

Amendment 4 – Fishery Ecosystem Plan for American Samoa

Amendment 5 – Fishery Ecosystem Plan for the Mariana Archipelago

Amendment 5 – Fishery Ecosystem Plan for the Hawaii Archipelago

Ecosystem Components

Including an Environmental Assessment
and
Regulatory Impact Review

November 1, 2018



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**Amendment 4 to the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for American Samoa
 Amendment 5 to the Fishery Ecosystem Plans for the Mariana Archipelago
 Amendment 5 to the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for Hawaii**

Ecosystem Components

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Abstract

The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) established the Fishery Ecosystem Plans for American Samoa, the Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii (FEPs, as amended) to conserve and manage fisheries in the US Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ, or federal waters) in the Pacific Islands. Currently, the FEPs include thousands of management unit species (MUS), that is, stocks previously considered to be in a federal fishery and needing conservation and management. Under the National Standard (NS) guidelines (50 CFR 600.305 and 600.310) for the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), the Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) manage MUS that generally are targets of a federal fishery and caught predominantly in federal waters. Pursuant to NS1, ecosystem component species (ECS) are stocks that are included in an FEP to achieve ecosystem management objectives, but do not require conservation and management (50 CFR 600.305(c)(5)). Based on the NS1 guidelines, the Council proposes to amend the three FEPs to reclassify certain MUS as ECS. Reclassifying certain MUS as ECS would allow the Council and NMFS to better prioritize monitoring, assessment, and management resources on species that are in federal fisheries in need of conservation and management, while preserving the ability to protect the associated role of EC species in the ecosystem and/or to address other ecosystem management issues. The purpose of this action is to improve efficiency of fishery management in the region.

Copies of this EA and final rule are found under RIN 0648-BH63 at www.regulations.gov, or by contacting the responsible official or Council at the above addresses.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABD – Acceptable Biological Catch
ACL – Annual Catch Limit
AM – Accountability Measure
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CNMI – Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
DOD – Department of Defense
DPS – Distinct Popultaion Segment
EA – Environmental Assessment
ECEWG – Ecosystem Component Expert Working Group
ECS – Ecosystem Component Species
EEZ – Exclusive Economic Zone
EFH – Essential Fish Habitat
ESA – Endangered Species Act
FEP – Fishery Ecosystem Plan
FMP – Fishery Management Plans
FR – *Federal Register*
IFKW – Insular False Killer Whale
MFMT – Maximum Fishing Mortality Threshold
MHI – Main Hawaiian Islands
MMPA – Marine Mammal Protection Act
MPA – Marine Protected Area
MSST – Minimum Stock Size Threshold
MSY – Maximum Sustainable Yield
MUS – Management Unit Species
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NS – National Standard
NS1 – National Standard 1
OY – Optimum Yield
PHCRT – Potentially Harvested Coral Reef Taxa
PIFSC – Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center
PIRO – Pacific Islands Regional Office
PRIA – Pacific Remote Island Area
RFA – Regulatory Flexibility Act
RFMC – Regional Fishery Management Council
SAFE – Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation Report
SDC – Status Determination Criteria
SSC – Scientific and Statistical Committee
US – United States
WPFMC – Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council)

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information on NS1

The Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) manage fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around US Pacific Islands. The Council and NMFS manage fishing for bottomfish, coral reef ecosystem species, precious corals, and crustaceans in Hawaii, the Mariana Islands (Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)), and American Samoa under the Fishery Ecosystem Plans (FEP) for American Samoa, the Mariana Archipelago, and the Hawaii Archipelago, pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires the Council to develop fishery management plans (FMP) for each fishery under its area of management authority (i.e., EEZ or federal waters) that requires conservation and management. As discussed further below, under Magnuson-Stevens Act 50 CFR 306(b), Councils have limited ability to manage stocks predominately caught in state waters. As a result, it is practical for Councils to identify these stocks as ecosystem components in fishery management plans (81 FR 71858, page 71863, October 18, 2016).

Section 301(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act sets ten National Standards (NS) for fishery conservation and management, and requires the Secretary of Commerce to establish advisory guidelines to assist in the development of fishery management plans (also known as FEPs in this region). For fisheries under its authority, the first National Standard (NS1) requires that NMFS use conservation and management measures for MUS¹ to prevent overfishing, while achieving optimum yield on a continuing basis.

In 2006, Congress reauthorized the Magnuson-Stevens Act and included modifications to the original NS1. Under a subsequent revision in 2009, the Magnuson-Stevens Act required Regional Fishery Management Councils (RFMC) to amend their fishery management plans (FMP) to include a mechanism for specifying annual catch limits (ACL) for all fisheries at a level such that overfishing does not occur, and to implement accountability measures (AM) to ensure fishing would adhere to these limits. On January 16, 2009, NMFS published NS1 advisory guidelines applicable nationwide under Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 600.310 (50 CFR 600.310) to assist RFMCs in determining which stocks are in need of conservation and management. (74 FR 3178, January 16, 2009). Under the 2009 NS1 guidelines, all stocks in an FMP were considered to be in the fishery, and thus required conservation and management. Stocks and stock complexes that require fisheries conservation and management are required to have ACLs and AMs, in addition to other management measures that the Council and NMFS had established for these stocks.

The 2009 NS 1 guidelines also provided guidance to RFMCs on how to identify Ecosystem Component Species (ECS). ECS do not require conservation and management and are not subject to ACLs and AMs. The 2009 revisions defined ECS as “non-target species; those not determined to be, or not likely to become, subject to overfishing, approaching overfished, or overfished; or those not generally retained for sale or personal use.” Although ECS are not

¹ Stocks that have been identified as “management unit species” or “stocks in the fishery” are stocks that are in need of conservation and management and are required to have ACLs, other reference points, and AMs.

subject to ACLs and AMs, under the 2009 NS1 guidelines, RFMCs could monitor their harvest and classify the species as MUS if they determine that conservation and management is warranted.

