

FY 2018 AMMC/NMFS STELLER SEA LION AND HARBOR SEAL CO-MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN

Information and activities needed to help promote
the conservation of Alaska Steller sea lion and harbor seal populations
and the co-management of subsistence uses
of Steller sea lions and harbor seals in Alaska

**Aleut Marine Mammal Commission
and
National Marine Fisheries Service**

November
2017

INTRODUCTION

In November, 2006, an Agreement was signed between the Aleut Marine Mammal Commission (AMMC) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The primary goals of that Agreement are the following related to both Steller sea lion and harbor seals (Species):

1. To promote the sustained health of the Species in order to protect the culture and way of life of Aleut and other Alaska Natives who rely on the harvest of the Species for subsistence uses in the AMMC Region
2. To promote scientific research and the collection of data, including the traditional knowledge of Aleut and other Alaska Natives, in order to facilitate management decisions concerning the Species in the AMMC Region and elsewhere as appropriate;
3. To develop an Action Plan for the conservation of the Species and the co-management of subsistence uses of the Species in the AMMC Region;
4. To identify and resolve, as early as possible, through a consultative process, any management conflicts that may arise associated with the Species; and
5. To provide information to subsistence hunters and the public at large, as a means of increasing the understanding of the sustainable use, management and conservation of the Species.

The Agreement established a Co-management Committee made up of six representatives, three each from AMMC and NMFS, which is charged with preparing and updating an Annual Action Plan. The Action Plan describes what each party will do annually to foster stronger and more regular communication to develop the co-management partnership. A key to the success of this partnership is to incorporate the spirit and intent of co-management by building trust and by

establishing close cooperation, shared responsibility and communication between the two Parties and their constituents. Shared decision-making is through consensus, based on mutual respect and understanding of each Party's cultural perspective. The chairperson for the co-management meeting will be responsible for preparing a new agenda, setting time and location of the meeting and keeping minutes of the meeting. The other party's representatives are responsible for revising and distributing the action plan for the upcoming year. The chairperson shall alternate between NMFS and AMMC annually.

The Annual Action Plan will be the guiding document for joint and separate management actions by the AMMC and NMFS related to the conservation and management of subsistence uses of the Species. In developing and revising the Annual Action Plan, the Committee shall consider technical and non-technical information as it deems appropriate. The Action Plan describes relevant information, specifies mutually agreed upon actions to be implemented by NMFS and the AMMC, and sets forth recommendations for additional activities that promote Steller sea lion recovery and harbor seal conservation. The Action Plan will be evaluated and updated on an annual basis. The Action Plan will comprise the following five sections: 1) population monitoring, 2) harvest management, 3) education, 4) research recommendations, and 5) other recommendations.

The AMMC Co-management Agreement specifies that the Action Plan will provide 1) a summary of recent progress and new information and 2) an outline of future goals and activities. The Co-management Committee has agreed that the focus for the Fiscal Year 2016 Action Plan will be on: jurisdiction; development of a 5-year incremental strategic plan; development of a harvest monitoring/biosampling program with the Atka hunters; identifying AMMC and NMFS priorities and collaborations related to strengthening AMMC-NMFS communication and collaboration; maintaining and building capacity within AMMC for co-management work related on both Steller sea lions and harbor seals.

The Action Plan presents, for each subject area, the issue of concern, input received from the partner participants on each issue, the actions that will be taken or are proposed to satisfy the issue, and an indication of who will take the lead responsibilities for the action. Actions are to be updated and revised annually, leading to summaries of prior years. This will give both parties a mechanism to evaluate the performance and merit of all agreed upon actions. The time frame for this Action Plan is the twelve months succeeding the AMMC annual meeting (November 2017 to 2018) or the finalization of the Action Plan, whichever is later.

