Amendments 78 and 65 to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area

1. Amendment 78 supersedes Amendment 55.

2. In Table ES-2, the Time and Area Restrictions description is revised to read as follows:

Time and Area Restrictions	**All trawl**: Fishing with trawl vessels is not permitted year-round in the Crab and Halibut Protection Zone and the Pribilof Islands Habitat Conservation Area. The Nearshore Bristol Bay Trawl Closure area is also closed year-round except for a subarea that remains open between April 1 and June 15 each year. The Chum Salmon Savings Area is closed to trawling from August 1 through August 31. **Nonpelagic trawl**: The Red King Crab Savings Area is closed to nonpelagic trawling year-round, except for a subarea that may be opened at the discretion of the Council and NMFS when a guideline harvest level for Bristol Bay red king crab has been established. The Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area is closed to nonpelagic trawling year-round. **Bottom contact gear:** The use of bottom contact gear is prohibited in the Aleutian Islands Coral and Alaska Seamount Habitat Protection Areas year-round. The use of mobile bottom contact gear is prohibited year-round in Bowers Ridge Habitat Conservation Zone. **Directed pollock fishery**: Catcher/processor vessels identified in the American Fisheries Act are prohibited from engaging in directed fishing for pollock in the Catcher Vessel Operational Area during the non-roe ("B") season unless they are participating in a community development quota fishery. **Marine mammal measures**: Regulations implementing the FMP may include conservation measures that temporally and spatially limit fishing effort around areas important to marine mammals. **Gear test area exemption**: Specific gear test areas for use when the fishing grounds are closed to that gear type, are established in regulations that implement the FMP.

3. Add the following acronyms in alphabetical order to the list of Acronyms and Abbreviations to read as follows:

EBS Eastern Bering Sea

4. Add section 3.5.2.1.7 to read as follows:

3.5.2.1.7 Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area

The use of nonpelagic trawl gear, as described in 50 CFR part 679, in the Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area is prohibited. See Appendix B and Figure 3-8.

5. Add Section 3.5.2.2 to read as follows

3.5.2.2 Bottom Contact Gear

3.5.2.2.1 Aleutian Islands Coral Habitat Protection Areas

The use of bottom contact gear by a federally permitted fishing vessel, as described in 50 CFR part 679, is prohibited in the Aleutian Islands Coral Habitat Protection Areas. See Appendix B and Figure 3-9.

3.5.2.2.2 Alaska Seamount Habitat Protection Areas

The use of bottom contact gear by a federally permitted fishing vessel, as described in 50 CFR part 679, is prohibited in the Alaska Seamount Habitat Protection Areas. See Appendix B and Figure 3-10

6. Add Section 3.5.2.3 to read as follows:

3.5.2.3 Mobile Bottom Contact Gear

3.5.2.3.1 Bowers Ridge Habitat Conservation Zone

The use of mobile bottom contact gear, as described in 50 CFR part 679, is prohibited in the Bowers Ridge Habitat Conservation Zone. See Appendix B and Figure 3-11.

7. Add Section 3.5.2.4 to read as follows:

3.5.2.4 Anchoring

Anchoring by a federally permitted fishing vessel, as described in 50 CFR part 679, is prohibited in the Aleutian Islands Coral and Alaska Seamount Habitat Protection Areas.

8. Add figures 3-8 through 3-11 as follows:

Insert g:\fmgroup\amendments 78-73 EFH-HAPC\BSAI GF FMP\Figure 3-8.wpd

Insert g:\fmgroup\amendments 78-73 EFH-HAPC\BSAI GF FMP\Figure 3-9.wpd

Insert g:\fmgroup\amendments 78-73 EFH-HAPC\BSAI GF FMP\Figure 3-10.wpd

Insert g:\fmgroup\amendments 78-73 EFH-HAPC\BSAI GF FMP\Figure 3-11.wpd

9. Revise section 3.10.3 to read as follows:

3.10.3 Review of Essential Fish Habitat Components

To incorporate the regulatory guidelines for review and revision of essential fish habitat (EFH) FMP components, the Council will conduct a complete review of all the EFH components of each FMP once every 5 years and will amend those EFH components as appropriate to include new information.

Additionally, the Council may use the FMP amendment cycle every three years to solicit proposals for habitat areas of particular concern and/or conservation and enhancement measures to minimize the potential adverse effects from fishing. Those proposals that the Council endorses would be implemented through FMP amendments.

An annual review of existing and new EFH information will be conducted and this information will be provided to the BSAI Groundfish Plan Team for their review during the annual SAFE report process. This information could be included in the "Ecosystems Considerations" chapter of the SAFE report.