In 2016, NMFS revised NS1 guidelines and provided additional guidance to RFMCs on the stocks that require conservation and management and how to address ECS. Specifically, NMFS clarified that not every fishery requires federal management. However, stocks that are predominately caught in federal waters, and are also overfished or subject to overfishing, or likely to become overfished or subject to overfishing, are considered to require conservation and management. The final NS1 rule states: “If a stock is not predominately (i.e., mainly, or the most part) caught in federal waters, a council may lack the authority, and thus ability, to adopt measures that would prevent overfishing and rebuild overfished stocks. It would not make sense, in that case, to require a council to automatically include the stock in an FMP” (81 FR 71858, October 18, 2016). Under the 2016 NS1 revisions, Councils should consider the following ten non-exhaustive factors when deciding whether stocks require conservation and management (50 CFR 600.305(c)(1)(i-x)):

1. The stock is an important component of the marine environment.
2. The stock is caught by the fishery.
3. Whether an FMP can improve or maintain the condition of the stock.
4. The stock is a target of a fishery.
5. The stock is important to commercial, recreational, or subsistence users.
6. The fishery is important to the Nation or to the regional economy.
7. The need to resolve competing interests and conflicts among user groups and whether an FMP can further that resolution.
8. The economic condition of a fishery and whether an FMP can produce more efficient utilization.
9. The needs of a developing fishery, and whether an FMP can foster orderly growth.
10. The extent to which the fishery is already adequately managed by states, by state/federal programs, or by federal regulations pursuant to other FMPs or international commissions, or by industry self-regulation, consistent with the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable law.

NS1 also makes clear that the above factors are not exhaustive in making the determination of whether stocks require conservation and management. *See* 50 CFR 600.305(c)(1). Thus, Councils may consider other factors beyond the ten listed in the regulation. 50 CFR 600.305(c)(3).

Under the 2016 NS1 revisions, NMFS also redefined ECS as “stocks that a council or the Secretary has determined do not require conservation and management, but desire to list in an FMP in order to achieve ecosystem management objectives” (§ 600.305(d)(13)). Consistent with National Standard 9, Magnuson-Stevens Act § 303(b)(12), and other applicable Magnuson-Stevens Act sections, management measures can be adopted in order to, for example, collect data on the ECS, minimize bycatch or bycatch mortality of ECS, protect the associated role of ECS in the ecosystem, and/or to address other ecosystem issues, such as habitat impacts (81 FR 71858,

October 18, 2016). Data collection also allows for monitoring the species in case a fishery develops or other indications suggesting changes in federal management.

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and (Magnuson-Stevens Act 50 CFR 303(a) and the NS (50 CFR 600.310 (e)(f)), FEPs and stock assessment and fishery evaluation (SAFE) reports must include:

1. Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and Status Determination Criteria (SDC) (e.g., Minimum Stock Size Threshold (MSST) and Maximum Fishing Mortality Threshold (MFMT));
2. Optimum Yield (OY) at the stock, stock complex, or fishery level and provide the OY specification analysis;
3. Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) control rule which includes the specification of the Overfishing Limits;
4. Mechanisms for specifying ACLs and Accountability Measures; and
5. Essential Fish Habitat (EFH).

Notably, the above information is not required for ECS in an FMP. Additional information on the management of MUS and ECS is available in WPFMC and NMFS (2011).

1.2 Western Pacific Management under NS1

Prior to the 2006 reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the Council and NMFS managed Western Pacific MUS using a variety of conservation and management measures, including prohibitions of destructive gears, area closures and delineation of low use marine protected area, and permit and reporting. The 2006 reauthorization of Magnuson-Stevens Act required the Councils to refocus fisheries management towards output control with the introduction of ACLs and AMs. To comply with 2006 requirements, the Council, in coordination with NMFS, reviewed the MUS in each FEP and created a multiple FEP-amendment (omnibus amendment) that described the mechanism the Council would use to specify ACLs and AMs for the American Samoa, the Mariana Archipelago (Guam and the CNMI), Hawaii, Pacific Remote Island Areas (PRIA), and Pacific Pelagic fisheries. In addition to describing the ACL mechanism, the amendment also adopted exemptions for identified MUS, which met the criteria for statutory exceptions from ACLs. The amendment also adopted the ECS classification system, but did not identify any ECS at that time. The Council recommended, and NMFS approved, the amendment effective July 27, 2011 (76 FR 37285 and WPFMC and NMFS 2011).

Following the 2016 NS1 guidelines revisions, the Council reassessed the MUS lists in the three FEPs to determine which MUS may be better suited as ECS or stocks that do not require conservation and management. Many of the FEP-listed MUS species are predominately caught in state or territorial waters (generally 0-3 nautical miles from shore (nm))², and not in the US EEZ around American Samoa, the CNMI, Guam, or Hawaii. Although the Council and NMFS have worked to improve on the ACL specification process by generating stock assessments for

² At the island of Tinian, federal waters extend to the shoreline around certain lands leased by the US Government under the Lease Agreement Made Pursuant to the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, dated January 6, 1983, as amended.

the data-limited stocks, there is a heavy administrative burden to set ACLs for these stock complexes. These procedures include generating stock assessments for these data-limited species, conducting regional peer-reviews, and applying the control rules to specify ACLs for species not predominantly caught in federal waters.