1. POPULATION MONITORING

To achieve its conservation goals, it is fundamentally important that the Co-management Committee have access to accurate information on Steller sea lion and harbor seal populations throughout the Aleutian Region. There are several sources for such information, including scientific information as well as local and traditional knowledge. Effective population monitoring involves evaluating the best available information on the following topics:

- Population abundance by stock and, as possible, by sub-areas within those stocks;

- Habitat use and seasonal movements (including information on preferred haul-out sites, foraging areas, and prey composition);
- Sources of mortality to Steller sea lions and harbor seals (including the nature, extent, timing, and location of such mortality); and
- Population status by stock and, as possible, by sub-areas within those stocks (including aspects such as trends in abundance, age structure, vital rates, and indices of physical condition).

Current information about the Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) Western U.S. Stock can be found at the following urls:

<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/sars/region.htm>

<http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/protectedresources/stellers/default.htm>

https://www.afsc.noaa.gov/nmml/species/species_steller.php

Current information about harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) stocks can be found at the following urls:

<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/sars/region.htm>

<https://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/pr/harbor-seals> https://www.afsc.noaa.gov/nmml/species/species_harbor.php

A. Estimation of abundance and trends

Need: Assessment of the abundance (size) and trends of Steller sea lion populations is fundamentally important to conserve and co-manage subsistence use of Steller sea lions in Alaska.

Commission input: The commission needs this information to keep its membership informed and NMFS is mandated by law to estimate the abundance in stock assessment reports.

Action 1: In 2017, MML conducted manned aerial surveys of pups and non-pups in Southeast Alaska and parts of Southcentral Alaska as far west as the Shumagin Islands. In 2017, MML also surveyed some rookeries in the WAI and CAI using an unmanned hexacopter to photograph sites missed during the summer manned survey in 2016. Results of the 2017 surveys are anticipated in late 2017 or early 2018 and will be posted on the MML website: <https://www.afsc.noaa.gov/NMML/>.

Lead: Marine Mammal Laboratory.

Action 2: In 2018, MML will be conducting an aerial survey of pups and non-pups in the Aleutian Islands, the Bering Sea, and the Alaska Peninsula. The intent is to use the twin otter manned survey to cover all sites between the Shumagin Islands and Kiska Island in the Central Aleutians. The hexacopter will be deployed from a research vessel to photograph the western Aleutian sites and select central Aleutian sites where needed. Also in late 2017/early 2018, MML will be finalizing data from the 2017 surveys and updating information about the trend in counts within the WDPS. Results of MML Steller sea lion surveys are posted at url: http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/nmml/species/species_steller.php

Lead: Marine Mammal Laboratory.

Action 3: In 2017, MML and collaborators conducted research on vital rates (e.g., birth and death rates of different age and sex classes) of Steller sea lions. Activities in 2017 included: deployment of field camps at Marmot and Ugamak Island; and two ship cruises in the Aleutian Islands and the Gulf of Alaska. The USFWS vessel Tiglax was used to access the central and western Aleutian Islands. Activities included the capture and branding of sea lion pups at Agattu Island in the western Aleutians and Ulak Island in the central Aleutians. MML scientists also collected observations of previously marked animals, downloaded remote camera images, investigated the feasibility of using a towable camera to image sea lion prey, assisted with killer whale research, and collected food habits and physiological samples for collaborative projects. The team also sailed east to collect photographic images of Bogoslof Island and to brand pups at two sites on Ugamak Island. MML also contracted a small vessel out of Dutch Harbor to survey for previously marked sea lions in the Krenitzen Islands. This trip lasted approximately 6 days and observed 39 branded sea lions.

In 2018, MML and collaborators plan to continue research on vital rates of Steller sea lions. Activities in 2018 will be dependent upon funding, but are likely to include: continued research on vital rates of Steller sea lions; field camps at Marmot and Ugamak Island; one or two ship cruises in the Aleutians and the Gulf of Alaska; and collection of samples (e.g., scat samples for diet, etc.). MML may be branding pups at Marmot and Sugarloaf Islands in the Barren Islands in the Gulf of Alaska. A second cruise is possible and would focus on the GOA and Eastern Aleutians. Any cruises would be in late June-early July.