10. In section 4.2,

a. Delete the introductory text of 4.2
b. Move Figures 4-1 and 4-2 to the end of section 4.2.1, after Table 4-1.
c. Delete Figure 4.3.
d. Revise the text in 4.2.1 and add the new Figure 4-3 and 4-4 after Figure 4-2 to read as follows:

4.2 Habitat

4.2.1 Habitat Types

Bering Sea

The Bering Sea is a semi-enclosed, high-latitude sea. Of its total area of 2.3 million sq. km, 44 percent is continental shelf, 13 percent is continental slope, and 43 percent is deep-water basin (Figure 4-1). Its broad continental shelf is one of the most biologically productive areas of the world. In contrast, the Aleutian Island shelf is very narrow. The EBS contains approximately 300 species of fish, 150 species of crustaceans and mollusks, 50 species of seabirds, and 26 species of marine mammals (Livingston and Tjelmeland 2000). However, commercial fish species diversity is lower in the EBS than in the GOA.

A special feature of the EBS is the pack ice that covers most of its eastern and northern continental shelf during winter and spring. The dominant circulation of the water begins with the passage of North Pacific water (the Alaska Stream) into the EBS through the major passes in the AI (Favorite et al. 1976) (Figure 4-2). There is net water transport eastward along the north side of the AI and a turn northward at the continental shelf break and at the eastern perimeter of Bristol Bay. Eventually EBS water exits northward through the Bering Strait, or westward and south along the Russian coast, entering the western North Pacific via the Kamchatka Strait. Some resident water joins new North Pacific water entering Near Strait, which sustains a permanent cyclonic gyre around the deep basin in the central BS.

The EBS sediments are a mixture of the major grades representing the full range of potential grain sizes of mud (subgrades clay and silt), sand, and gravel. The relative composition of such constituents determines the type of sediment at any one location (Smith and McConnaughey 1999). Sand and silt are the primary components over most of the seafloor, with sand predominating the sediment in waters with a depth less than 60 m. Overall, there is often a tendency of the fraction of finer-grade sediments to increase (and average grain size to decrease) with increasing depth and distance from shore. This grading is particularly noticeable on the southeastern BS continental shelf in Bristol Bay and immediately westward. The condition occurs because settling velocity of particles decreases with particle size (Stokes Law), as does the minimum energy necessary to resuspend or tumble them. Since the kinetic energy of sea waves reaching the bottom decreases with increasing depth, terrigenous grains entering coastal shallows drift with water movement until they are deposited, according to size, at the depth at which water speed can no longer transport them. However, there is considerable fine-scale deviation from the graded pattern, especially in shallower coastal waters and offshore of major rivers, due to local variations in the effects of waves, currents, and river input (Johnson 1983).

The distribution of benthic sediment types in the EBS shelf is related to depth (Figure 4.3). Considerable local variability is indicated in areas along the shore of Bristol Bay and the north coast of the Alaska Peninsula, as well as west and north of Bristol Bay, especially near the Pribilof Islands. Nonetheless, there is a general pattern whereby nearshore sediments in the east and southeast on the inner shelf (0 to 50 m depth) often are sandy gravel and gravelly sand. These give way to plain sand farther offshore and west. On the middle shelf (50 to 100 m), sand gives way to muddy sand and sandy mud, which continue over much of the outer shelf (100 to 200 m) to the start of the continental slope. Sediments on the central and northeastern shelf (including Norton Sound) have not been so extensively sampled, but Sharma (1979) reports that, while sand is dominant in places here, as it is in the southeast, there are concentrations of silt both in shallow nearshore waters and in deep areas near the shelf slope. In addition, there are areas of exposed relic gravel, possibly resulting from glacial deposits. These departures from a classic seaward decrease in grain size are attributed to the large input of fluvial silt from the Yukon River and to flushing and scouring of sediment through the Bering Strait by the net northerly current.

McConnaughey and Smith (2000) and Smith and McConnaughey (1999) describe the available sediment data for the EBS shelf. These data were used to describe four habitat types. The first, situated around the shallow eastern and southern perimeter and near the Priblof Islands, has primarily sand substrates with a little gravel. The second, across the central shelf out to the 100 m contour, has mixtures of sand and mud. A third, west of a line between St. Matthew and St. Lawrence islands, has primarily mud (silt) substrates, with some mixing with sand (Figure 4.4). Finally, the areas north and east of St. Lawrence Island, including Norton Sound, have a complex mixture of substrates.

