



**NOAA
FISHERIES**

Alaska Region

Essential Fish Habitat - EFH

An Introduction to EFH: Regulatory Authority,
Descriptions, 5-Year Review, HAPC, and
Consultations

May 25, 2017



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What is Essential Fish Habitat?

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined as ‘those waters and substrates necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity.’

EFH provisions are within the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), as amended through January 17, 2007.

- Section 305(b) of the MSA requires federal fishery management plans (FMPs) to: 1) identify EFH; 2) identify adverse effects from fishing and non-fishing activities; and 3) ensure conservation and enhancement of EFH.
- Section 305(b) requires Federal action agencies to consult with NOAA fisheries on activities that may adversely effect EFH.
- NOAA Fisheries is required to recommend measures to conserve EFH, however measures are advisory.



EFH Regulations

The EFH Final Rule (EFH FR) offers specific definitions, coordination, and consultation procedures for actions that may adversely effect EFH. (*67 FR 2343, January 17, 2002*)

Importantly, the EFH FR established regulations that require the inclusion of 10 components in each Fishery Management Plan (FMP).

Ten Components:

1. EFH Descriptions
2. Fishing Activities
3. Non-Magnuson Act Fisheries Activities
4. Non-fishing Activities
5. Cumulative Impacts
6. EFH Conservation Recommendations
7. Prey Species
8. Habitat Areas of Particular Concern
9. Research Needs
10. A review EFH every five years.

(50 CFR Part 600; pages 2343-2383)

Essential Fish Habitat

AKRO

AFSC

NPFMC

- *Identify EFH
- *Describe & Map EFH
- *EFH 5-year Review
- *Conduct EFH Consultations
- *Minimize Adverse Affects on EFH



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EFH Information and Description

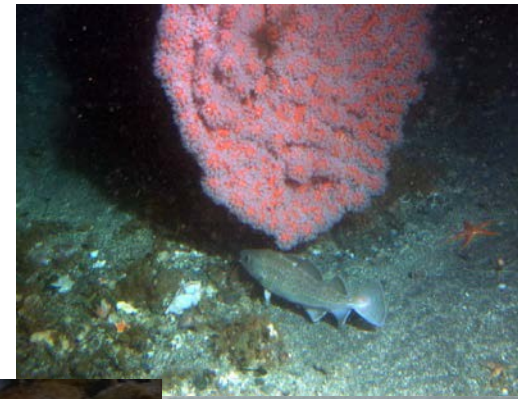
May 24, 2017



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What are EFH Species?

- Each FMP must identify EFH for all fish species managed under a fishery management unit.
- In Alaska, six FMPs exist:
 1. Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands
 2. Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska
 3. Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crab
 4. Scallop Fishery off Alaska
 5. Salmon Fisheries in the EEZ Off Alaska
 6. Fish Resources of the Arctic

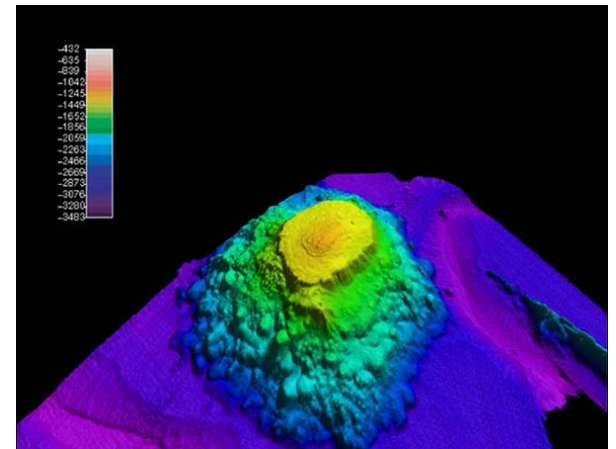
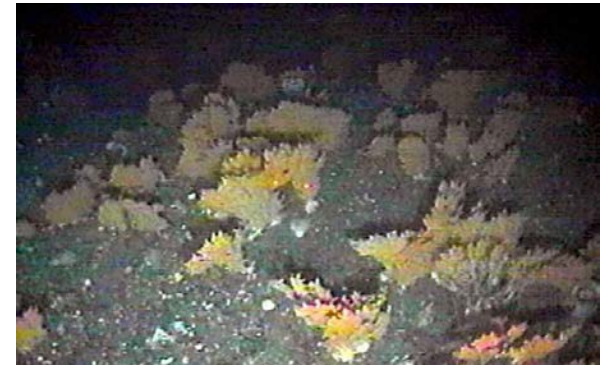


EFH Descriptions

- 60+ stocks in 6 FMPS
 - 24 BSAI Groundfish
 - 22 GOA Groundfish
 - 5 BSAI Crab
 - 1 Scallop
 - 5 Pacific Salmon
 - 2 Arctic fishes and one crab
- 120+ EFH Text Descriptions
 - 40+ BSAI Groundfish life stages
 - 40+ GOA Groundfish life stages
 - 10 BSAI crab life stages
 - 2 Scallop life stages
 - 30 salmon life stages



What Does EFH Look Like?