Lead: Marine Mammal Laboratory

Need: Assessment of the abundance (size) and trends of harbor seal populations is fundamentally important to conserve and co-manage subsistence use of harbor seals in Alaska.

Commission input: The commission needs this information to keep its membership informed and NMFS is mandated by law to estimate the abundance in marine mammal stock assessment reports.

Action 1: Aerial surveys to estimate range-wide population abundance. In 2017, aerial surveys for harbor seals were conducted along the north side of the Alaska Peninsula in June and August, as well as in the eastern Aleutians in August. In 2018, depending on funding and aircraft availability, MML plans to conduct aerial surveys in the central and western Aleutian Islands in June and August/September.

Lead: Marine Mammal Laboratory.

Action 2: In late 2014/early 2015, MML completed a comprehensive set of abundance and trend estimates for each stock of harbor seals in Alaska and these estimates were reported in the 2015 stock assessment reports. Those remain the most current information. Analysis of survey photos continued in 2016 and 2017, and MML plans to update the range-wide abundance and trend estimates for the 2018 stock assessment reports.

Lead: Marine Mammal Laboratory

Action 3: In 2015 and 2016, MML collaborated with the AMMC to plan and conduct a study of harbor seal movements, habitat use, and haul-out time budgets, based on satellite tagging. A 3rd study year was planned for 2017 but did not occur due to funding limitations. In 2018, MML plans to analyze info from satellite tags and environmental datasets to identify Aleutian harbor seals' preferred foraging habitat. MML will also evaluate potential effects of novel life-history transmitter (LHX) tags which were surgically implanted in 10 seals in 2016.

Lead: Marine Mammal Laboratory

B. Use traditional knowledge in population monitoring.

Need: Native hunters and fishermen have frequent contact with Steller sea lions and harbor seals in their natural environment, and their observations and traditional knowledge can inform population monitoring. Population monitoring, by definition, involves a time series of counts, and the comparability of counts requires standardization of effort. Quantifying the frequent observations of Steller sea lions and harbor seals by Native hunters and fishermen as well as Sentinels would contribute substantially to population monitoring and could be used to develop analyses to compare to other data.

Commission input: Many factors influence Steller sea lion and harbor seal populations and subsistence use, therefore more information is valuable to understanding patterns and trends in Steller sea lion and harbor seal abundance and movement.

NMFS input: Observations of particular interest would be those of Steller sea lion presence in AMMC areas during non-summer months. NMFS would welcome working with AMMC to develop protocols for collecting such information in a manner that does not increase disturbance of Steller sea lions. Hunters' impressions of trends in abundance and changes in distribution can be very useful as a proxy or supplement to quantitative, scientific measure; when possible, hunter interviews and surveys should include questions to elicit local perception of population changes.

Action 1: Commissioners annually report marine mammal observations at the AMMC annual meeting to be incorporated into minutes.

Lead: AMMC

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 2: In 2017, the AMMC Commissioners will collect reported marine mammal observations and will report those observations at the AMMC annual meeting to be incorporated into minutes. The focus for this information should be on AMMC commissioners reporting AMMC concerns, AMMC observations that highlight unusual occurrences, or other observations that indicate change in the marine environment.

Lead: AMMC

Action 3: NMFS has worked with AMMC to develop a format that could be used by AMMC members to capture Steller sea lion and harbor seal opportunistic observations. This draft was

reviewed by the AMMC commissioners at the 2014 AMMC annual meeting. AMMC will revise this protocol in 2017 as needed and provide a final protocol to NMFS.

Lead: AMMC; NMFS input if needed.

Action 4: At the 2016 annual meeting, NMFS provided input on how this information is being used by NMFS in Steller sea lion and harbor seal management and will continue to do so in 2017 and 2018 as information is available.

Lead: NMFS

C. Impacts of contaminants

Need: Human caused and natural disasters, pose a contaminant exposure risk in the Aleutian Region; how does this affect Steller sea lions, harbor seals, and consumers?