Despite having undertaken this work to generate ACLs for all MUS listed in FEPs, NMFS has limited authority to manage fishing activity for species predominately caught in state or territorial waters. As per Magnuson-Stevens Act 50 CFR 306(b), the Secretary may regulate a fishery within the boundaries of the state, pursuant to the fishery management plan, in cases where a stock is predominately caught in the EEZ. Thus, if a fishery is not predominately caught in federal waters and exceeds the ACL, NMFS and the Council could reduce the ACL in the subsequent fishing year; however, NMFS does not currently have the authority to unilaterally implement AMs or other management measures in state or territorial waters. Without such authority, ACLs and AMs - for stocks not in need of management and predominately caught in state waters - can not provide meaningful management for many of the stocks in the FEPs.³

1.3 Purpose and Need for Action

Since 2012, the Council and NMFS have complied with the requirement to manage all Pacific Island fisheries under ACLs and AMs. Amendment 2 to the American Samoa FEP and the Mariana Archipelago and Amendment 3 to the Hawaii FEP amended the FEPs to establish the ACL specification process (76 FR 37285, June 27, 2011; 78 FR 32996, June 3, 2013; 76 FR 37285, June 27, 2011). The work over the past six years has substantiated early observations that stocks in the FEPs not predominately caught in federal waters or subject to overfishing, or overfished, do not need conservation and management, and are more appropriately classified as ECS stocks or species.

The need for this action is to create an efficient and effective federal management of Western Pacific fisheries that focuses resources on those species or stocks caught in federal waters that are in need of conservation and management. The purpose of this action is to improve efficiency of fishery management for NMFS and the Council.

In this way, management would better balance fishing demand or interest with use of resources to support conservation and management work. Such improvements in management would still allow the Council and NMFS to monitor and manage ECS species and stocks as well and identify, in a timely manner, whether federal management is needed per the NS1 guidelines. In addition, the Council may also recommend continued application of other management measures for ECS that meet its ecosystem objectives in the FEP. Other management measures may include (but are not limited to) area closures, gear prohibitions, bycatch limits, seasonal closures, permits, etc.

³ An exception to this management is Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) Deep 7 bottomfish, where fishing in federal waters is managed cooperatively though management measures implemented by both the State of Hawaii and NMFS. When NMFS projects the Deep 7 bottomfish ACL would be reached, NMFS prohibits fishing for Deep 7 bottomfish in the EEZ. State of Hawaii law allows the state to implement a complementary fishery closure in state waters after closure in the EEZ.

1.4 Proposed Action

The proposed action is to reclassify various species listed in the Council’s FEPs from species in need of federal conservation and management (MUS) to ECS, based on the non-exhaustive ten factors described in 50 CFR 600.305(c)(1) of the NS1 guidelines (81 FR 71858, October 18, 2016). The Council recommended changing the classification of certain species listed as MUS to ECS in the American Samoa, the Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii FEPs to develop and implement ACLs and AMs for MUS predominately caught in federal waters in need of conservation and management (WPFMC 2009a, WPFMC 2009b, WPFMC 2009c). The Council based their recommendations for ECS classification on criteria established in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and NS1 guidelines.

1.5 Action Area

The action area is the EEZ around American Samoa, Guam, the CNMI, and Hawaii. This action covers all waters and associated marine resources within these areas. The EEZ around Wake Island, Johnston Atoll, Howland & Baker, Jarvis and Palmyra & Kingman (the PRIA) is not included in this action.

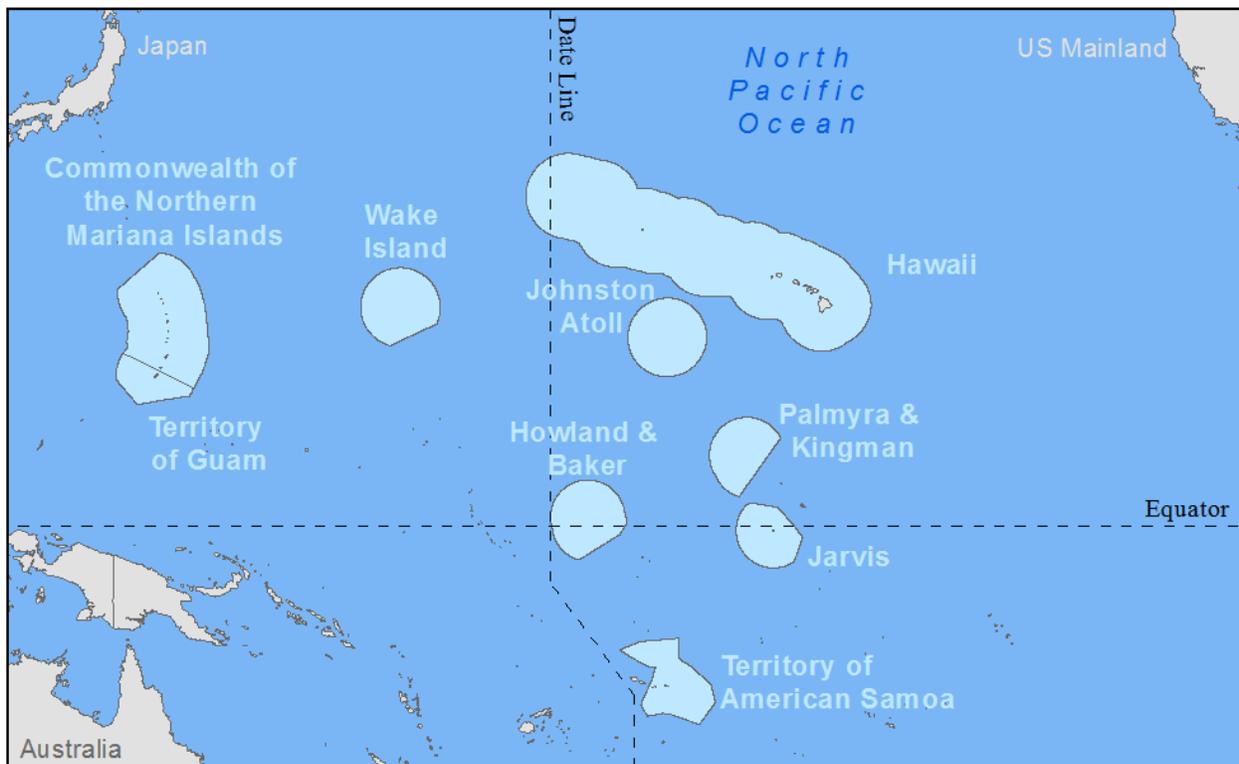


Figure 1. Map of the Pacific Island Region showing the US Exclusive Economic Zone around American Samoa, the Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii

1.6 Decision(s) to be Made

The Secretary of Commerce in coordination with NMFS would use the information in this analysis to support a decision on whether to approve, disapprove, or partially approve the proposed amendments and supporting regulations.