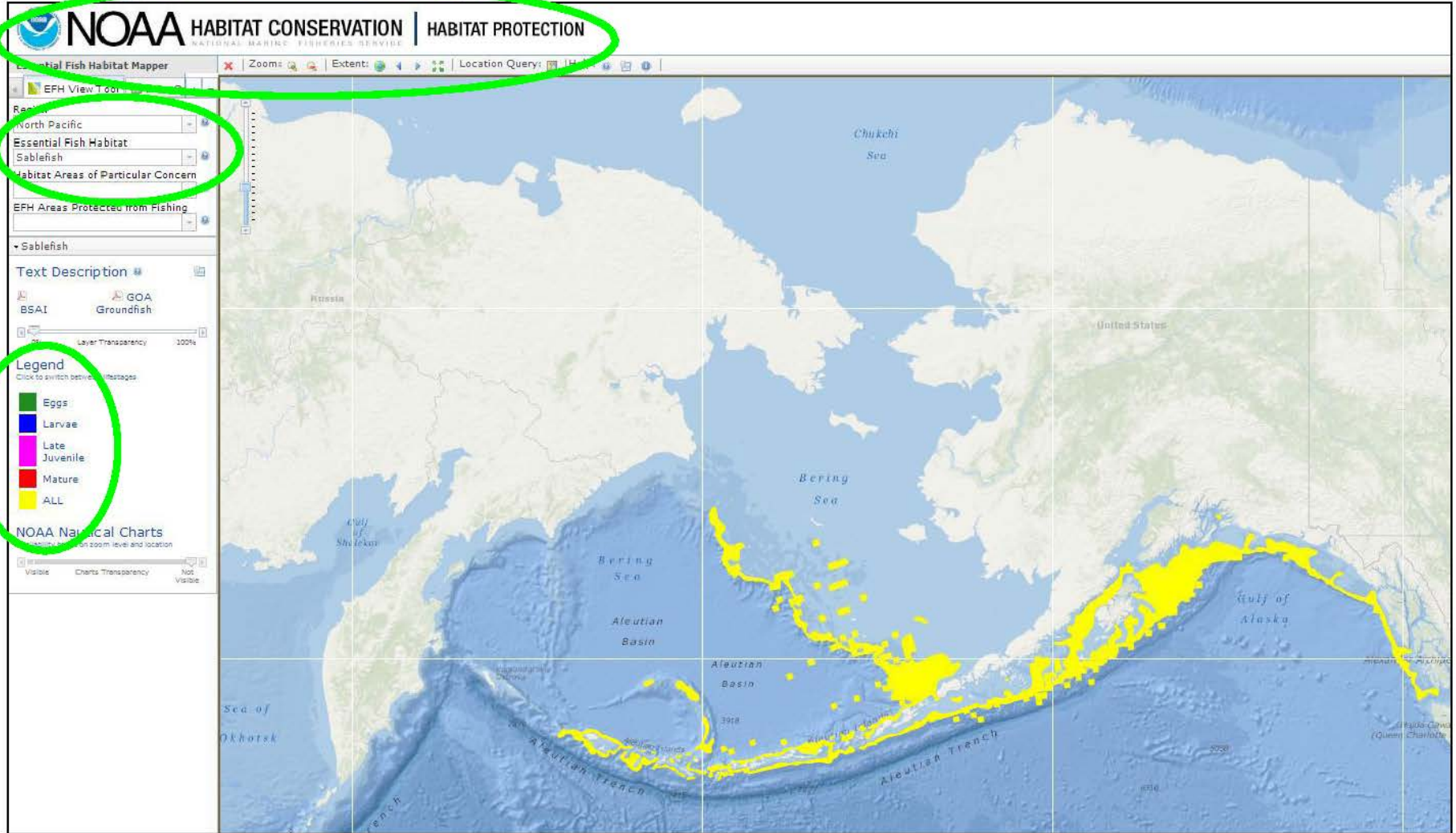


EFH Descriptions

- EFH is described by text and map descriptions using the most recent and best scientific information available for each stock.
- EFH Text: is the legal definition for EFH and serve as the 'basis' for effect determinations. EFH Text describes the physical & biological environment and the location of EFH for each species by life history stage, if known.
- EFH Maps: compliment EFH Text Descriptions, are developed by an analytical method, and spatially represent the area of EFH (EFH Mapper).
- Importantly, each EFH Description undergoes stock assessment author review to ensure accuracy; this includes the deletion of data outliers and the inclusion of any missed information.




EFH Mapper Main Page



<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/protection/efh/efhmapper/>

How to Use EFH Mapper


- Select 'Activate Location Query' for a section of the Map
- Generates species list for the location coordinates selected (left)



NOAA HABITAT CONSERVATION

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE


HABITAT PROTECTION



EFH View Tool | Data Query Tool

Interest queries only and should not be interpreted as a definitive evaluation of EFH at this location. A location-specific evaluation of EFH for any official purposes must be performed by a regional expert. Please refer to the following links for the appropriate regional resources.

[NMFS Alaska Regional Office](#)

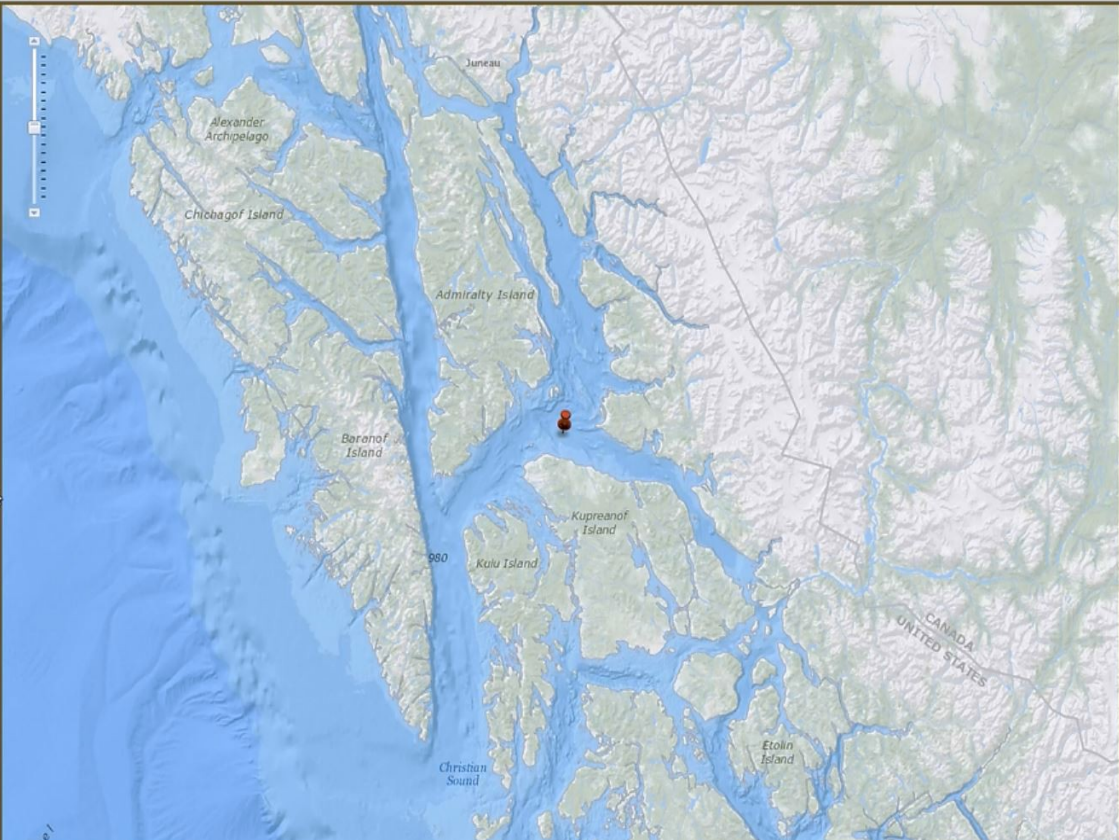


Query Results

Map Scale = 1:2,311,162
 Degrees, Minutes, Seconds: Latitude = 57°9'30" N, Longitude = 134°12'44" W
 Decimal Degrees: Latitude = 57.16, Longitude = -133.79

The query location intersects with spatial data representing EFH and/or HAPCs for the following species/management units.