Commission input: NMFS and AMMC must work to clearly define roles, concerns and methods to assess contaminant exposure risks. Contaminant analysis is a priority for our region.

Action 1: Obtain and share results on projects as they become available.

Lead: NMFS

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 2: Ongoing communication and information sharing as needed among communities.

Lead: AMMC.

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 3: In 2016 and 2017, AMMC/NMFS/Atka collaborated to finalize protocols for the collection of samples from harvested Steller sea lions and harbor seals. NMFS will continue to work with AMMC to identify potential collaborators.

Lead: AMMC for protocol development and NMFS to identify entities to receive samples.

D. Food Habits

Need: Steller sea lions are known to eat a variety of fish, invertebrates and other small marine mammals. Harbor seals also eat a variety of fish species. Diet varies seasonally, regionally and probably annually but these variations are poorly understood. A more complete understanding of prey items used by Steller sea lions and harbor seals is necessary.

Commission input: Past diet information is available, but must be identified and shared with AMMC.

Action 1: Steller sea lion and harbor seal scats are being collected and analyzed for prey composition.

Lead: Marine Mammal Laboratory.

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 2: Identify and share any new reports and publications describing Steller sea lion and harbor seal food habits at the annual meeting.

Lead: NMFS.

2017: Accomplished, where applicable

2018: Continue

E. Stock Identification

Need: Steller sea lion stocks are well-defined and harbor seal stock divisions have also been identified.

Commission input: Decreased populations have been noticed in the harbor seal stock in the Western Aleutians.

Action 1: As biosample programs are implemented, obtain tissue samples for genetic analysis and improvement of stock identification from biosampling.

Lead: AMMC

2016 and 2017: AMMC worked with Atka hunters, NMFS, and ANHSC to develop draft protocols for biosampling at Atka.

2018: If funding is obtained to support biosampling, AMMC will continue to collaborate with Atka hunters and others as appropriate to implement protocols for sampling at Atka.

Action 2: In 2018, MML, in collaboration with the Southwest Fisheries Science Center, intends to conduct analysis of harbor seal genetic samples collected in the Aleutians during recent cruises.

Lead: MML

F. Fisheries impacts

Need: Steller sea lions and harbor seals may be killed incidental to both federal and state fisheries, contributing to the direct mortality of this species. Assessment of mortality levels from fisheries, as well as other sources, is a significant component of population monitoring.

Commission Input: AMMC notes that information on fishery impacts is available in commercial fishery reports for this region.

Action 1: Provide AMMC with documents relevant to indirect impacts of fisheries as they become publicly available.

Lead: NMFS

2017: Accomplished, as applicable

2018: Continue

G. Marine Debris

Need: Debris from a number of sources (e.g., ship sinkings, natural and human disasters,

fisheries, etc.) can cause injury and mortality to Steller sea lions and harbor seals.

Commission Input: AMMC reports that marine debris is a continuing issue in the Aleutian Islands.

Action 1: When available, NMFS will provide AMMC with the annual report summarizing the available stranding (including entanglement data) data from the Alaska Stranding Network.

Lead: NMFS

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 2: Support community observations of Steller sea lions and harbor seals entangled in fishery gear and report those observations to the Alaska Marine Mammal Stranding Network (see Marine Debris Section below for specific actions).

Lead: AMMC

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 3: Post the stranding newsletters on the AMMC website and include the interim stranding summary into the annual meeting packet.

Lead: AMMC

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

2. HARVEST MANAGEMENT

To ensure that Steller sea lions and harbor seals are conserved for subsistence uses, the fiscal year of 2012 (FY12) Action Plan initiated a discussion to develop methods to effectively monitor the number of Steller sea lions and harbor seals harvested each year, the age and sex composition of those harvests, and the condition of animals taken in the harvest in the Aleut Region. In order to assess the necessity of whether new subsistence harvest management is warranted the Parties must have an accounting of the annual subsistence take of marine mammals. Future Action Plans may include a description of local and/or regional subsistence take levels, composition of take, and harvest practices and their influence on population health when they are available.

