvests of some marine mammal species (Section 3.8), particularly those with relatively small and geographically distinct subpopulations (e.g, belugas, harbor seals), may also deplete genetic diversity. The potential for introduced exotic invertebrates to establish viable populations in the BSAI and GOA will unavoidably continue with fishing vessel and commercial shipping traffic in the future. Such exotics may also include pathogens introduced by Pacific salmon that have escaped from fish farms (Fay 2002, ADF&G 2002, Brodeur and Busby 1998). Future climate changes could alter the productivity and distribution of individual species and enable introduced exotics to establish viable populations.

- **Cumulative Effect.** The implementation of FMP 3.2 is predicted to have an insignificant cumulative effect on genetic diversity. Several external factors, such as Atlantic salmon escapes, subsistence harvests of marine mammals that concentrate on the same subpopulations year after year, exotic species introduced through commercial shipping traffic, and climatic facilitation of viable exotic populations, have the potential to produce changes in the genetic diversity of the BSAI and GOA ecosystems. None of these, however, would affect the genetic diversity of species targeted or taken incidentally by the groundfish fisheries. Thus, external sources of potential change in genetic diversity would not be additive or interactive with the groundfish fisheries in the future.

4.7.11 Summary of FMP 3.1 and FMP 3.2 – Alternative 3 Analysis

The direct, indirect and cumulative ratings for all resource categories analyzed under this alternative are summarized in Tables 4.7-36 through 4.7-42.

Table No.	Resource Category	Components	Section 4.7 Reference
4.7-36	Target Groundfish Species	BSAI and GOA Walleye Pollock, BSAI and GOA Pacific Cod, BSAI and GOA Sablefish, BSAI and GOA Atka Mackerel, BSAI Yellowfin Sole, GOA Shallow Water Flatfish, BSAI Rock Sole, BSAI and GOA Flathead Sole, BSAI and GOA Arrowtooth Flounder, BSAI Greenland Turbot, GOA Deep Water Flatfish, BSAI Alaska Plaice, BSAI Other Flatfish, GOA Rex Sole, BSAI and GOA Pacific Ocean Perch, GOA Thornyhead Rockfish, BSAI and GOA Northern Rockfish, BSAI and GOA Shortraker/Rougheye Rockfish, BSAI Other Rockfish, GOA Slope Rockfish, GOA Pelagic Shelf Rockfish, GOA Demersal Shelf Rockfish	4.7.1

Table No.	Resource Category	Components	Section 4.7 Reference
4.7-37	Prohibited, Other, Forage and Non-specified Species	Pacific Halibut, Pacific Salmon and Steelhead Trout, Pacific Herring, Crab Other Species Category Forage Fish Category Grenadier	4.7.2 4.7.3 4.7.4 4.7.5
4.7-38	Habitat	BSAI, GOA	4.7.6
4.7-39	Seabirds	Black-footed Albatross, Laysan Albatross, Short-tailed Albatross, Northern Fulmar, Shearwaters, Storm-petrels, Cormorants, Spectacled Eider, Steller's Eider, Jaegers, Gulls, Kittiwakes, Terns, Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets, Auklets, Puffins	4.7.7
4.7-40	Marine Mammals	Steller Sea Lion, Northern Fur Seals, Pacific Walrus, Harbor Seals, Spotted Seal, Bearded Seal, Ringed Seal, Ribbon Seal, Northern Elephant, Sea Otter, Blue Whale, Fin Whale, Sei Whale, Minke Whale, Humpback Whale, Gray Whale, Northern Right Whale, Bowhead Whale, Sperm Whale, Beaked Whales (Baird's, Cuvier's and Stejneger's), Pacific White-Sided Dolphin, Killer Whale, Beluga Whale, Harbor Porpoise, Dall's Porpoise	4.7.8
4.7-41	Socioeconomics	Harvesting and Processing Sector (CVs, CPs, Inshore Processors and Motherships) Regional Socioeconomic Profiles (Population, Processing Ownership and Activity, CV Ownership and Activity, Tax Revenue, Employment and Income) CDQ Allocations Subsistence (Subsistence Use of Groundfish, Subsistence Use of Steller sea lions, Salmon Subsistence Fisheries, Indirect Subsistence Factors: Income and Joint Production) Environmental Justice Market Channels and Benefits to U.S. Consumers (Product Quantity, Product Year-Round Availability, Product Quality, Product Diversity) Non-Market Goods (Benefits Derived from Marine Ecosystems and Associated Species)	4.7.9.1 4.7.9.2 4.7.9.3 4.7.9.4 4.7.9.5 4.7.9.6 4.7.9.7
4.7-42	Ecosystem	Forage Fish Availability, Spatial/Temporal Concentration of Fisheries, Introduction of Non-Native Species, Removal of Top Predators, Energy Redirection, Energy Removal, Species Diversity, Guild Diversity, Genetic Diversity	4.7.10

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