EFH					
Show/Link	Data Caveats	Species/Management Unit	Lifestage(s) Found at Location	Management Council	FMP
			Chum Salmon	Marine Juvenile Marine IMMA ALL	North Pacific Salmon
			Pink Salmon	Marine IMMA Marine Juvenile ALL	North Pacific Salmon
			Coho Salmon	Marine Juvenile Marine IMMA ALL	North Pacific Salmon
			Sockeye Salmon	Marine IMMA Marine Juvenile ALL	North Pacific Salmon
			Chinook Salmon	Marine IMMA Marine Juvenile	North Pacific Salmon



ADF&G Freshwater Salmon EFH

Contexts: Laws/Regs/Permits Regulations News Publications Fish & Game

Sport Fish

Overview Introduction Maps Data Nominations Reference

Download Maps Interactive Mapping

AWC - INTERACTIVE MAPPING

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Upper 10th Interim List of Anadromous Waters Catalog data, the utilization of NAD 1983 Datum on this website has been discontinued and NAD 1922 Datum (which is utilized to create each of the regional Catalogs of Waters) is important for the Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes, and its associated Atlas map(s) has been deployed. The base layer is used to represent U.S.G.S. maps which has been updated as well.

Anadromous Fish Streams site as the Maps. The maps depict the stream's stream and lakes known to contain anadromous fish species within Alaska shown the month to the home upper 10th of species streams. Data for the Anadromous Fish Streams layers are taken from the ADF&G's GIS coverage. These data are (NAD 22) are utilized for the 2008 Regulatory Update and are provided for general reference and to aid users in generating various spatial resource analyses and products. Please read the Liability Statement before beginning.

The map site incorporates hydrography and species distribution data from a variety of sources. In addition to other base map data such as: roads, highway, section grids and USGS base maps, etc. In the interactive mapping gives the user the ability to create individualized maps by zooming in and out, selecting and displaying specific layers or features. The user would be able to display a map, searching for specific water bodies, and print the customized map.

Added Features: Aside from the anadromous fish distribution data and points with the 10th of lower included additional Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC) and Base Layers. Along with the AWC layers are shapefiles that highlight data points and/or stream areas that have been updated to the last update.

Also added to the base layers are shapefiles that represent the boundaries of special areas designated by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Management of these areas is under the user can determine whether an area of the state is within the boundaries of the Special Area Management Area by clicking on the map. Clicking on a layer or on a feature layer allows the user to display the boundaries of Special Area (Legally Defined) and Game Management Areas.

Another data file added to the base layers is a points layer that displays the locations of various sampling activities conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. These activities include, but are not limited to, adult and smolt weir nets, loon traps, fyke net locations, straying study locations, and not aerial, and escapement in streams, to name a few. ADF&G activity locations, when daily counts are reported online, have been hyperlinked to each of the symbols. To display the most recent escapement information for each site, click on the ADF&G activity layer icon by clicking in the circle next to ADF&G activities. Next to the activity point symbol (at the top of the page), a click on a specific site to display online counts. New sites will be added to this shapefile as activity locations are verified with local departments that maintain the report online.

The Time feature has been updated to allow zooming to a specific month by name. NOAA Weather, ADF&G activity, etc. or Resource Management Region.

The AWC button (top right) of display allows the user to display anadromous fish distribution information by fish species and/or life stage.

The AWC Nomination Reporting tool button located to the left of the AWC button makes it possible for the user to display web body specific nomination information for selected area or point. Hyperlinks to PDF or text format nomination forms allow the user to view and/or download a copy of the nomination form.

Getting Started: The initial loading of the mapping page takes approximately one minute on a 5th modern. You must wait until the page has finished loading before you begin.

START MAPPING

Tips for getting started:

- The "BACK", "FORWARD" and "REFRESH" buttons on your web browser may not function properly while viewing maps in this site. These buttons also do not change the map view, please see the "Back to Last View" tool to navigate back to previous map view.
- Use the "Refresh Map" button to redraw the map.
- The "STOP" button on your browser will halt a request for a map allowing you to maintain control over the tool's data usage again.
- If you are having trouble viewing the map page or are seeing loading errors, empty your temporary internet files also referred to as your browser's cache. Now try and reload the page.
- Additional help in using the tool buttons.

State of Alaska | ADF&G | Sport Fish | Middle | Commercial Fish | Game Wards | Wildlife | Subs
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Row	PL Type	FDD Code	FDD Stream Name	Species String	Longitude	Latitude
1	UPPER	112-13-10000	Iyukutug Creek	COU	-135.00637	58.01327
2	LOWER	112-13-10000-2004		CHW,CR	-134.98511	57.99286
3	UPPER	112-13-10000-2004		CHW,CR	-134.97788	57.99070
4	UPPER	112-13-10000-2004-3004		CHW,CR	-134.97347	57.99041
5	LOWER	112-13-10000-2004-3004		CHW,CR	-134.97174	57.99017
6	LOWER	112-13-10000	Iyukutug Creek	CHW,COU,CR	-134.94947	57.99982
7	LOWER	112-13-10000-2015-3010		COU	-135.02548	57.99171
8	LOWER	112-13-10000-2015-3015		COU	-135.04058	57.98705
9	UPPER	112-13-10000-2015		COU	-134.97491	57.97999
10	UPPER	112-13-10000-2015-3004		COU	-135.02507	57.99877
11	UPPER	112-13-10000-2015-3008		COU	-135.08015	57.99777
12	UPPER	112-13-10000-2015-3010		COU	-134.99433	57.99909
13	UPPER	112-13-10000-2015-3015		COU	-135.02511	57.99311
14	LOWER	112-13-10000-2015		COU	-135.01221	57.99067
15	LOWER	112-13-10000-2015-3004		COU	-134.97491	57.99077
16	LOWER	112-13-10000-2015-3008		COU	-135.04547	57.99001
17	MIDC	112-13-10000	Iyukutug Creek	CHW,CR	-134.98044	57.97285
18	MIDSP	112-13-10000	Iyukutug Creek	COU	-134.91987	57.99348