Important water column properties over the EBS include temperature, salinity, and density. These properties remain constant with depth in the near-surface mixed-layer, which varies from approximately 10 to 30 m in summer to approximately 30 to 60 m in winter (Reed 1984). The inner shelf (less than 50 m) is, therefore, one layer and is well mixed most of the time. On the middle shelf (50 to 100 m), a two-layer temperature and salinity structure exists because of downward mixing of wind and upward mixing due to relatively strong tidal currents (Kinder and Schumacher 1981). On the outer shelf (100 to 200 m), a three-layer temperature and salinity structure exists due to downward mixing by wind, horizontal mixing with oceanic water, and upward mixing from the bottom friction due to relatively strong tidal currents. Oceanic water structure is present year-round beyond the 200-m isobath.

Three fronts, the outer shelf, mid-shelf, and inner shelf, follow along the 200-, 100-, and 50-m

bathymetric contours, respectively; thus, four separate oceanographic domains appear as bands along the broad EBS shelf. The oceanographic domains are the deep water (more than 200 m), the outer shelf (200 to 100 m), the mid-shelf (100 to 50 m), and the inner shelf (less than 50 m).

The vertical physical system also regulates the biological processes that lead to separate cycles of nutrient regeneration. The source of nutrients for the outer shelf is the deep oceanic water; for the mid-shelf, it is the shelf-bottom water. Starting in winter, surface waters across the shelf are high in nutrients. Spring surface heating stabilizes the water column, then the spring bloom begins and consumes the nutrients. Steep seasonal thermoclines over the deep EBS (30 to 50 m), the outer shelf (20 to 50 m), and the mid-shelf (10 to 50 m) restrict vertical mixing of water between the upper and lower layers. Below these seasonal thermoclines, nutrient concentrations in the outer shelf water invariably are higher than those in the deep EBS water with the same salinity. Winter values for nitrate-N/phosphate-P are similar to the summer ratios, which suggests that, even in winter, the mixing of water between the mid-shelf and the outer shelf domains is substantially restricted (Hattori and Goering 1986).

Effects of a global warming climate should be greater in the EBS than in the GOA. Located further north than the GOA, the seasonal ice cover of the EBS lowers albedo effects. Atmospheric changes that drive the speculated changes in the ocean include increases in air temperature, storm intensity, storm frequency, southerly wind, humidity, and precipitation. The increased precipitation, plus snow and ice melt, leads to an increase in freshwater runoff. The only decrease is in sea level pressure, which is associated with the northward shift in the storm track. Although the location of the maximum in the mean wind stress curl will probably shift poleward, how the curl is likely to change is unknown. The net effect of the storms is what largely determines the curl, and there is likely to be compensation between changes in storm frequency and intensity.

Ocean circulation decreases are likely to occur in the major current systems: the Alaska Stream, Near Strait Inflow, Bering Slope Current, and Kamchatka Current. Competing effects make changes in the Unimak Pass inflow, the shelf coastal current, and the Bering Strait outflow unknown. Changes in hydrography should include increases in sea level, sea surface temperature, shelf bottom temperature, and basin stratification. Decreases should occur in mixing energy and shelf break nutrient supply, while competing effects make changes in shelf stratification and eddy activity unknown. Ice extent, thickness, and brine rejection are all expected to decrease.

Temperature anomalies in the EBS illustrate a relatively warm period in the late 1950s, followed by cooling (especially in the early 1970s), and then by a rapid temperature increase in the latter part of that decade. For more information on the physical environment of the EBS, refer to the programmatic groundfish SEIS (NMFS 2004).

Characteristic features of the EBS are described in Table 4-1.

Aleutian Islands

The Aleutian Islands lie in an arc that forms a partial geographic barrier to the exchange of northern Pacific marine waters with EBS waters. The AI continental shelf is narrow compared with the EBS shelf, ranging in width on the north and south sides of the islands from about 4 km or less to 42 to 46 km; the shelf broadens in the eastern portion of the AI arc. The AI comprises approximately 150 islands and extends about 2,260 km in length.

Bowers Ridge in the AI is a submerged geographic structure forming a ridge arc off the west-central AI. Bowers Ridge is about 550 km long and 75 to 110 km wide. The summit of the ridge lies in water approximately 150 to 200 m deep in the southern portion deepening northward to about 800 to 1,000 m at its northern edge.

The AI region has complicated mixes of substrates, including a significant proportion of hard substrates (pebbles, cobbles, boulders, and rock), but data are not available to describe the spatial distribution of these substrates.

The patterns of water density, salinity, and temperature are very similar to the GOA. Along the edge of the shelf in the Alaska Stream, a low salinity (less than 32.0 ppt) tongue-like feature protrudes westward. On the south side of the central AI, nearshore surface salinities can reach as high as 33.3 ppt, as the higher salinity EBS surface water occasionally mixes southward through the AI. Proceeding southward, a minimum of approximately 32.2 ppt is usually present over the slope in the Alaska Stream; values then rise to above 32.6 ppt in the oceanic water offshore. Whereas surface salinity increases toward the west as the source of fresh water from the land decreases, salinity values near 1,500 m decrease very slightly. Temperature values at all depths decrease toward the west.