Effective harvest management may also include measures to encourage the development of local and/or regional harvest management plans that incorporate local harvest practices and to ensure that Steller sea lions and harbor seals are used for subsistence in a sustainable and non-wasteful manner.

A. Steller sea lion and harbor seal subsistence harvest monitoring

Need: Steller sea lion and harbor seal subsistence harvests are critical to the nutritional needs of the AMMC communities and accurate harvest counts including struck and lost estimates are

relevant human caused mortality sources to be included in the NMFS stock assessment report (SAR). In August 2013, AMMC and NMFS met with the Atka subsistence hunters and completed the harvest monitoring workshop summary. AMMC, Atka subsistence hunters, and NMFS need to work together to fully develop a real-time harvest monitoring protocol and program.

Commission input: Harvest monitoring to inform and manage is most successful when implemented at the local level.

NMFS Input: Development of harvest monitoring at Atka is of high priority and value to NMFS in efforts to conserve western DPS Steller sea lions. More generally, efforts to update outdated harvest data through periodic retrospective surveys in other villages represented by AMMC would be valuable.

Action 1: If applicable, continue to work with the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission on jurisdiction issues in their Native to Native agreement.

Lead: AMMC

2017: Not applicable

2018: To be determined

Action 2: AMMC will continue to work with Atka tribe and hunters to develop a local real-time or other harvest monitoring program. In 2018, it is anticipated that either Atka's program will be funded by some mechanism other than Section 119 funding or that AMMC/Atka will submit a proposal for potential Section 119 funding to implement this program.

Lead: AMMC

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 3: NMFS will continue to provide input on the development of an Atka harvest management proposal as needed.

Lead: NMFS

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

3. EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

NMFS and the AMMC have agreed to mutually develop ways to educate and promote understanding about Steller sea lion and harbor seal issues among users, resource managers, and other groups. This effort may include:

- providing education on ways to improve hunting and harvest methods, resource utilization and harvest reporting;
- developing a training and internship program to directly involve local people in harvest monitoring, sample collecting, and research;
- involving hunters and subsistence users in planning, prioritizing, and conducting research, and

in making regulations and management decisions;

-- improving public understanding of Native cultural uses (i.e. subsistence food and handicraft uses) of Steller sea lions and harbor seals and MMPA and ESA provisions regarding subsistence harvest and conservation of the two species; and

-- serving as a contact for exchange of information about marine mammals.

Educational efforts may include a variety of programs for the exchange of cross-cultural information and perspectives. The perspectives may include Alaska Native ways of life, traditional ways of knowing, local concerns, and issues regarding marine mammals and their use by Alaska Natives (i.e., medicinal, handicraft and spiritual uses) as well as agency policies, legal and administrative constraints, and scientific approaches.

Under the Co-management Agreement, it was also recognized that an important role of education is to promote the use of appropriate research ethics. The AMMC and NMFS have agreed to encourage all scientists who plan to conduct research that will occur in Alaska Native villages to advise Native People who are to be affected by the study of the purpose, goals, and time-frame of the research, the data gathering techniques, and possible impacts of the research, and when appropriate; to obtain the informed consent of the appropriate governing body. The Co-management Committee shall assist researchers in identifying appropriate governing bodies.

A. Improve understanding

Need: Many individuals and groups with varying backgrounds and expertise interact with Steller sea lions and harbor seals. Understanding of the issues and specific knowledge may vary with the individual background of those involved. The conservation of Steller sea lions and harbor seals will ultimately benefit if all views and backgrounds are acknowledged. A greater understanding can be achieved among those involved if information is freely exchanged and if information is communicated in such a way that is understood by the recipient.

Commission input: Offer cross-cultural learning opportunities for scientists/managers; teaching about traditional knowledge and how it can be shared and used beyond the community. Educate the general public about the relationship that Natives have with the marine mammals.