This EA, along with the consideration of public comments, will assist NMFS in determining whether the reclassification of certain MUS to ECS in the FEPs would be a major federal action with the potential to have a significant environmental effect. If NMFS determines the action would not significantly affect the quality of the environment, NMFS will prepare a Finding of No Significant Impact. If NMFS determines the proposed action is a major federal action that would significantly affect the quality of the environment, NMFS would prepare an environmental impact statement before taking action.

1.7 Public Involvement

The topic of designating some stocks and stock complexes as ECS has been discussed in public meetings since 2007 (see Section 2.1.1, below). The Council and the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) considered the proposed action at the 172nd public meeting of the Council and the 128th public meeting of the SSC, respectively. The Council members considered and discussed issues relevant to the reclassification of MUS to ECS. The Council evaluated the implications of reclassifying stocks identified as MUS as it relates to the Magnuson-Stevens Act and NS1 guidelines, existing regulations, and EFH requirements. The 128th SSC and the 172nd Council meetings were held on March 6-8, 2018, and March 14-16, 2018, respectively. Both meetings were open to the public and advertised through notices in the *Federal Register*, and on the Council's website. The public had an opportunity to comment at the Council meetings on the proposed reclassification and no comments were received. On September 13, 2018, NMFS published a proposed rule and request for public comments (83 FR 46466). The proposed rule was accompanied by a draft EA dated July 24, 2018. The comment period ended October 29, 2018. NMFS received one comment that generally supported the proposed rule. NMFS considered public comments in finalizing the EA and in making its decision on the proposed action, and responds to comments in the final specification.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

2.1 Development of the Alternatives

NS1 provides ten factors Councils should consider when determining which species under their jurisdiction are in need of conservation and management (81 FR 71858, October 18, 2016). The process of evaluating species in need of conservation and management was comprised of two stages (Fig. 2). The first stage was to conduct the quantitative multi-variable analysis to screen each stock or species for five of the ten NS1 factors. The second stage was to review the preliminary list of species in need of conservation and managements and address the remaining five factors from NS1 using expert opinion and working group discussions.

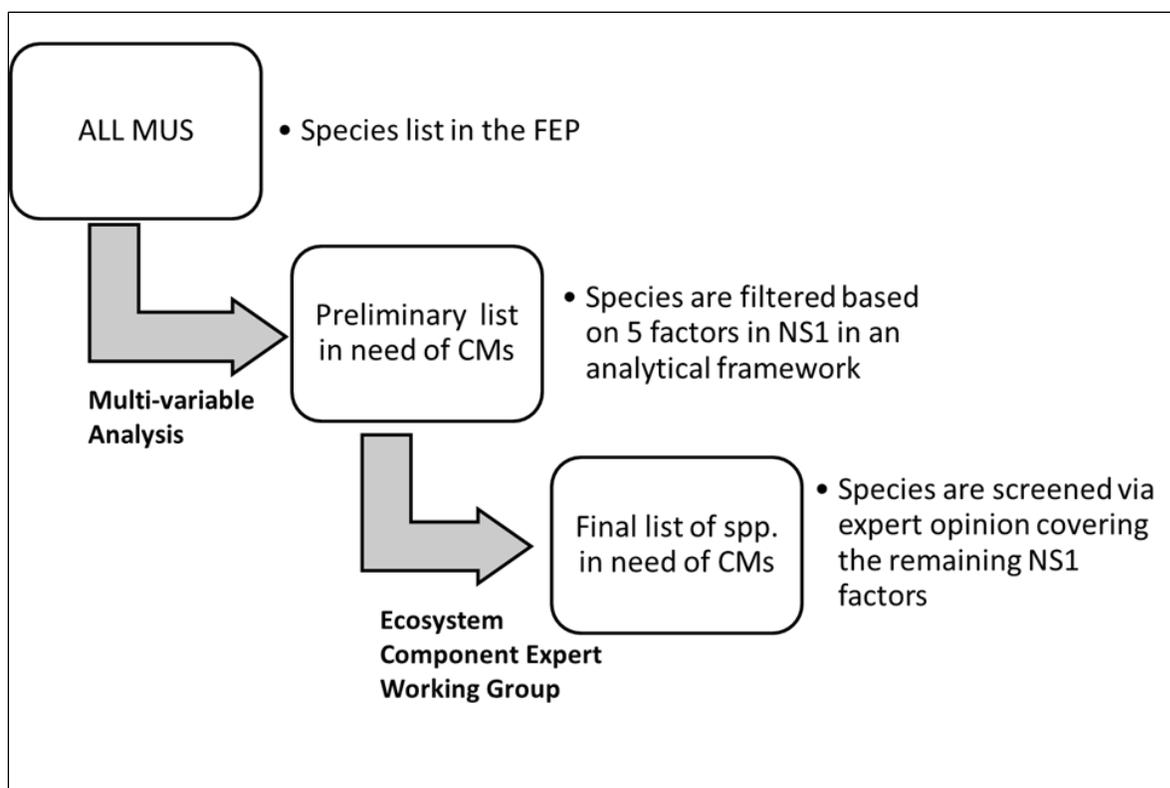


Figure 2. Classification process for FEP-listed species

In the first stage, the Council, in June 2016, adopted a recommendation from its Fishery Ecosystem Plan Team (FEP Team), comprised of federal and state or territorial fishery and ecosystem experts, for Council staff to apply data proxies for five of the NS1 factors for its consideration in the re-classification of species as ecosystem components. (Table 1). The FEP Team selected these proxies because there are available data to support the analysis under this type of analytical framework.