Climate change effects on the AI area are similar to the effects described for climate change in the EBS. For more information on the physical environment of the AI, refer to the programmatic groundfish SEIS (NMFS 2004).

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* * * * *

e. Sections 4.2.2 through 4.2.4 are revised to read as follows:

4.2.2 Essential Fish Habitat Definitions

EFH is defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity." EFH for groundfish species is the general distribution of a species described by life stage. General distribution is a subset of a species population and is 95 percent of the population for a particular life stage, if life history data are available for the species. Where information is insufficient and a suitable proxy cannot be inferred, EFH is not described. General distribution is used to describe EFH for all stock conditions whether or not higher levels of information exist, because the available higher level data are not sufficiently comprehensive to account for changes in stock distribution (and thus habitat use) over time.

EFH is described for FMP-managed species by life stage as general distribution using new guidance from the EFH Final Rule (50 CFR 600.815), such as the updated EFH Level of Information definitions. New analytical tools are used and recent scientific information is incorporated for each life history stage from updated scientific habitat assessment reports (see Appendix F to the NMFS 2005). EFH descriptions include both text (Section 4.2.2.2) and maps (Section 4.2.2.3 and Appendix E), if information is available for a species' particular life stage. These descriptions are risk averse, supported by scientific rationale, and accounts for changing oceanographic conditions, regime shifts, and the seasonality of migrating fish stocks.

EFH descriptions are interpretations of the best scientific information. In support of this information, a thorough review of FMP species in the Environmental Impact Statement for Essential Fish Habitat Identification and Conservation (NMFS 2005) (EFH EIS) is contained in Section 3.2.1 Biology, Habitat Usage, and Status of Magnuson-Stevens Act Managed Species and detailed by life history stage in Appendix F: EFH Habitat Assessment Reports.

4.2.2.1 EFH Information Levels

A summary of the habitat information levels for each species is listed in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 **Levels of Essential Fish Habitat Information Currently Available for BSAI Groundfish by Life History Stages.** Juveniles were subdivided into early and late juvenile stages based on survey selectivity curves. NOTE: "1" indicates that there is sufficient information available to describe EFH; "x" indicates that there is insufficient information available to describe EFH.

BSAI Species	Eggs	Larvae	Early Juvenile	Late Juvenile	Adult
Walleye pollock	1	1	x	1	1
Pacific cod	x	1	x	1	1
Yellowfin sole	x	x	x	1	1
Greenland turbot	1	1	x	1	1
Arrowtooth flounder	x	x	x	1	1
Rock sole	x	1	x	1	1
Alaska plaice	1	x	x	1	1
Rex sole	x	x	x	1	1
Dover sole	x	x	x	1	1
Flathead sole	1	1	x	1	1
Sablefish	x	1	x	1	1
Pacific ocean perch	x	1	x	1	1
Shortraker/rougheye rockfish	x	1	x	x	1
Northern rockfish	x	1	x	x	1
Thornyhead rockfish	x	1	x	1	1
Yelloweye rockfish	x	1	x	1	1
Dusky rockfish	x	1	x	x	1
Atka mackerel	x	1	x	x	1
Skates	x	x	x	x	1
Sculpins	x	x	x	1	1
Sharks	x	x	x	x	x
Forage fish complex	x	x	x	x	x
Squid	x	x	x	1	1
Octopus	x	x	x	x	x

4.2.2.2 EFH Text Descriptions for BSAI Groundfish

<u>EFH Description for BSAI Walleye Pollock</u>

Eggs
EFH for walleye pollock eggs is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in pelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m), upper slope (200 to 500 m), and intermediate slope (500 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-1.

Larvae
EFH for larval walleye pollock is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in epipelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m), upper slope (200 to 500 m), and intermediate slope (500 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-2.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile walleye pollock is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower and middle portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-3. No known preference for substrates exist.

Adults
EFH for adult walleye pollock is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower and middle portion of the water column along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-3. No known preference for substrates exist.

EFH Description for BSAI Pacific Cod

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Scientific information notes the rare occurrence of Pacific cod eggs in the BSAI.

Larva
EFH for larval Pacific Cod is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in epipelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m), upper slope (200 to 500 m), and intermediate slope (500 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-4.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile Pacific cod is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are soft substrates consisting of sand, mud, sandy mud, and muddy sand, as depicted in Figure E-5.

Adults
EFH for adult Pacific cod is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are soft substrates consisting of sand, mud, sandy mud, muddy sand, and gravel, as depicted in Figure E-5.

EFH Description for BSAI Yellowfin Sole

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Scientific information notes the rare occurrence of yellowfin sole eggs in the BSAI.