Action 1: Present science and management information in a format that is understandable to the general public.

Lead: NMFS

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 2: Provide opportunity for the AMMC to obtain an annual update on proposed research within AMMC regions by extending invitation to attend annual Steller sea lion research coordination meeting. NMFS will forward the summary of that meeting when it becomes available.

Lead: NMFS

2017: Meeting not held due to lack of travel funds

2018: Continue, if funding available for MML participants.

Action 3: Provide opportunity for Alaska Natives to share TEK with scientists and managers.

Lead: AMMC

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 4: Encourage NMFS-funded marine mammal researchers working in the Aleutians to contact AMMC prior to initiating research to facilitate notification of local peoples.

Lead: NMFS.

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

B. Develop training and internship programs

Need: Actively involving Native peoples in Steller sea lion and harbor seal research, monitoring and management programs achieves better co-management by promoting communication and understanding of both partner's perspectives. Integrating subsistence hunters and users into research, monitoring and management accomplishes several objectives. It promotes (1) a greater understanding of the results of scientific studies, (2) greater stewardship of resources, (3) the opportunity for the incorporation of local and traditional knowledge in the interpretation of scientific results, (4) the establishment of a trained, local work force able to cost-effectively continue studies, and (5) opportunity for local residents and students to receive college credit or on the job experience as research technicians and biologists. Co-management is a process of communication, sharing and collaboration that develops and continues between Alaska Natives and NMFS.

Commission input: Training, internship, and mentoring efforts need to be developed and communicated, particularly with a focus on continuity and succession within co-management structures.

Action 1: Encourage Alaska Native students from the Aleut Region to participate in the Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program (ANSEP) at the University of Alaska.

Lead: AMMC

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 2: Share details again about any NOAA internship and scholarship opportunities in marine science or management.

Lead: NMFS

2017: Previously accomplished; no new information

2018: Continue as opportunities arise

Action 3: AMMC will provide NMFS with input on how NMFS could encourage student interest

in marine science careers.

Leads: AMMC and NMFS

2017: AMMC indicated that they would like to receive more general information about marine science educational and career opportunities.

2018: NMFS and AMMC will explore possible actions to strengthen this element.

Dependent on funding, this could include mentoring, NMFS presentations/hands on activities in Aleutian schools, sharing of outreach for young people.

C. Disseminate information

Need: Effective communication is an essential part of education. Recognizing that a diverse group of people are interested in marine mammal conservation and subsistence use, there is a need to make special efforts to ensure that various types of information are made widely available in appropriate and relevant formats. Examples of different groups that are interested in Steller sea lions and harbor seals, and who should be encouraged to share information with others include hunters, scientists, youth, and other individuals throughout village communities. The Co-management Committee is committed to enhancing the exchange and dissemination of information about Steller sea lions and harbor seals wherever possible.

Commission input: None

Action 1: Update the AMMC website quarterly to ensure recent information is available to subsistence users and the public.

Lead: AMMC

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 2: Provide relevant NMFS URLs to AMMC website to ensure most recent marine mammal information and fisheries population data are available to subsistence users and the public.

Lead: NMFS

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 3: Post outreach materials in public places within the Aleut region to educate the public about relevant subsistence issues, co-management and conservation topics.

Lead: AMMC

2017: AMMC forwards material to communities who then post this information in public

2018: Continue

Action 4: Provide information about federally funded website standards.

Lead: NMFS

4. RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

For conservation and management efforts to succeed, it is vitally important that accurate, reliable, and timely information about Steller sea lions and harbor seals be available for consideration. Having access to such information is central to whether or not the Parties will succeed or fail in meeting the Agreement's objectives. Therefore, under this Action Plan, the term "research" is used in reference to all relevant forms of information gathering, and includes both conducting scientific studies as well as making local and traditional knowledge available for consideration. The Annual Action Plan will identify relevant information gaps that need to be filled to help achieve the action plan's goals. These information gaps will consequently describe research needs that the Co-management Committee recommends be addressed as a matter of priority. The purpose of outlining research recommendations in the Annual Action Plan is to help raise the profile of particular information gaps.