Table 1. NS1 factors for species in need of conservation and management measures and respective data proxies.

NS1 factors	Data Proxy
NS1 #1 - Stock is an important component of the marine environment	Proportion of stock (habitat and depth as a proxy) in territorial versus federal water
NS1 #2 - Stock is caught by the fishery	Frequency of the species caught by the fishery over time
NS1 #4 - Stock is a target of a fishery	Species level catch to the total catch
NS1 #5 - Stock is important to commercial, recreational, or subsistence	Standing stock biomass
NS1 #6 - Fishery is important to the Nation or to the regional economy	Revenue

Based on FEP Team advice, the Council further recommended using these data proxies in the multi-dimensional statistical or analytical framework. The analyses focused on determining species that are frequently caught in the fishery and predominately caught in federal waters, generally more than 3 nm from shore. Catch data in Hawaii are attributed to statistical fishing areas, and the nearshore fishing areas end around 2 nm from shore. The analysis for Hawaii ranked species by proportion of catch in federal waters, in this case, defined as catch outside the nearshore (2 nm), statistical fishing areas (HT Harvey and Associates 2017). Experts were asked in a standardized questionnaire to determine the importance of NS factors 3, 4, 6, and 10 as applied to the stocks for which more than 20% catch is from federal waters. Using the RAPFISH (Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries) analytical tool, species were ranked in need of conservation and management based on a set of attributes: ecology (NS1#1), institutional (NS1#3 and 10), economic (NS1#5,6, and 8) and fishery (NS1#2 and 4). For more details of the analytical approach, see HT Harvey and Associates (2017).

Because the territorial areas (American Samoa, Guam, and the CNMI) do not have statistical fishing areas as part of the catch monitoring data system, analyses utilized a multi-dimensional scaling approach to determine species that are similar in terms of frequency in catch records, catch levels, proportion of habitat in the state/territorial waters versus federal waters, standing stock biomass, and level of revenue (see methods, Sabater 2017). In order to achieve the goal of identifying species requiring federal management, the Council staff, in consultation with Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC) scientists, made the following interpretations and assumptions for the NS1 factors and its respective data proxy in the territorial analyses:

- NS1 factor#1 – In order for a stock to be an important component of the “federal” marine environment, the species has to be significantly present and caught in federal waters. The FEP team used the benthic habitat area by depth and the maximum depth information for each species. The benthic habitats in the territories have no extensive shallow continental shelf but rather have a steep slope going down to great depths (greater than 400 fathoms, fm). Most of the shallow habitats are within 3 miles from shore. Several banks occur in federal waters that are included in the area calculation. Generally, species that occur in a shallow depth distribution are found in State/Territorial waters whereas species with wider depth distribution will be found both in State/Territorial and federal waters.
- NS1 factor#2 – In order to gauge whether the stock is caught by the fishery, the FEP team assumed that, if a stock species is caught, it will continually appear in the fishery database. Species caught more frequently are recorded often and will appear consistently in the catch time series. Since this is the first analysis to use this approach, the analysis used quartiles to create the thresholds for the frequency of occurrence. Species can appear on a 30-year time series 1-25%, 25-50%, 50-75%, 75-100% of the time.
- NS1 factor #4 – For a stock to be a target of a fishery, the species should make up a substantial proportion of the total catch relative to other species. The average species annual expanded catch was divided with the total catch of all species to determine relative contribution to the total catch, which was then ranked from highest to lowest. Species that are assumed to be a target species will have the highest contribution to the

total catch. The ranked list will determine their position on the quartiles similar to the frequency of occurrence.

- NS1 factor #5 – For a stock to be important to commercial, recreational, or subsistence fisheries, species should have a reasonable level of biomass to be targeted. Biomass is used as a proxy for abundance. In order for the stock to be important to the fishery, the biomass level should be sustained. This can also be viewed as an output where conservation and management of the species should lead to a sustainable biomass level.
- NS1 factor #6 – For a stock to be important to the Nation or to the regional economy (in this case commercial value), the species should have high economic value through the volume and the revenue generated from the sale of the species.

The remaining NS1 factors in 50 CFR 600.305(c)(1) were qualitatively captured in the Ecosystem Component Expert Working Group (ECEWG) discussions. Based on advice from the SSC, the Council formed the ECEWG, comprised of fishery experts, to evaluate the preliminary list for American Samoa, the CNMI, and Guam, generated through the analysis by Sabater (2017) and for Hawaii generated by HT Harvey and Associates (2017). The analyses were prepared separately for Hawaii, and for American Samoa, Guam, and the CNMI due to differences in the data collection systems for Hawaii and the other areas.

For those species or stocks that were not retained as MUS after stage 1 review, the ECEWG considered the remaining NS1 factors (3, 7, 8, 9, and 10) when making a decision to remove or add species to the list of species in need of conservation and management, and the various threshold combinations that would be applied to each filtering stage. The analysis generated three levels of thresholds in quartiles (25, 50, 75). The ECEWG discussed the various threshold combinations applied to each filtering stage. The working group ultimately decided to apply different threshold combinations, instead of a constant threshold at each filtering stage, based on expert knowledge of the fisheries, life history of targeted species, and fishery independent and dependent data sources used in the analysis. For more detail, see the report (<http://www.wpcouncil.org/managed-fishery-ecosystems/annual-catch-limits/ecosystem-components/>). The ECEWG applied this approach to the American Samoa and Mariana lists, and made the following interpretation and assumptions for the following NS1 criteria:

1. NS1 #8 and #9 – For the economic condition of the fishery to improve via efficient utilization and orderly growth in developing fisheries, the ECEWG considered whether there were fishery development efforts occurring in the area.
2. NS1 #10 – To the extent the fishery is already adequately managed by the states, or by the state/federal programs, the ECEWG considered whether there were specific regulations in the FEPs or state or territorial management that would benefit the stock.