Larvae—No EFH Description Determined
Scientific information notes the rare occurrence of larval yellowfin sole in the BSAI.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile yellowfin sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column within nearshore bays and along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are soft substrates consisting mainly of sand, as depicted in Figure E-6..

Adults
EFH for adult yellowfin sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column within nearshore bays and along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are soft substrates consisting mainly of sand, as depicted in Figure E-6.

<u>EFH Description for BSAI Greenland Turbot</u>

Eggs
EFH for Greenland turbot eggs is the general distribution area for this life stage, located principally in benthypelagic waters along the outer shelf (100 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI in the fall, as depicted in Figure E-7.

Larvae
EFH for larval Greenland turbot is the general distribution area for this life stage, located principally in benthypelagic waters along the outer shelf (100 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI and seasonally abundant in the spring, as depicted in Figure E-8.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile Greenland turbot is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower and middle portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are softer substrates consisting of mud and sandy mud, as depicted in Figure E-9.

Adults
EFH for late adult Greenland turbot is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower and middle portion of the water column along the outer shelf (100 to 200 m), upper slope (200 to 500 m), and lower slope (500 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are softer substrates consisting of mud and sandy mud, as depicted in Figure E-9.

EFH Description for BSAI Arrowtooth Flounder

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae—No EFH Description Determined
Scientific information notes the rare occurrence of larval arrowtooth flounder in the BSAI.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile arrowtooth flounder is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are softer substrates consisting of gravel, sand, and mud, as depicted in Figure E-10.

Adults
EFH for adult arrowtooth flounder is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are softer substrates consisting of gravel, sand, and mud, as depicted in Figure E-10.

EFH Description for BSAI Rock Sole

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae
EFH for larval rock sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in pelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and upper slope (200 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-11.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile rock sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are softer substrates consisting of sand, gravel, and cobble, as depicted in Figure E-12.

Adults
EFH for adult rock sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are softer substrates consisting of sand, gravel, and cobble, as depicted in Figure E-12.

EFH Description for BSAI Alaska Plaice

Eggs
EFH for Alaska plaice eggs is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in pelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI in the spring, as depicted in Figure E-13.

Larvae—No EFH Description Determined
Scientific information notes the rare occurrence of larval Alaska plaice in the BSAI.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile Alaska plaice is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are softer substrates consisting of sand and mud, as depicted in Figure E-14.

Adults
EFH for adult Alaska plaice is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are softer substrates consisting of sand and mud, as depicted in Figure E-14.

EFH Description for BSAI Rex Sole

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Scientific information notes the rare occurrence of rex sole eggs in the BSAI.

Larvae—No EFH Description Determined
Scientific information notes the rare occurrence of larval rex sole in the BSAI.

Late Juveniles
EFH for juvenile rex sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates consisting of gravel, sand, and mud, as depicted in Figure E-15.

Adults
EFH for adult rex sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates consisting of gravel, sand, and mud, as depicted in Figure E-15.

EFH Description for BSAI Dover Sole

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Scientific information notes the rare occurrence of Dover sole eggs in the BSAI.

Larvae—No EFH Description Determined
Scientific information notes the rare occurrence of larval Dover sole in the BSAI.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile Dover sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates consisting of sand and mud, as depicted in Figure E-16**.**

Adults
EFH for adult Dover sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates consisting of sand and mud, as depicted in Figure E-16.

EFH Description BSAI Flathead Sole

Eggs
EFH for flathead sole eggs is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in pelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI in the spring, as depicted in Figure E-17.

Larvae
EFH for larval flathead sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in pelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-18.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for juvenile flathead sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are softer substrates consisting of sand and mud, as depicted in Figure E-19

Adults
EFH for adult flathead sole is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (100 to 200 m) shelf throughout the BSAI wherever there are softer substrates consisting of sand and mud, as depicted in

Figure E-19.

EFH Description for BSAI Sablefish

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Scientific information notes the rare occurrence of sablefish eggs in the BSAI.

Larvae
EFH for larval sablefish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in pelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E- 20.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile sablefish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column, varied habitats, generally softer substrates, and deep shelf gulleys along the slope (200 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-21.

Adults
EFH for adult sablefish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column, varied habitats, generally softer substrates, and deep shelf gulleys along the slope (200 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-21.

EFH Description for BSAI Pacific Ocean Perch

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae
EFH for larval Pacific ocean perch is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in pelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-22, General Distribution of Rockfish Larvae.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile Pacific ocean perch is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the middle to lower portion of the water column along the inner shelf (1 to 50 m), middle shelf (50 to 100 m), outer shelf (100 to 200 m), and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates consisting of cobble, gravel, mud, sandy mud, or muddy sand, as depicted in Figure E-23.

