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**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (DEA)
PURSUANT TO THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT,
42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.***

**Marine Geophysical Survey by the R/V *Marcus G. Langseth*
in the central-western Bering Sea
August 2011**

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Project Activity: U.S. extended continental shelf marine geophysical survey in the central-western Bering Sea

This constitutes a draft environmental analysis prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) for a marine seismic survey proposed to be conducted in August 2011 on board the research vessel (R/V) *Marcus G. Langseth* in the central-western Bering Sea. This analysis is based, in part, on an Environmental Assessment report prepared by LGL Limited environmental research associates (LGL) on behalf of NSF, entitled, “Environmental Assessment of a Marine Geophysical Survey by the R/V *Marcus G. Langseth* in the central-western Bering Sea, August 2011” (Report #P1198-3) (Attachment 1). The conclusions from the LGL report were used to inform the USGS and the NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (OCE) management of potential environmental impacts of the cruise. The USGS and OCE have reviewed and concur with the report’s findings. Accordingly, the LGL report is incorporated into this analysis by reference as if fully set forth herein.

Project Objectives and Context

The primary purpose of the proposed survey is to collect seismic reflection and refraction profiles to be used to delineate the U.S. extended continental shelf (ECS) in the Bering Sea. The ECS is that region beyond 200 nautical miles (n.mi.) where a nation can show that it satisfies the conditions of Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. One of the conditions in Article 76 is a function of sediment thickness. The seismic profiles are designed to identify the stratigraphic “basement” and to map the thickness of the overlying sediments. Acoustic velocities (required to convert measured travel times to true depth) will be measured directly using sonobuoys and ocean-bottom seismometers (OBSs), as well as by analysis of hydrophone streamer data. The USGS is designated as the lead science agency for ECS activities, and USGS personnel participate as chief scientists on associated field activities, and is therefore the lead agency on this draft EA. As owners of the R/V *Langseth*, NSF will participate as a cooperating agency with USGS on this draft EA.

Summary of Proposed Action and Alternatives

The procedures to be used for the survey would be similar to those used during previous seismic surveys and would involve conventional seismic methodology. The proposed survey would take place in August 2011 within the central-western Bering Sea (See Attachment 1, Figure 1). The seismic survey would consist of approximately 2420 km of transect lines in water depths greater than 3000 meters, with all surveying occurring in depths deeper than 3000 meters. During the survey, a 36-airgun array would be deployed from the R/V *Langseth* as an energy source; it would be operated with four identical linear arrays consisting of 10 airguns each, with a maximum discharge volume of 6600 in³. Nine airguns in each string would be fired simultaneously, whereas the tenth would be kept in reserve as a spare, to be turned on in case of failure of another airgun. A towed hydrophone streamer, sonobuoys and 18 ocean bottom seismometers (OBSs) would be used to measure acoustic velocities. In addition to the airgun array, a multibeam echosounder (MBES) and a sub-bottom profiler (SBP) would be used continuously throughout the cruise. A multichannel seismic (MCS) survey using the hydrophone streamer would take place along 14 lines. Following the MCS survey, 18 OBSs would be deployed and a refraction survey would take place along 3 of the 14 lines. Seismic operations would be carried out for approximately 17 days. Some minor deviation from proposed cruise dates may be required, depending on logistics, weather conditions, and the need to repeat some lines if data quality were substandard.

One alternative to the proposed action would be to issue an IHA at an alternative time and conduct the survey at that alternative time. Constraints for vessel operations and availability of equipment (including the vessel) and personnel would need to be considered for alternative cruise times. Limitations on scheduling the vessel include the additional research studies planned on the vessel for 2011 and beyond. Other research activities planned within the region also would need to be considered.

Another alternative to conducting the proposed activities would be the “No Action” alternative, i.e. do not issue an IHA and do not conduct the operations. If the planned research were not conducted, the “No Action” alternative would result in no disturbance to marine mammals attributable to the proposed activities, but the project objectives as described above to obtain data to determine the U.S. ECS as defined under Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would not be met. The “No Action” alternative would also result in a lost opportunity to obtain geologic data and any U.S. economic gain resulting from potential U.S. ECS claims.

Summary of environmental consequences

The potential effects of sounds from airguns on marine species, including mammals and turtles of particular concern, are described in detail in Attachment 1 (pages 39-74 and Appendices B-E) and might include one or more of the following: tolerance, masking of natural sounds, behavioral disturbance, and at least in theory, temporary or permanent hearing impairment, or non-auditory physical or physiological effects. It is unlikely that the project would result in any cases of temporary or especially permanent hearing impairment, or any significant nonauditory physical or physiological effects. Some behavioral disturbance is expected, if animals are in the general area during seismic operations, but this would be localized, short-term, and involve limited numbers of animals.

The proposed activity would include a mitigation program to further minimize potential impacts on marine mammals that may be present during the conduct of the research to a level of insignificance. As detailed in Attachment 1 (pages 6-13; and 53) monitoring and mitigation measures would include: ramp ups; typically two however a minimum of one dedicated observer maintaining a visual watch during all daytime airgun operations; two observers for 30 minutes before and during ramp ups during the day and at night; no start ups during poor visibility or at night unless at least one airgun has been operating; passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) via towed hydrophones during both day and night to complement visual monitoring (unless the systems and back-up systems are damaged during operations); and, power downs (or if necessary shut downs) when marine mammals or sea turtles are detected in or about to enter designated exclusion zones. The fact that the airguns, as a result of their design, direct the majority of the energy downward, and less energy laterally, would also be an inherent mitigation measure.

With the planned monitoring and mitigation measures, unavoidable impacts to each species of marine mammal and turtle that could be encountered would be expected to be limited to short-term, localized changes in behavior and distribution near the seismic vessel. At most, effects on marine mammals may be interpreted as falling within the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) definition of “Level B Harassment” for those species managed by the National Marine Fisheries Service. No long-term or significant effects would be expected on individual marine mammals, sea turtles, or the populations to which they belong or on their habitats.

A survey at an alternative time would result in few net benefits. As described in Attachment 1, some marine mammal species (e.g., killer whales, Steller sea lions) are year-round residents in the Bering Sea, so altering the timing of the proposed project likely would result in no net benefits for those species. Other species (e.g., the humpback whale and gray whale) are migratory, spending the summer months in the Bering Sea, and mostly vacating the region in late fall. Conversely, bowhead whales spend the summer in the Beaufort Sea, migrating back to the Bering Sea in fall, so conducting the survey in summer obviates effects on bowheads. Steller sea lions and northern fur seals are present in the Bering Sea, but are mostly found close to shore during the summer breeding season, whereas Pacific walrus, spotted seal, and ringed seal follow the seasonal movement of the ice pack northward, so are not expected in the Bering Sea in August. The subsistence harvest of harbor seals, Steller sea lions, and sea otters occurs throughout the Bering Sea in coastal waters, far from the proposed survey area, so altering the survey timing would have no effect.

The “no action” alternative would remove the potential for disturbance to marine mammals or sea turtles attributable to the proposed activities as described. It would however preclude important scientific research in support of U.S. ECS activities from going forward and the collection of geologic data which would be available for the U.S. academic community.

Conclusions

The USGS and NSF have reviewed and concur with the conclusions of the LGL report (Attachment 1) that implementation of the proposed activity will not have a significant impact on the environment.