AWC Species Codes

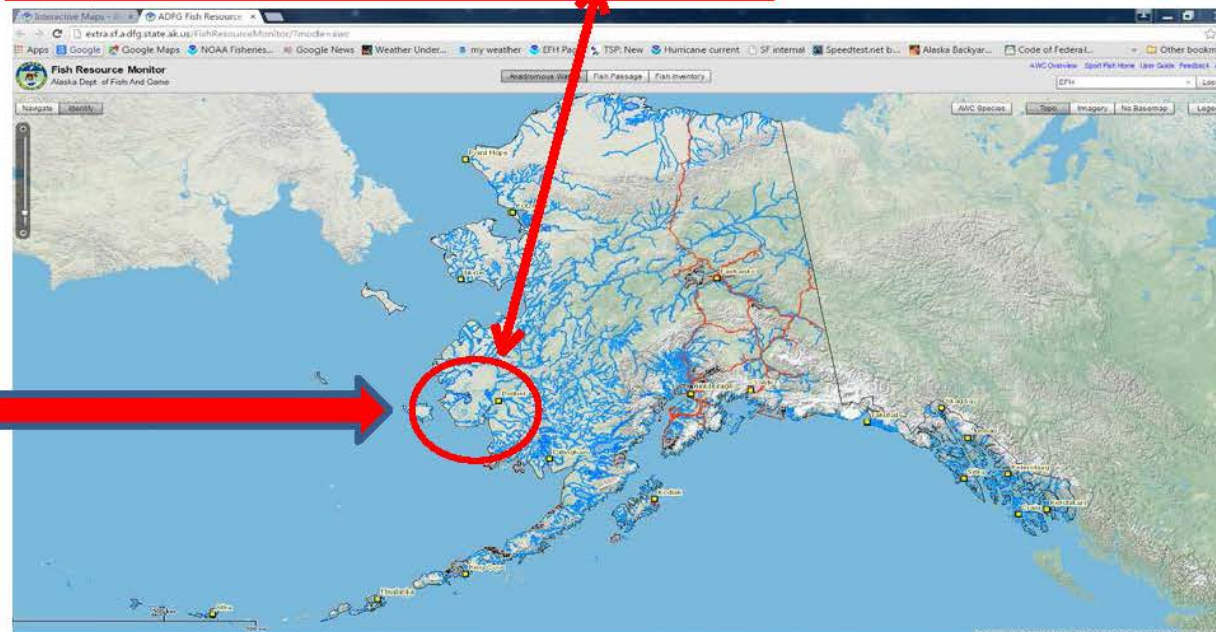
Species and Life Stage Codes for the ADF&G Anadromous Fish Distribution Database Points

Species Codes

S = Sockeye Salmon
K = King Salmon
CO = Coho Salmon
P = Pink Salmon
CH = Chin Salmon
CW = Copper River Salmon
C = Chinook Salmon
COW = Chinook Salmon
W = Whitefish
HW = Humpback Whitefish
B = Broad Whitefish
M = Rainbow Trout
L = Lamprey
F = Fork Leuciscus
E = River Leuciscus
C = Cutthroat Trout
LC = Least Cutthroat Trout
BC = Brook Charr

Life Stage Codes

SM = Smolt
W = Winter
HW = Humpback Whitefish
B = Broad Whitefish
M = Rainbow Trout
L = Lamprey
F = Fork Leuciscus
E = River Leuciscus
C = Cutthroat Trout
AL = Arctic Lamprey
CO = Coho Salmon
ST = Sturgeon



<http://extra.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FishResourceMonitor/?mode=awc>



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May 25, 2017

HAPCs in Alaska Region

HAPCs are smaller habitat areas within EFH that meet at least two of the four considerations below:

- (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

***Rarity is a mandatory criterion of all Council HAPC proposals.

HAPCs in Alaska Region

Within Alaska, HAPCs must meet the rarity consideration and address a management need or priority, as established by our regional fishery management council.

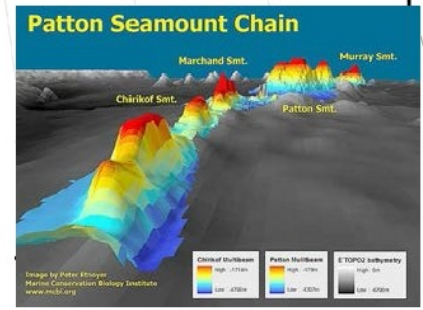
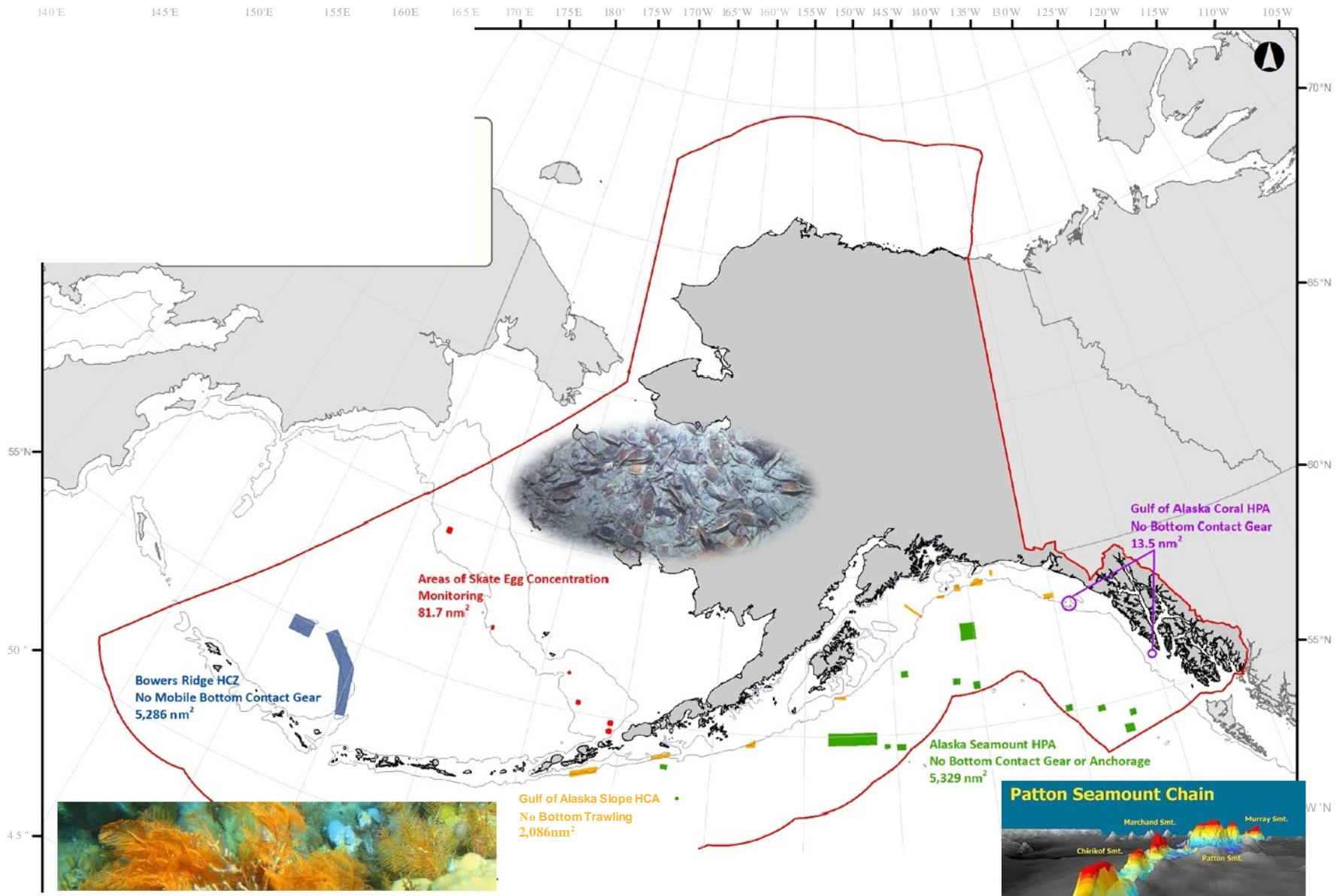
HAPCs in Alaskan waters:

- Areas where rockfish associate with high-relief long-lived habitat structure (corals and sponges), such as Bower's Ridge (2006)
- Named Seamounts (2006)
- Skate Nursery Areas in the Bering Sea (2015)

HAPC sites are nominated through a Public Call for Nominations. The proposal based process coincides with the EFH 5-Year Review.

HAPCs in Alaska

HAPC	Individual HAPC's	Total Area Size	Fishery Management Application	Specific Regulation
<u>Alaska Seamount Habitat Protection Areas</u>	Dickens Seamount	5,300 nm ²	No federally permitted vessel may fish with bottom contact gear [i]. 50 CFR 679.22(a)(12)	Federal Register 50 CFR Part 679 Volume 71, No.124 Wednesday, June 28, 2006 http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/frules/71fr36694.pdf
<u>Bowers Ridge Habitat Conservation Zone</u>	Bowers Ridge	5,330 nm ²	No federally permitted vessel may fish with mobile bottom contact gear [ii]. 50 CFR 679.22(a)(15)	Same as above
	Ulm Plateau			
<u>Gulf of Alaska Coral Habitat Protection Areas</u>	Cape Ommaney 1	14 nm ²	No federally permitted vessel may fish with bottom contact gear [iii]. 50 CFR 679.22(b)(9)	Same as above
<u>Gulf of Alaska Slope Habitat Conservation Areas</u>	Yakutat	1,892 nm ²	No federally permitted vessel may fish with nonpelagic trawl gear [iv]. 50 CFR 679.22(b)(10)	Same as above
<u>Skate Nursery Areas</u>	Bering 1	81.7 nm ²	Monitoring Priority	Federal Register Vol. 80, No.6 Friday, January 09, 2015 http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/frules/80fr1378.pdf



175°E 180° 175°W 170°W 165°W 160°W 155°W 150°W

No HAPC Consideration in 2015-2017

In April 2017, the Council considered initiating a HAPC process to coincide with the EFH review. The Council:

- Chose not to initiate the HAPC process and to maintain status quo as part of the 2015 EFH Review.
- Noted they had no information about any specific species or sites to warrant initiation a HAPC process.
- Noted that should information arise the Council could initiate a HAPC process at any time in the future.



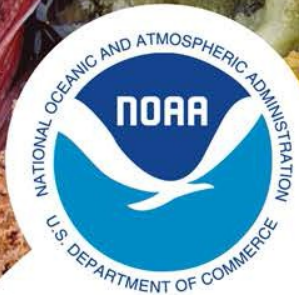
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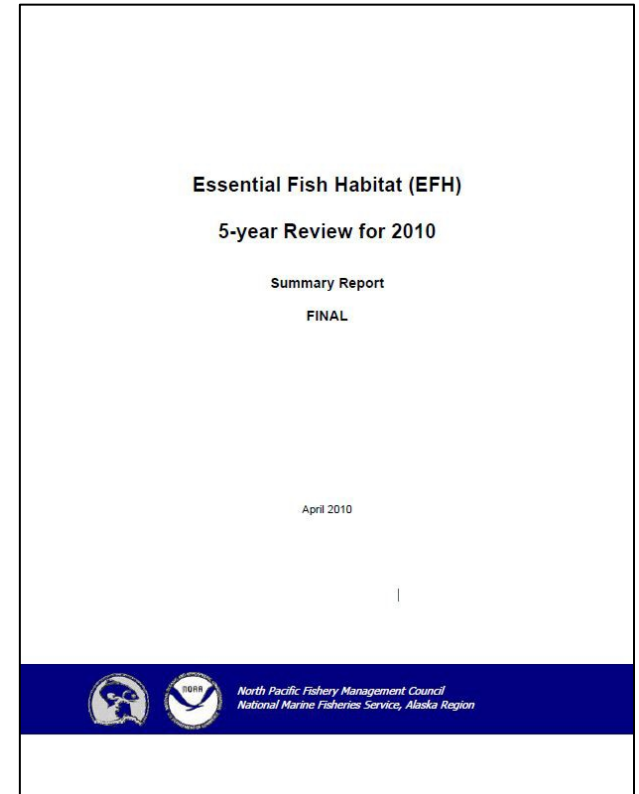
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EFH 5-Year Review



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The EFH Five Year Review is the mechanism (or roadmap) to ensure NOAA Fisheries and Fishery Management Councils incorporate the most recent and best science available into fishery management for EFH.



