Endangered Species Act Issues in Alaska

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Suite of Relevant Laws

Endangered Species Act of 1973
Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972
Administrative Procedure Act
National Environmental Policy Act
Alaska Endangered Species Act

ESA Section 4: Listing and Critical Habitat Processes

> Using the "best scientific and commercial data available" (i.e., new research not required): US Fish & Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service (depending on species) determines "whether any species is an endangered species or a threatened species because of any of the following five factors:"

ESA Section 4: Listing (and delisting) factors

(A) the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range; (B) overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes; (C) disease or predation; (D) the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; (E) other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

Endangered or Threatened?

 "Endangered"- a species "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range"

 "Threatened"- a species "likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range"

Listing Not Limited to "Species"

- Provisions in Act and Service policies allow listing of categories other than a "full" species:
 - Species, subspecies, Distinct Population Segments (DPS)
 - Example: Steller sea lions --
 - Eastern DPS initially listed as Threatened; delisted in 2012
 - Western DPS: still listed as Endangered

What happens after listing?

Section 7: If a project with a federal "nexus" (permit or funding) "may affect" a listed species or its critical habitat, federal agency must consult with USFWS or NMFS

Section 9: Prohibits "take" of a listed species: Illegal to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. " Some "take" exceptions:

- Alaska Native subsistence harvest marine mammals
- For threatened species, Service can specify other exceptions in a Section 4(d) rule

Federally Listed - Endangered

 Short-tailed albatross Eskimo curlew **FWS** Aleutian shield fern Steller sea lion, western DPS Bowhead whale Fin whale Cook Inlet beluga whale Humpback whale Other species with Alaska habitat: N. Pacific right whale, blue whale, Sei whale, sperm whale, leatherback turtle

NMFS



Federally Listed - Threatened

<u>FWS:</u>

- Spectacled eider
- Steller's eider (AK breeding pop)
- Polar bear
- Northern sea otter, southwest Alaska DPS
 Wood Bison (and as NEP)
 <u>NMFS:</u>

Ringed Seals (certain subspecies)



Pending Reintroductions:

Wood bison –

- ADF&G worked with USFWS to issue 10(j) and 4(d) rules giving management authority to State
- Special category under Threatened:
 - Nonessential Experimental Population
 - Management Plan complete: reintroduction to Innoko/Lower Yukon will occur soon
- Steller's eider
 - USFWS working to reintroduce in Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta

Under Consideration for Listing

Pacific walrus
Alexander Archipelago wolf FWS
Alaska yellow-cedar
Seals in Iliamna Lake - NMFS

Delisted

Arctic Peregrine falcon - 1994
Aleutian Canada Goose - 2001
Eastern DPS, Steller sea lion - 2012
Central North Pacific stock, humpback whale?

 State submitted petition in 2014; decision due soon

Listing Not Warranted (State research contributed to most)

- Yellow-billed loon
- Kittlitz's murrelet
- Queen Charlotte goshawk (in Alaska)
- Prince of Wales flying squirrel
- SE Alaska herring
- Pinto abalone
- Ribbon seal
- 43 species of Alaska corals

Current Issue: Climate Change

- Listings based on climate change:
 - Polar bear projected loss of sea ice within 50 years
 - Bearded seal loss of sea ice within 100 years
 - Ringed seal [same as bearded]
- Petitions based on climate change
 - Alaska yellow-cedar
 - Seals in Iliamna Lake
 - Pacific Walrus

Climate Change Listing Concerns:

Precautionary listing of ice-dependent species: e.g., polar bear, ice seals Limited evidence of current declines Models predict possible extinction 45 to 100 years in the future Appropriate timeframe for modeling? Recovery Critical Habitat

Climate Change Listing Concerns:

 How to develop recovery objectives for species at currently healthy levels but projected to decline?

 How should critical habitat be designated if species range is projected to change?

 ESA provides few additional protections beyond existing MMPA protections

Listings based on climate change warrant a different approach?

Current Issue: Critical Habitat

- Expansive designations:
 - Polar bear: ~187,000 square miles (vacated)
 - Ringed seal (proposed): ~350,000 square miles
- ESA Section 3: Critical habitat means "the specific areas within the [occupied] area [where biological and physical features] *essential* to the conservation of the species" are found
- ESA Section 5: "critical habitat shall not include the entire geographical area which can be occupied by the ... species"
- Unlike for listing, critical habitat designation required to consider economic impacts
 - Secretary has discretion to exclude areas

State Strategy - Political

Build partnerships

- Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
- Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
- Western Governor's Association
- Participate in a state-federal ESA Joint Task Force
- Bring concerns to Congress

State Strategy - Research

- Conduct research on at-risk or listed species to improve knowledge
- Develop conservation actions
 - Less expensive and easier to develop than ESA requirements
- Primary goal of State Wildlife Action Plan and Wildlife Diversity Program
- Large proportion of funding from federal sources (e.g., Section 6 funding from the Services, with 25% State match required). Future funding levels uncertain.

State Strategy – Research

Examples of highly relevant research: Yellow-billed loon Pacific walrus Western DPS Steller sea lion Cook Inlet beluga whale Alexander Archipelago wolf Southeast Alaska herring Seals in Iliamna Lake Black oystercatcher Bats in Alaska Rusty blackbird

State Strategy – Participate Fully in the ESA Process

- Provide data and information for status reviews
 - Example: review of Steller sea lion critical habitat
- Submit comments on proposed actions
- Participate in recovery planning
- Submit delisting petitions
 - Eastern DPS Steller sea lion
 - Central North Pacific DPS, humpback whale

State Strategy - Legal

 Challenge listing and critical habitat decisions the State believes are scientifically or legally deficient and unwarranted (e.g., bearded seal)

 Intervene in court cases in which the state has an interest (e.g., ribbon seal, IHA Permits, Western DPS Steller sea lion).

Current State Litigation

Polar bear

- Critical habitat: struck down/remanded to USFWS
 - 187,000 square miles;
 - 8% state lands
- USFWS has appealed
- Bearded seal (Beringia DPS)
 - Threatened listing: struck down/remanded
 - NMFS has appealed

Example: Bearded seal listing

- Successful challenge in U.S. District Court:
 - Lack of information/data on connection between projected loss of sea ice and habitat needs
 - Very large current population (approximately 155,000 animals)
 - No indication of current decline
 - Remanded to NMFS; under appeal

U.S. District Court, Alaska District Judge Beistline:

"An unknown, unquantifiable population reduction, which is not expected to occur until nearly 100 years in the future, is too remote and speculative to support a listing as threatened. If [the court] were to hold otherwise, such a holding could logically render every species in the arctic and sub-arctic areas potentially 'threatened."

State considering joining similar litigation challenging ringed seal listing

Thank you -Questions?