Adults
EFH for adult Pacific ocean perch is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the outer shelf (100 to 200 m) and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates consisting of cobble, gravel, mud, sandy mud, or

muddy sand, as depicted in Figure E-23.

EFH Descriptions for BSAI Shortraker and Rougheye Rockfish

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae
EFH for larval shortraker and rougheye rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in epipelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-22, General Distribution of Rockfish Larvae.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Adults

The adult stage of Shortraker and Rougheye are very difficult to distinguish and data are not available for the individual species. Because both species share the same habitat and depth strata, they are grouped for purposes of describing EFH. EFH for adult shortraker and rougheye rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the outer shelf (100 to 200 m) and upper slope (200 to 500 m) regions throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates consisting of mud, sand, sandy mud, muddy sand, rock, cobble, and gravel, as depicted in Figure E-24.

EFH Description for BSAI Northern Rockfish

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae
EFH for larval northern rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in pelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-22, General Distribution of Rockfish Larvae.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Adults
EFH for adult northern rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the middle and lower portions of the water column along the outer slope (100 to 200 m) and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates of cobble and rock, as depicted in Figure E-25.

EFH Description for BSAI Thornyhead Rockfish

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae
EFH for larval thornyhead rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in epipelagic waters along the outer shelf (100 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-22, General Distribution of Rockfish Larvae.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile Thornyhead rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the middle and outer shelf (50 to 200 m) and upper to lower slope (200 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates of mud, sand, rock, sandy mud, muddy sand, cobble, and gravel, as depicted in Figure E-26.

Adults
EFH for adult Thornyhead rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the middle and outer shelf (50 to 200 m) and upper to lower slope (200 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates of mud, sand, rock, sandy mud, muddy sand, cobble, and gravel, as depicted in Figure E-26.

EFH Description for BSAI Yelloweye Rockfish

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae
EFH for larval yelloweye rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the epipelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-22, General Distribution of Rockfish Larvae.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for late juvenile yelloweye rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column within bays and island passages and along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer shelf (100 to 200 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates of rock and in areas of vertical relief, such as crevices, overhangs, vertical walls, coral, and larger sponges, as depicted in Figure E-27.

Adults
EFH for adult yelloweye rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column within bays and island passages and along the inner shelf (0 to 50 m), outer

shelf (100 to 100 m), and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates of rock and in vegetated areas of vertical relief, such as crevices, overhangs, vertical walls, coral, and larger sponges, as depicted in Figure E-27.

EFH Description for BSAI Dusky Rockfish

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae
EFH for larval dusky rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the pelagic waters along the entire shelf (0 to 200 m) and slope (200 to 3,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-22, General Distribution of Rockfish Larvae.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Adults
EFH for adult dusky rockfish is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the middle and lower portions of the water column along the outer shelf (100 to 200 m) and upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates of cobble, rock, and gravel, as depicted in Figure E-28.

EFH Description for BSAI Atka Mackerel

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae
EFH for larval atka mackerel is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in epipelagic waters along the shelf (0 to 200 m), upper slope (200 to 500 m), and intermediate slope (500-1000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-29.

Early Juveniles —No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Adults
EFH for adult Atka mackerel is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the entire water column, from sea surface to the sea floor, along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer shelf (100 to 200 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates of gravel and rock and in vegetated areas of kelp, as depicted in Figure E-30.

EFH Description for BSAI Skates

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Adults
EFH for adult skates is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column on the shelf (0 to 200 m) and the upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are of substrates of mud, sand, gravel, and rock, as depicted in Figure E-31.

EFH Description for BSAI Sculpins

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Juveniles
EFH for juvenile sculpins is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), outer shelf (100 to 200 m) and portions of the upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates of rock, sand, mud, cobble, and sandy mud, as depicted in Figure E-32.

Adults
EFH for adult sculpins is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the lower portion of the water column along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m, outer shelf (100 to 200 m) and portions of the upper slope (200 to 500 m) throughout the BSAI wherever there are substrates of rock, sand, mud, cobble, and sandy mud, as depicted in Figure E-32.

EFH Description for BSAI Sharks

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Adults—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

EFH Description for BSAI Forage Fish Complex—Eulachon, Capelin, Sand Lance, Sand Fish, Euphausiids, Myctophids, Pholids, Gonostomatids, etc.

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Larvae—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Early Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Adults—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

EFH Description for BSAI Squid

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Young Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles
EFH for older juvenile squid is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the entire water column, from the sea surface to sea floor, along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (200 to 500 m) shelf and the entire slope (500 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-33.