A review of EFH occurs every 5-years for each FMP
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2015,.....)

The 2015 EFH 5-Year Review evaluated recent scientific information, assessed information gaps and research needs, and identified specific revisions.

For example the 2015-17 EFH 5-year review resulted in:

- New information and methods to refine EFH descriptions and maps.
- New Fishing Effects (FE) model that utilizes the best available science.
- New non-fishing impacts analysis, including advisory EFH Conservation Recommendations including sections on ocean acidification, climate change, and ecosystem processes.



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EFH Consultation – Why?

- ✓ Legal: Satisfies the legal requirement for Federal action agencies to comply with the MSA.
- ✓ Mechanism: Creates a transparent discussion of the effects that Federal actions may have on marine resources that are necessary to sustain habitats that support federally-managed fish stocks.
- ✓ Desired Result: Decisions support the continued productivity of sustainable fishery resources.

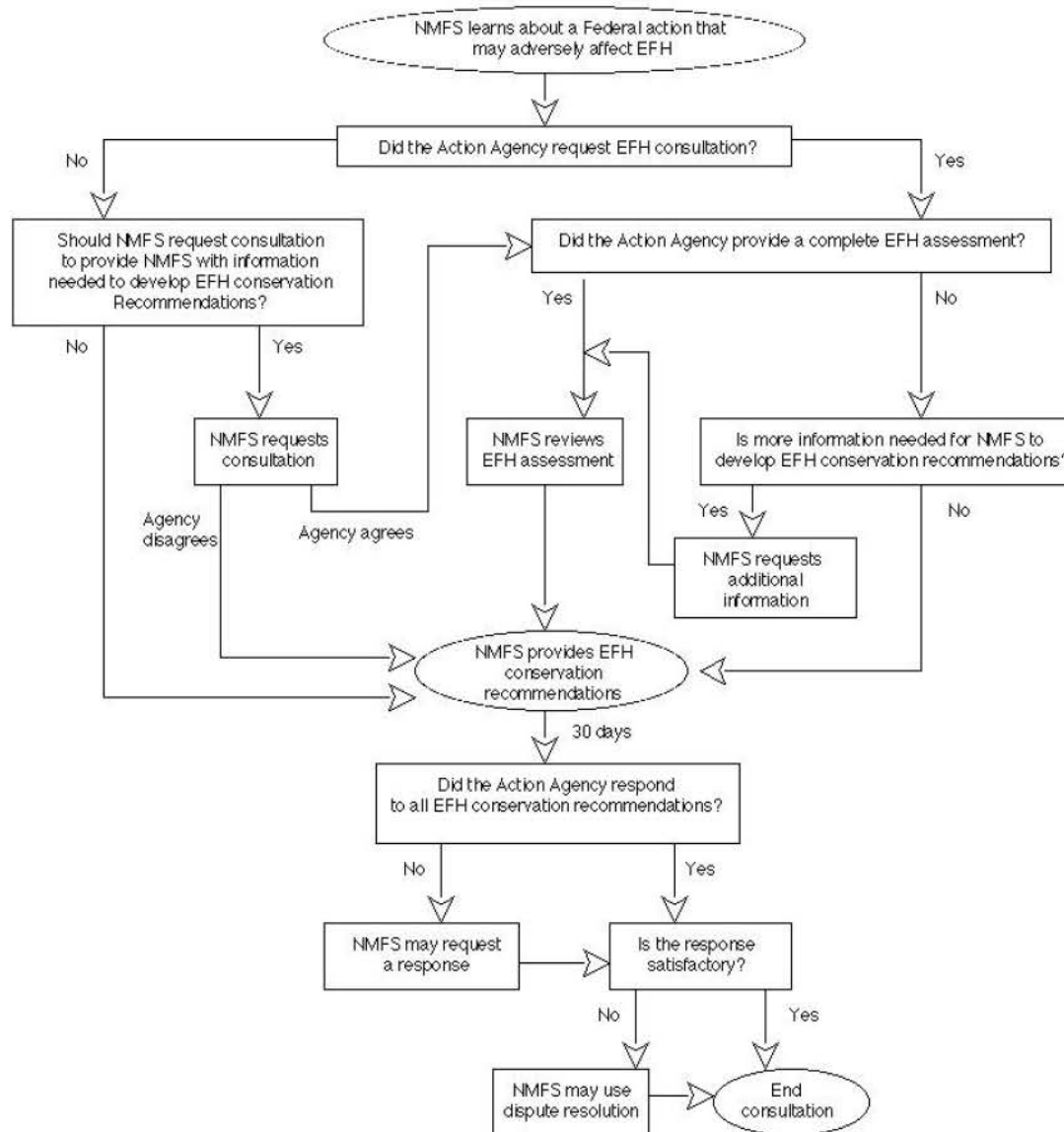
EFH Consultation Basics

- ✓ Regulatory process with specific steps and languages.
- ✓ Creates a coordinated dialogue between Federal agencies.
- ✓ Allows Action agencies to make an informed decision.
- ✓ Strives to address any inconsistencies at the staff level.
- ✓ Consultations result in science-based EFH recommendations.

EFH Consultation – Process Overview

- ✓ Federal action agency determines whether or not their actions may adversely affect EFH.
- ✓ An EFH Assessment is required if an action may adversely affect EFH
- ✓ NOAA Fisheries reviews any EFH Assessment and provides conservation recommendations, if required.
- ✓ Federal agency responds to NOAA Fisheries as to whether or not they accept the Conservation Recommendations.
- ✓ NOAA Fisheries may ask for an expanded consultation, if needed.

NMFS Decision Tree for EFH Consultations



EFH Consultation- Initiation

What triggers an EFH Consultation?

- An EFH Consultation is triggered when a Federal agency, or its designee, determines that an action authorized, funded, or undertaken by the agency may adversely affect EFH.

What is the definition of 'adverse affect'?

- An 'adverse effect' is any impact that reduces the quality and/or quantity of EFH [*50 CFR 600.810(a)*].

EFH Consultation - Action

What types of activities may adversely affect EFH?

- **Fishing activities**, such as certain gears use or fishing in sensitive areas.
- **Non-fishing activities**, such as development projects (roads, airports), marine resource extraction (oil and gas, seafloor mining), discharges (hazardous spills, seafood, sewage), etc... that may adversely affect EFH.