Research recommendations include population trend and health, contaminants, habitat use in different seasons, and prey abundance.

Commission input about research needs: AMMC has repeatedly heard concerns from the far western communities about the potential effects of increased large vessel traffic and related adverse impacts on Steller sea lions, which continue to decline in this region.

Action 1: Provide update about NMFS's information need priorities for Steller sea lions and harbor seals at the AMMC Annual Section 119 Co-Management Meeting. Specifically, discuss what is being done to address concerns about potential effects on Steller sea lions from increased, and increasing, large vessel traffic.

Lead: NMFS

5. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Under the Annual Action Plan's sections on population monitoring, harvest management, education, and research it is expected that the Parties to the Action Plan will identify a variety of future activities that they can commit to investigating uni- or bi-laterally towards implementation (i.e., by NMFS and/or the AMMC). However, given the wide range of environmental factors and human activities that may impact Steller sea lion or harbor seal conservation, it is likely that the Co-management Committee may identify additional actions that could be helpful to marine mammals, but that are outside the scope of this Action Plan.

Therefore, a list of "other recommendations" will be included in the Annual Action Plan as practical. The purpose of these recommendations will be to highlight various conservation and management needs, and to encourage the appropriate parties to take action in order to assist in the long-term conservation of Steller sea lions and harbor seals and to promote the sustainability of subsistence harvests by Alaska Natives.

A. Biosampling

Biological samples from marine mammals can be a major contributor to environmental studies of the North Pacific and the Arctic oceans. Alaska Native subsistence hunters are in an excellent

position to assist in scientific studies by providing biological samples from subsistence-taken animals. The collection of biological samples is also referred to as “biosampling”. Biosampling has often been used in the context of subsistence harvest as a stand-alone project; however, the inherent hazard of biosampling in this way is it is a method to collect data not a project. Biosampling without a goal, objective or question to answer often leads to samples being archived without any analysis or interpretation of the results. Over time archival of sampled tissues is expensive, often unsustainable, and ultimately can result in termination of future collections. To facilitate the use of such samples, a study design needs to be developed to ensure biosampling of subsistence harvested marine mammals provides benefits to the consumers and co-managers (that is, does the collection of tissues answer an important management question?).

Marine mammals are inherently difficult to study and the collection and examination of tissues is restricted by regulation and allowed by authorization from NMFS. A potentially invaluable source of fresh specimens exists in Alaska, where coastal Alaska Natives still legally use marine mammals for subsistence or handicraft purposes. NMFS has identified the value of collecting tissues from harvested marine mammals as a means to characterize the level of harvest, the age and sex of the harvest, diet, stock structure, contaminants, and health. AMMC subsistence users have expressed the concern of exposure to environmental contaminants from the consumption of marine mammals.

While Alaska Natives who dwell on the coast of Alaska do not need a permit to take Steller sea lions or harbor seals for subsistence and/or handicrafts, permits and authorizations are required under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) for anyone to conduct research activities that may result in the "take" of a protected species. If the animal has been taken for subsistence or handicraft, the hunters do not need a permit to transfer samples to a researcher but the researcher must have a permit that covers the species, the type of part (e.g., blood, blubber, muscle, liver, tooth), and specifies the origin (subsistence hunted).

Need: A long-term marine mammal subsistence harvest monitoring program for the Aleut Region could accurately quantify and characterize the harvest and if included in the design could provide samples and information relevant to understanding diet, health, diseases, and stock structures.

Commission Input:

Information regarding permitting for collecting and transferring biological samples from the subsistence harvest is important to ensure harvesters and others who may collect biological samples from marine mammals are in compliance with the appropriate laws.