Adults
EFH for adult squid is the general distribution area for this life stage, located in the entire water column, from the sea surface to sea floor, along the inner (0 to 50 m), middle (50 to 100 m), and outer (200 to 500 m) shelf and the entire slope (500 to 1,000 m) throughout the BSAI, as depicted in Figure E-33.

EFH Description for BSAI Octopus

Eggs—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Young Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Late Juveniles—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

Adults—No EFH Description Determined
Insufficient information is available.

4.2.2.3 EFH Map Descriptions

Figures E-1 through E-33 in Appendix E show EFH distribution for the BSAI groundfish species.

4.2.2.4 Essential Fish Habitat Conservation

In order to protect EFH, certain EFH habitat conservation areas have been designated. A habitat conservation area is an area where fishing restrictions are implemented for the purposes of habitat conservation.

The following areas have been designated in the BSAI management area

Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area

The coordinates of this area are described in Appendix B; management measures associated with this area are described in Section 3.5.2.

4.2.3 Habitat Areas of Particular Concern

Habitat areas of particular concern (HAPCs) are specific sites within EFH that are of particular ecological importance to the long-term sustainability of managed species, are of a rare type, or are especially susceptible to degradation or development. HAPCs are meant to provide for greater focus of conservation and management efforts and may require additional protection from adverse effects. 50 CFR 600.815(a)(8) provides guidance to the Councils in identifying HAPCs.

> FMPs should identify specific types or areas of habitat within EFH as habitat areas of particular concern based on one or more of the following considerations:
>
> (i) The importance of the ecological function provided by the habitat.
> (ii) The extent to which the habitat is sensitive to human-induced environmental degradation.
> (iii) Whether, and to what extent, development activities are, or will be, stressing the habitat type.
> (iv) The rarity of the habitat type.

4.2.3.1 HAPC Process

The Council may designate specific sites as HAPCs and may develop management measures to protect habitat features within HAPCs.

50 CFR 600.815(a)(8) provides guidance to the Councils in identifying HAPCs. FMPs should identify specific types or areas of habitat within EFH as habitat areas of particular concern based on one or more of the following considerations:

(i) The importance of the ecological function provided by the habitat.
(ii) The extent to which the habitat is sensitive to human-induced environmental degradation.
(iii) Whether, and to what extent, development activities are, or will be, stressing the habitat type.
(iv) The rarity of the habitat type.

Proposed HAPCs, identified on a map, must meet at least two of the four considerations established in 50 CFR 600.815(a)(8), and rarity of the habitat is a mandatory criterion. HAPCs may be developed to address identified problems for FMP species, and they must meet clear, specific, adaptive management objectives.

The Council will initiate the HAPC process by setting priorities and issuing a request for HAPC proposals. Any member of the public may submit a HAPC proposal. HAPC proposals may be solicited every 3 years or on a schedule established by the Council. The Council may periodically review existing HAPCs for efficacy and considerations based on new scientific research.

Criteria to evaluate the HAPC proposals will be reviewed by the Council and the Scientific and Statistical Committee prior to the request for proposals. The Council will establish a process to review the proposals and may establish HAPCs and conservation measures (NPFMC 2005).

4.2.3.2 HAPC Designation

In order to protect HAPCs, certain habitat protection areas and habitat conservation zones have been designated. A habitat protection area is an area of special, rare habitat features where fishing activities that may adversely affect the habitat are restricted. A habitat conservation zone is a subset of a habitat conservation area (used to protect EFH, see Section 4.2.2.4, above), in which additional restrictions are imposed on fishing beyond those established for the conservation area, in order to protect specific habitat features.

The following areas have been designated in the BSAI management area:

- Bowers Ridge Habitat Conservation Zone (Bowers Ridge and Ulm Plateau)
- Alaska Seamount Habitat Protection Area (Bowers Seamount)

The coordinates of these areas are described in Appendix B; management measures associated

with these areas are described in Section 3.5.2.

4.2.4 Conservation and Enhancement Recommendations for Fishing and Non fishing Threats to EFH and HAPCs

Conservation and enhancement of EFH and HAPC areas have been recommended and adopted by the designation of EFH habitat conservation areas and HAPC habitat conservation zones and protection areas. The restrictions for these areas are described in section 3.5.2. Conservation recommendations for non-fishing threats to EFH and HAPCs are located in Appendix F.