Can EFH Assessments be combined with other Federal consultations or environmental review processes?

- **Yes.** NOAA Fisheries strongly encourages such efforts to streamline the consultation process. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Clean Water Act (Corps 10/404 Permits), Endangered Species Act (ESA), and Federal Power Act (FPA).



EFH Consultation Determination

- The Federal agency, or its official designee, determines whether its actions may adversely affect EFH.
 - If an action will not adversely affect EFH, then the agency should document a determination in its record. **There is no requirement to contact NOAA Fisheries for no affect determinations.**
 - If the agency determines that an action may adversely affect EFH, the action agency must prepare an EFH Assessment and submit to NOAA Fisheries at least 60 days prior to any final decision.
 - If actions are similar in type, the Federal action agency and NOAA Fisheries may issue a programmatic 'finding' that includes conservation recommendations for that action instead of conducting multiple individual consultations.

EFH Assessment

- An EFH Assessment is required for actions that may adversely affect EFH.
 - EFH Assessment is an objective review of the potential impacts of the action on EFH and the level of detail is to be commensurate with the level of potential effect.
- An EFH Assessment must include:
 - a description of the action;
 - an analysis of the potential adverse effects of the action on EFH and the managed species;
 - the agency's conclusions regarding the effects of the action on EFH proposed; and,
 - proposed mitigation, if applicable.

NOAA Fisheries' Response

- NOAA Fisheries will review the EFH Assessment and provide EFH Conservation Recommendations, if necessary, to the action agency.
- Should NOAA Fisheries determine the action will not adversely affect EFH, NOAA Fisheries will notify the Federal agency either informally* or in writing.

* Informal communication is not specified and may include notification by phone or email.

EFH Conservation Recommendations

- The Federal action agency is required to reply as to whether or not the agency agrees or disagrees with any offered EFH Conservation Recommendations within 30 days.
- For any disagreements, the Federal action agency must provide NOAA fisheries with specific explanation, including scientific justification, for not following the EFH Conservation Recommendations.

How are disagreements settled?

First, discrepancies should be discussed at staff levels. Should concerns still exist, NOAA Fisheries may request the head of each Federal Agency meet to resolve any disagreement(s).

EFH Consultation – Complete

Are Federal action agencies required to accept NOAA Fisheries' EFH Conservation Recommendation(s)?

- No. EFH recommendations are advisory and non-binding to the Federal action agency. However, the process must be followed.

When is EFH Consultation complete or satisfied?

- NOAA Fisheries may ask for an expanded consultation, if needed.
- EFH consultation is complete when the Federal action agency and NOAA Fisheries agree on EFH Conservation Recommendations.



EFH Consultation Guidance

The screenshot shows the NOAA Habitat Conservation website. The main navigation bar includes links for NOAA HOME, WEATHER, OCEANS, FISHERIES, CHARTING, SATELLITES, CLIMATE, RESEARCH, COASTS, and CAREERS. The page title is "NOAA HABITAT CONSERVATION | HABITAT PROTECTION" with the subtitle "NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE". A search bar is present, along with navigation options for "this site" and "all of NMFS".

The main content area features a breadcrumb trail: "Habitat Home » Habitat Protection » Essential Fish Habitat » Consultations". The page title "Essential Fish Habitat Consultations" is circled in red. Below the title, there is a paragraph explaining that through EFH consultations, NOAA works with federal agencies to conserve and enhance essential fish habitat (EFH). It states that consultation is required when a federal agency authorizes, funds, or undertakes an action that may adversely affect EFH. The federal agency must provide NOAA Fisheries with an assessment of the action's impacts to EFH, and NOAA Fisheries provides the federal agency with EFH Conservation Recommendations to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or otherwise offset those adverse effects. Federal agencies must provide a detailed written explanation to NOAA Fisheries describing which recommendations, if any, it has not adopted.

A section titled "Who Needs a Consultation?" states that private landowners and state agencies are not required to consult with NOAA Fisheries Service. A consultation is required if each of the following factors are satisfied:

1. The federal government has authorized, funded, or undertaken part or all of a proposed activity. For example, if a project proposed by a federal or state agency or an individual requires a federal permit, then the federal agency authorizing the project through the issuance of a permit must consult with NOAA Fisheries Service.
2. The action will "adversely" affect EFH. An adverse effect is defined as any impact that reduces quality and/or quantity of EFH. This includes direct or indirect physical, chemical, or biological alterations of the waters or substrate and loss of, or injury to species and their habitat, and other ecosystem components, or reduction of the quality and/or quantity of EFH. Adverse effects may result from actions occurring within EFH or outside of EFH. Use NOAA's [EFH Mapper tool](#) to determine if the proposed action is located within or adjacent to EFH.

An image of a fish is shown on the right side of the page. Below the image, the "Useful Links" section is circled in red, containing the following links:

- EFH Consultation Guidance (pdf - 1.1mb)
- Preparing EFH Assessments (pdf - 4.1mb)
- Regional Contacts
- Public Consultation Tracking System

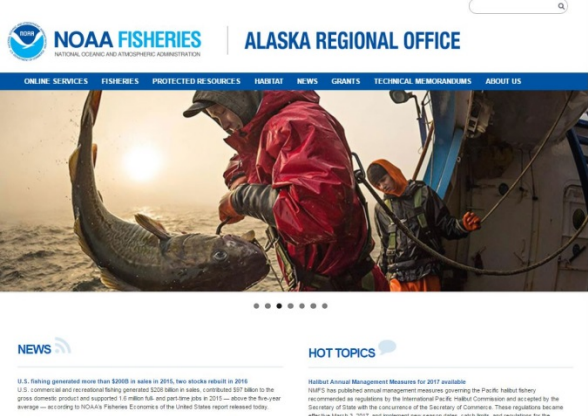
The left sidebar contains a menu with the following items: Habitat Home, About Us, Our Work, About Habitat, Funding Opportunities, Our Partners, News & Multimedia, Publications & Resources, Habitat Protection, Restoration Center, and Chesapeake Bay. At the bottom of the sidebar, there are logos for "Test Your Habitat IQ" (www.habitat.noaa.gov) and "GULF SPILL Restoration". A "STAY CONNECTED" section includes social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube.

http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/pdf/efhconsultationguidancev1_1.pdf