For Hawaii, the cut-off level for the percentage of total catch from federal waters initially ranged from 20% to 50%. The ECEWG adopted the report assumption that effective federal management was probably limited to those fisheries where more than 20% of landings were reported from federal waters. The Council, at its 171st meeting, directed staff to work with the State of Hawaii to finalize the Hawaii species list. At the 171st meeting, the State of Hawaii also

requested that the Council increase the cut-off of species caught in federal waters to 50%, to ensure that the species retained as MUS are considered “predominately” caught in federal waters.

The ECEWG and the Council also looked at other non-NS1 factors in finalizing the list of species in need of conservation and management. These include the following:

1. The FEPs have specific regulations for those species or species complex.
2. The FEPs have specific objectives for those species or species complex.
3. Reasons for including the species in the FEP or FMPs.
4. The species is a target for research that would lead to an assessment.
5. The stock is experiencing overfishing or subject to rebuilding.
6. The species is socially and culturally important.
7. The species is predominantly caught in federal waters.

See Appendix A for the results of the analysis showing the factors associated with each MUS proposed for inclusion in the FEPs. The detailed report of the analyses (Sabater 2017, HT Harvey and Associates 2017) of all MUS currently listed in the FEPs is available from <http://www.wpcouncil.org/managed-fishery-ecosystems/annual-catch-limits/ecosystem-components/>.

The inter-sessional meeting of the Archipelagic Plan Team on February 26, 2018 (83 FR1340, January 11, 2018), resulted in a recommendation to the Council to consider what information is available, the effects on the EFH consultation mechanism⁴, and whether co-management is feasible to finalize the EC species list. Species or stock with sufficient data to generate an assessment would be suitable for ACL management. At the 128th SSC meeting (83 FR 7162, February 20, 2018), the SSC formed a working group to further refine the EC species list based on the Archipelagic Plan Team recommendations and PIFSC evaluation of the data available to generate an assessment. The SSC working group reclassified several species as ecosystem components and recommended prioritizing those species for further research and monitoring.⁵ At the 172nd Council meeting (83 FR 7162, February 20, 2018), the Council designated additional coral reef fish species as ECS because the SSC working group advised the Council that those species are predominately caught in state/territorial waters.

2.1.1 Council and SSC Meetings

The Council and SSC discussed management of Pacific Island fisheries including potential use of ECS designations at the following meetings:

- 96th SSC and 139th Council Meeting (72 FR 54437, September 25, 2007), the SSC and the Council received a presentation regarding ACLs and AMs and a summary of the workshop held by NMFS on this topic September 20-21, 2007. NMFS proposed during the ACL workshop that one method for distinguishing ECS is to examine OY stocks (target) against non-target stocks and discard, with ACLs anticipated only for OY

⁴ NMFS provides conservation recommendations to federal agencies to help the agency avoid, minimize, mitigate or otherwise offset for any “adverse effects” to EFH to the extent practicable for all MUS. See Section 3.4 Management Setting for more information.

⁵ The recommendations are not included in this proposed action, but are part of the SSC March 2018 report.

species. The SSC and Council recommended against using the two-bin approach (OY and ecosystem component categories) as a basis for developing risk assessments and ACLs.

- 97th SSC meeting and 140th Council meeting (73 FR 15142, March 21, 2008), Council staff presented the alternatives for ACL mechanisms for the different stocks. The Council directed staff to prepare a draft omnibus amendment addressing the ACL mechanism.
- 98th SSC meeting and 142nd Council meeting (73 FR 31070, May 30, 2008), the Council chose alternatives for the ACL specification including directing staff to compile available information to determine which stocks may qualify as ecosystem components.
- 99th SSC and 143rd Council meeting (73 FR 57060, October 1, 2008), the Council recommended inclusion of MUS in the ecosystem component after consideration of likelihood and consequence of overfishing. This would classify species as ecosystem component if the species is determined not experiencing overfishing and is not overfished.
- 102nd SSC and 146th Council meeting (73 FR 50173, September 30, 2009), the Council directed the Plan Teams to re-examine all MUS to determine which species should be retained in the fishery and which should be proposed as ecosystem components.
- 103rd SSC and 147th Council meeting (75 FR 8674, February 25, 2010), the Council endorsed the SSC recommendation to form a working group to review which species under the FEPs should be considered as a species managed in the fishery and which should be classified as ecosystem components.
- 104th SSC and 148th Council meeting (75 FR 32372, June 8, 2010), the Council endorsed the SSC recommendation and selected Alternative 2 as the preferred alternative to use the ecosystem component designation because it provides for continued monitoring and detection of changes that might occur in the role of a stock or stock complex in the fishery. With nearly 800 species included in the Council managed fisheries, taking no action was clearly not a reasonable choice. The SSC did not support Alternative 3 (removal of species from the FEP) because the removal of stocks from FEPs would remove any incentive to monitor for any potential changes in the contribution of a stock to Council-managed fisheries.
- 105th SSC meeting and 149th Council meeting (75 FR 56507, September 16, 2010), the Council approved the inclusion of the use of ecosystem component classification (still the preliminary preferred option) for stocks as an option in the ACL specification process.
- 107th SSC meeting and 151st Council Meeting (76 FR 30107, May 24, 2011), the Council directed staff to assess the species in coral reef ecosystem MUS and evaluate the catch history for possible ecosystem component reclassification or removal from the management units. Staff conducted the initial analysis and developed a draft amendment. However, the Council postponed further action at the request of the Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO) due to higher priorities.