11. In section 6.1.3, renumber section 6.1.3.2 to 6.1.3.3. Add section 6.1.3.2 to read as follows:

6.1.3.2 EIS for Essential Fish Habitat Identification and Conservation in Alaska

In 2005 NMFS and the Council completed the Environmental Impact Statement for Essential Fish Habitat Identification and Conservation in Alaska (EFH EIS) (NMFS 2005). The EFH EIS provided a thorough analysis of alternatives and environmental consequences for amending the Council's FMPs to include EFH information pursuant to Section 303(a)(7) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and 50 CFR 600.815(a). Specifically, the EFH EIS examined three actions: (1) describing and identifying EFH for Council managed fisheries, (2) adopting an approach to identify HAPCs within EFH, and (3) minimizing to the extent practicable the adverse effects of fishing on EFH. The Council's preferred alternatives from the EFH EIS were implemented through Amendment 78 to the BSAI Groundfish FMP and corresponding amendments to the Council's other FMPs.

12. a. Revise section 6.3 by adding the following references in alphabetical order:

Favorite, F., A.J. Dodimead, and K. Nasu. 1976. "Oceanography of the Subarctic Pacific region, 1960-71." *International North Pacific Fisheries Commission Bulletin*, *33.* International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, 6640 Northwest Marine Drive, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1X2. p. 187. *In* National Marine Fisheries Service 2001(a).

Hattori, A., and J.J. Goering. 1986. "Nutrient distributions and dynamics in the eastern Bering Sea." The Eastern Bering Sea Shelf: Oceanography and Resources, D. W. Hood and J. A. Calder, eds., University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington. pp. 975-992. *In* National Marine Fisheries Service 2001(a).

Johnson, E.A. 1983. "Textural and compositional sedimentary characteristics of the Southeastern Bristol Bay continental shelf, Alaska," M.S., California State University, Northridge, California. *In* National Marine Fisheries Service 2001(a).

Kinder, T.H., and J.D. Schumacher. 1981. "Hydrographic Structure Over the Continental Shelf of the Southeastern Bering Sea." The Eastern Bering Sea Shelf: Oceanography and Resources, D. W. Hood and J. A. Calder, eds., University of Washington Press, Seattle,

Washington. pp. 31-52. *In* National Marine Fisheries Service 2001(a).

Livingston, P.A., and S. Tjelmeland. 2000. "Fisheries in boreal ecosystems." *ICES Journal of Marine Science*. p. 57. *In* National Marine Fisheries Service 2001(a).

McConnaughey, R.A., and K.R. Smith. 2000. Associations between flatfish abundance and surficial sediments in the eastern Bering Sea. *Can. J. Fisher. Aquat. Sci.* 57(12):2,410-2,419.

NMFS. 2005. Environmental Impact Statement for Essential Fish Habitat Identification and Conservation in Alaska. March 2005. NMFS P. O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99801.

NMFS Observer (NORPAC) database. 1990 to 2001. http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/refm/observers/database.htm.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council. 1999. Environmental Assessment for Amendment 55 to the FMP for the BSAI Groundfish Fishery, Amendment 55 to the FMP for the GOA Groundfish Fishery, Amendment 8 to the FMP for BSAI Crab Fisheries, Amendment 5 to the FMP for Scallop Fisheries Off Alaska, and Amendment 5 to the FMP for Salmon Fisheries in the EEZ off Alaska: Essential Fish Habitat. NPFMC 605 West 4th St. Ste. 306, Anchorage, AK 99501-2252. 364pp.

NPFMC. 2005. Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review/Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for Amendments 65/65/12/7/8 to the BSAI Groundfish FMP (#65), GOA Groundfish FMP (#65), BSAI Crab FMP (#12), Scallop FMP (#7) and the Salmon FMP (# 8) and regulatory amendments to provide Habitat Areas of Particular Concern. March 2005. NPFMC 605 West 4th St. Ste. 306, Anchorage, AK 99501-2252. 248pp.

Reed, R.K. 1984. "Flow of the Alaskan Stream and its variations." *Deep-Sea Research*, 31:369-386. *In* National Marine Fisheries Service 2001(a).

Sharma, G.D. (1979). The Alaskan shelf: hydrographic, sedimentary, and geochemical environment, Springer-Verlag, New York. 498 pp.

Smith, K.R., and R.A. McConnaughey. 1999. "Surficial sediments of the eastern Bering Sea continental shelf: EBSSED database documentation." NOAA Technical Memorandum, *NMFS-AFSC-104*, U.S. Department of Commerce, NMFS Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, Washington 98115-0070. 41 pp. *In* National Marine Fisheries Service 2001(a).

b. Remove the following references:

Hood and Kelly 1974

Gershanovich 1963
Gershanovich et al 1974
Sharma 1974
Cimberg et al 1981

R:\Region\Amendments\78-65 BSAI 73-65 GOA 16-12 KTC 11-9-7 SCAL 7-8 SAL EFH-HAPC\BSAI GF FMP\BSAI 78 fmp amend text without maps and appendix.wpd
jlepore: 10/21/05
mnbrown:4/13/05
jkurland:5/5/05