Action 1: Investigate questions and concerns raised at Atka workshop and AMMC annual meeting from the subsistence users and communities to determine priorities and, working with Atka hunters, develop a harvest monitoring and/or biosampling program or project.

Lead: AMMC

2016 and 2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Need: NMFS coordinates the Alaska marine mammal stranding network and has limited participation in the Aleut Region from Alaska Natives. Volunteers participate in the marine mammal stranding network by reporting live and dead marine mammal stranding observations and assisting with response as practical. Stranding response may include handling, tissue sampling, and data collection. Marine mammal entanglement in marine debris is considered stranding in Alaska and documenting and reporting instances is valuable to management and conservation of marine mammals including Steller sea lions and harbor seals.

Commission Input: None

Action 1: NMFS to continue to provide information from the stranding program to the AMMC.

Lead: NMFS

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 2: The AMMC will disseminate the stranding hotline number to members and will take steps to encourage AMMC members and other local residents to report stranding of seals, sea lions, or whales to the NMFS hotline and to document strandings.

Lead: AMMC

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

B. Critical habitat for Steller sea lion

Need: Designations and revisions of critical habitat must be based on the best scientific data available and be informed by consideration of the economic impact, the impact on national security, and any other relevant impact of such designation or revisions. NMFS will undertake rule-making to consider amendment to the existing Steller sea lion critical habitat designation that takes into account any new and pertinent sources of information since the 1993 designation that including amending the critical habitat designation as appropriate to reflect the delisting of the eastern DPS. NMFS began this work in early 2014 and it is ongoing.

Commission input: AMMC would like to see two public hearings held in the AMMC region (one in the eastern part and one in the western part) during the public comment period following the release of the critical habitat proposed rule. AMMC would like NMFS to accommodate remote participation in NMFS public meetings on this topic. AMMC has concerns from subsistence harvesters relating to possible effects on availability of Steller sea lions for subsistence harvest due to effects of commercial fishing vessels.

Action 1: NMFS will keep AMMC informed about key steps in this process, solicit AMMC input and highlight other opportunities for input.

Lead: NMFS AKR

2016: Accomplished

2017: Continue

Action 2: Provide an update on NMFS's actions on Steller sea lion critical habitat at the AMMC annual meeting.

Lead: NMFS AKR

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 3: Ensure that AMMC Commissioners are kept updated on this effort and that links to key documents are posted on the AMMC website.

Lead: AMMC

2017: Accomplished

2018: Continue

Action 4: NMFS will hold public meetings, including at least one in the Aleutian Islands, following the release of a proposed rule on revision of critical habitat for the western DPS of Steller sea lion. NMFS will make sure that AMMC is informed about this meeting.

Lead: NMFS

C. 5-year review of the Western DPS of Steller sea lion

Need: In late 2017/early 2018, NMFS is likely to be initiating a 5-year review of the ESA status of the Western DPS, listed as endangered under the ESA. This initiation will be announced in the *Federal Register*. This notice will also request information relevant to the review. On the basis of such reviews, NMFS determines whether a species should be removed from the List (delisted), or reclassified from endangered to threatened or from threatened to endangered. Changes to a species status must be supported by the best scientific and commercial data available. Delisting would only be considered if such data substantiates that the species is neither endangered nor threatened for one or more of the following reasons: (1) the species is considered extinct; (2) the species is considered to be recovered; and/or (3) the original data available when the species was listed, or the interpretation of such data, were in error (see 50 CFR 424.11(d)). Any change in Federal classification would require a separate rulemaking process.

Commission input: It is important that the Commission be kept informed about the process.

Action 1: NMFS will keep AMMC informed about key steps in this process, solicit AMMC input and highlight other opportunities for input.

Lead: NMFS AKR

Action 2: NMFS will provide an update on NMFS's actions on the 5-year review of the Western DPS at the AMMC annual meeting in 2017 and 2018.

Lead: NMFS AKR

Action 3: Ensure that AMMC Commissioners are kept updated on this effort and that links to key documents are posted on the AMMC website.

Lead: AMMC