- 163rd Council meeting (80 FR 30212, May 27, 2015), the Council directed staff to further explore and provide the Council with details in improving the ACL specification process through an omnibus amendment of the FEPs to include re-classifying certain MUS into ECS.
- 166th Council meeting (81 FR 30240, May 16, 2016), the Council endorsed the Plan Team recommendation and directed staff to work with NMFS PIFSC to apply criteria, in addition to the NS1 guidelines, to designate ecosystem component species. The Council further recommended the use of a combination of these criteria and that an analysis be conducted in a multi-dimensional statistical framework. The analysis should also consider weighting the criteria, as well as using a range of threshold levels to evaluate the species to be classified as ecosystem components.
- 125th SSC and 169th Council meetings (82 FR 11014, February 17, 2017), the Council reviewed the multi-variable analysis conducted to screen species in Guam using the factors described in the NS1 guidelines. The Council directed staff to finalize the ecosystem component analysis for Guam by incorporating the SSC and PIFSC comments and apply the analysis to American Samoa and CNMI data. Furthermore, the Council directed staff to convene the ECEWG, to examine the species that are filtered out to ensure that the final lists of MUS (species or stocks requiring federal management) includes species of social, cultural, economic, biological and ecological importance and species in need of conservation and management.
- 126th SSC and 170th Council meetings, (82 FR 24952, May 31, 2017) an update on the analysis was provided to the SSC and Council by the Council staff.
- 127th SSC and 171st Council meetings, (82 FR 44382, September 22, 2017), an options paper was presented to the SSC and Council. The Council selected the preliminary preferred option (2.1) designating the species resulting from the multi-variable analysis and ECEWG evaluation as species in need of conservation and management based on the factors described in 50 CFR 600.305(c)(1) of the NS1 revised guidelines. The Council further selected option 2.2.1 designating the remaining species identified in the FEPs as “ecosystem components” to be retained in the FEPs in order to achieve ecosystem management objectives. The Council also directed staff to explore options for a dedicated monitoring program for the species listed as in need of conservation and management.
- 128th SSC and the 172nd Council meetings, (83 FR 7162, February 20, 2018), the implications of the classification of MUS were presented. In making their recommendations, the SSC and Council considered the following:
 - 1) Impacts to existing regulations for species re-classified as ECS;
 - 2) Changes to EFH designations associated with reclassifying MUS to ECS;
 - 3) Changes to different sections of the FEPs;
 - 4) Impacts to priorities in monitoring and research;
 - 5) Furthering collaboration between the federal and state/territorial management agencies for species in need of conservation and management; and

6) Impacts to permit and reporting provisions.

The SSC formed a working group to refine further the species list based on the PIFSC evaluation of the data available to generate an assessment. The working group reclassified several species as ecosystem components but prioritized those species for further research and monitoring. The Council designated additional coral reef fish species as ECS because all those species are predominately caught in state/territorial waters and would not benefit from harvest-based management.

- 173rd Council meeting (83 FR 23640, May 22, 2018), the amendment document with Environmental Assessment was presented to the Council. The Council directed staff to prepare a final amendment package for transmittal to NMFS with the proposed action to reclassify some of the MUS in the American Samoa, Marianas, and Hawaii FEPs to ECS.

2.2 Description of the Alternatives

The alternatives apply to the MUS lists in the American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago (CNMI and Guam), and Hawaii FEPs. The alternatives are based on the analysis of MUS in relation to the criteria in the NS1 guidelines for classifying ECS, other criteria used by the ECEWG and further deliberation by the Council at its 172nd meeting. The summary of the analytical process for reclassifying species from MUS to ECS is in Section 2.1. Because the analytical process used by the Council was based on lists that were developed from intensive data reviews and recommendations of technical experts, there are two potential alternatives: Alternative 1 (no action/status quo) and Alternative 2 (preferred alternative). Alternative 1 is the environmental baseline. It does not meet the purpose and need for the action. Under Alternative 2, NMFS would reclassify some MUS as ECS based on the Council's recommendation, as further described below.

2.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action (Status Quo/Current Management)

Under the No Action Alternative, the Council and NMFS would not recommend changes to the existing MUS list in the American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii FEPs. Management of all species in the MUS would continue to include annual specification of ACLs and AMs, including species that are not predominately caught in federal waters and are not overfished or subject to overfishing.

Expected Fishery Outcomes

The expected fishery outcome under Alternative 1 is that the fisheries would continue as they currently operate in terms of location, target and non-target species, catch, effort, fishermen participation, gear composition, seasonality, intensity, or bycatch. The target and non-target species would similarly remain the same. NMFS would continue to manage all MUS using ACLs and AMs. The Council and NMFS would continue to monitor catches of all MUS, and would continue to work with the state and territories to manage these species.

Current Fishery Management and Administration, Alternative 1

The Council and NMFS would continue to manage all stocks in the MUS by applying all the requirements for managing stocks in the fishery, including, but not limited to, specification of MSY, SDC, harvest reference points, and EFH. The predominant harvest for many stocks classified as MUS would continue in state or territorial waters. For species and stocks not caught predominantly in federal waters, the ACLs and AMs would continue to require substantial scientific and administrative resources without direct conservation and management benefits.

Under Alternative 1, NMFS would continue to conduct MUS stock assessments and the Council would recommend annual or multi-year ACLs and AMs for MUS and report MUS catch in the SAFE reports. NMFS and the Council would prioritize MUS for research under the Magnuson-Stevens Act Five-Year Research Priorities. The Council, NMFS and local marine resource management agencies would continue to monitor catches of all species (ECS and MUS).

The Council is also improving the SAFE report and the approach to monitoring stocks and their ecosystems by developing ecosystem indicators and ecosystem models for proactive fishery management. Changes in the indicators that drive the fishery variables would assist the Council in predicting future management options.

Under Alternative 1, there would be no change to EFH designations. Federal agencies would continue to be required to consult with NMFS in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act, for any proposed project that may adversely affect EFH. The Council would continue to perform periodic reviews of EFH and HAPC.