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May 25, 2017



NOAA Fisheries Alaska Regional Website

<https://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/habitat/>

Habitat Conservation Tab



Essential Fish Habitat Tab

Frequently Asked Questions

EFH: An Introduction

EFH Regulations

EFH Descriptions and Identification

Final EIS for EFH Identification and Conservation in Alaska

Impacts to EFH from Non-fishing Activities in Alaska

Maps (EFH Mapper, Shorezone, Fish Atlas, T&E Species, ADF&G

Anadromous Catalog)

EFH Consultation Guidance EFH

Assessment Guidance EFH

Consultations and Letters



EFH Information – FAQ's



NOAA FISHERIES

Habitat Conservation Alaska Region

Frequently Asked Questions about Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

Last updated October 18, 2016

General EFH Questions:

1. [How is Essential Fish Habitat authorized?](#)
2. [What is the definition of Essential Fish Habitat?](#)
3. [How is EFH described?](#)
4. [What species in Alaska have EFH identified?](#)
5. [What is a Habitat Area of Particular Concern \(HAPC\)?](#)
6. [How often is Essential Fishing Habitat information updated?](#)
7. [Has EFH information changed?](#)
8. [Who are the EFH contacts in Alaska?](#)

What about EFH Consultations?

1. [What triggers an EFH Consultation?](#)
2. [What is the definition of an EFH 'adverse effect'?](#)
3. [What are a few examples of actions that affect EFH?](#)
4. [What do federal agencies need to do?](#)
5. [What is in an EFH Assessment?](#)
6. [Is the State of Alaska required to consult on EFH?](#)
7. [Are private landowners required to consult for projects on their land?](#)

<http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/habitat/efh/faq.htm>



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Impacts to EFH from Non-Fishing Activities

- In 2017, staff from the Habitat Conservation Division prepared the reference document:

Impacts to Essential Fish Habitat from Non-fishing Activities in Alaska (May 2017).

- The document:
 - describes numerous non-fishing activities in Alaska.
 - provides specific EFH Conservation Recommendations; ones that NOAA Fisheries may offer during EFH consultation for any adverse effects on EFH.

Impacts to Essential Fish Habitat from Non-fishing Activities in Alaska

May 2017

Final

Prepared by

National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region
Habitat Conservation Division



National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region

On-line information sources are available:

HCD Information and Staff

<http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/habitat>

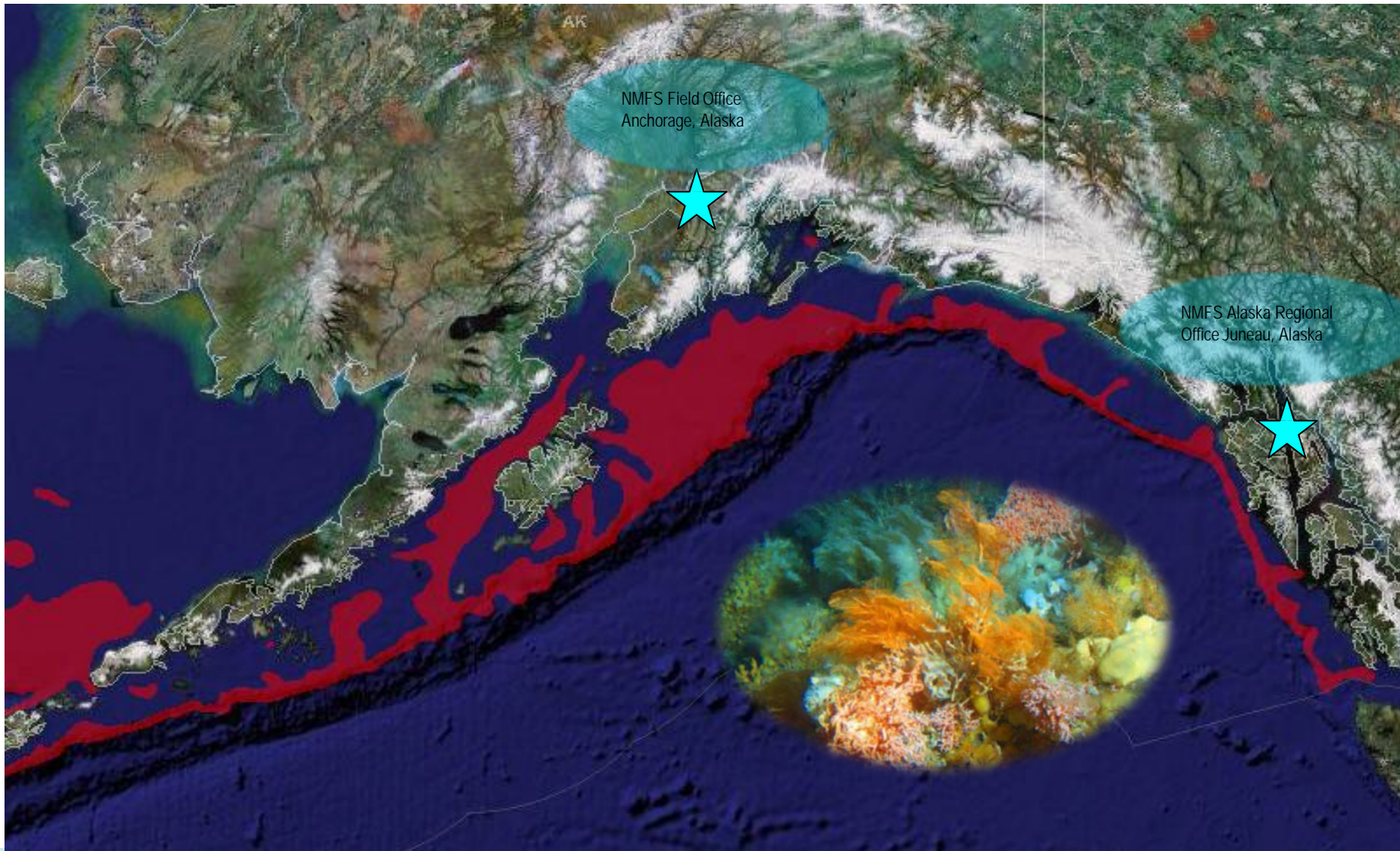
EFH Web-based Mapping

<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/protection/efh/efhmapper>

Other statutes and authorities NOAA Fisheries uses to conserve, protect, and restore marine habitats.

<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/aboutus/statutoryauthorities.html>

Essential Fish Habitat Offices, AK





**NOAA
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