2.2.2 Alternative 2: Reclassify some of the MUS as ECS (Preferred Alternative)

Under Alternative 2, NMFS and the Council would amend the American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii FEPs to reclassify some of the MUS to ECS. Each FEP would include an ECS list of stocks that have been identified as not in need of conservation and management based on NS1. Alternative 2 would reduce the number of MUS in the American Samoa FEP from 205 species/families to 11 species; from 227 species/families to 13 species in the Marianas FEP; and from 173 species/families to 20 MUS species in the Hawaii FEP. Table 2 provides the list of stocks proposed to remain MUS, and Appendix B lists the stocks to be reclassified as ECS in each FEP.

The Council recommended the proposed reclassification in consideration of the analytical framework (Sabater 2017, HT Harvey and Associates 2017) and the ECEWG deliberations, which included using the ten factors described in 50 CFR 600.305(c)(1) of the NS1 guidelines and the additional five non-NS1 criteria listed in Section 2.1. The final list of species that would remain as MUS is the Council recommendation based on advice from its working groups and advisory bodies. Table 2 lists the final list of MUS species.

Table 2. MUS for the American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago (CNMI and Guam), and Hawaii FEPs

American Samoa Bottomfish			
Scientific Name	English common name	Samoan name	Family
<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	black trevally, jack	Taufauli	Carangidae
<i>Lethrinus rubrioperculatus</i>	redgill emperor	filoa-paomumu	Lethrinidae
<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	red snapper, silvermouth	palu-gutusaliva	Lutjanidae
<i>Aprion virescens</i>	grey snapper, jobfish	Asoama	
<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	red snapper	palu malau	
<i>Etelis coruscans</i>	red snapper	palu-loa	
<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	blueline snapper	Savane	
<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	pink snapper	palu-`ena`ena	
<i>Pristipomoides flavipinnis</i>	yelloweye snapper	palu-sina	
<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	Snapper	palu-ula, palu-sega	
<i>Variola louti</i>	lunartail grouper	papa, velo	Serranidae
Mariana Archipelago Bottomfish			
Scientific Name	English common name	Local name Chamorro/Carolinian	Family
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	giant trevally, jack	tarakitu, etam	Carangidae
<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	black trevally, jack	tarakiton attelong, orong	
<i>Lethrinus rubrioperculatus</i>	redgill emperor	mafuti, atigh	Lethrinidae
<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	red snapper, silvermouth	lehi, maroobw	Lutjanidae
<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	red snapper	buninas agaga', falaghal moroobw	

<i>Etelis coruscans</i>	red snapper	abuninas, taighulupegh	
<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	blueline snapper	funai, saas	
<i>Pristipomoides auricilla</i>	yellowtail snapper	buninas, falaghal-marooow	
<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	pink snapper	buninas, falaghal-marooow	
<i>Pristipomoides flavipinnis</i>	yelloweye snapper	buninas, falaghal-marooow	
<i>Pristipomoides sieboldii</i>	pink snapper	NA	
<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	Snapper	buninas rayao amariyu, falaghal-marooow	
<i>Variola louti</i>	lunartail grouper	bueli, bwele	Serranidae
Hawaii Deep 7 Bottomfish			
Scientific Name	Species Name	Local Hawaiian Name	Family
<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	silver jaw jobfish	Lehi	Lutjanidae
<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	pink snapper	‘ōpakapaka	
<i>Etelis coruscans</i>	longtail snapper	onaga or ‘ula‘ula koa‘e	
<i>Pristipomoides sieboldii</i>	pink snapper	Kalekale	
<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	red snapper	Ehu	
<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	Snapper	Gindai	
<i>Hyporthodus quernus</i> (previously <i>Epinephalus querns</i>)	sea bass	hapu'upu'u	Serranidae
Hawaii FEP Non-Deep 7 Bottomfish			
Scientific Name	Species Name	Local Hawaiian Name	Family
<i>Aprion virescens</i>	gray jobfish	Uku	Lutjanidae

Hawaii FEP Precious Corals			
Scientific name	English common name	Local Hawaiian Name	Family name
<i>Pleurocorallium secundum</i>	Pink coral	NA	Corallidae
<i>Hemicorallium laauense</i>	Red coral	NA	Corallidae
<i>Kulamanamana haumea</i>	Gold coral	NA	Parazoanthidae
<i>Acanella</i> spp.	Bamboo coral	NA	Isididae
<i>Antipathes griggi</i>	Black coral	NA	Antipatheria
<i>Antipathes grandis</i>	Black coral	NA	
<i>Myriopathes ulex</i>	Black coral	NA	
Hawaii FEP Crustacean			
Scientific name	English common name	Local Hawaiian Name	Family name
<i>Heterocarpus</i> spp.	Deepwater shrimp	NA	Pandalidae
<i>Ranina ranina</i>	Kona crab	papa'i kua loa	Raninidae
Hawaii FEP Seamount Groundfish			
Scientific name	English common name		Family name
<i>Hyperoglyphe japonica</i>	Raftfish	NA	Centrolophidae
<i>Beryx splendens</i>	Alfonsin	NA	Berycidae
<i>Pentaceros wheeleri</i>	Armorhead	NA	Pentacerotidae

Expected Fishery Outcomes, Alternative 2

Alternative 2 would not result in changes to the conduct of any fishery. The proposal to designate some MUS as ECS would not change the fishery in terms of location, target and non-target species, catch, effort, fishermen participation, gear composition, seasonality, intensity, or bycatch because the administrative designation to ECS will not affect effort. Moreover, ACLs and AMs do not constrain fisheries for any species reclassified to ECS. We expect all fisheries to remain at status quo and continue to operate sustainably because the Council and NMFS would continue to monitor ECS catches, and would continue to work with the state and territories to manage these species via ecosystem-based fishery management approaches.

Fishery Management and Administrative Outcomes, Alternative 2

Alternative 2 would improve management efficiency by focusing management and scientific resources on MUS stocks predominately caught in federal waters that require conservation and management. Under Alternative 2, the Council and NMFS would continue to manage MUS as required by the FEPs. NMFS would continue to conduct MUS stock assessments and the Council would recommend annual or multi-year ACLs and AMs for MUS. NMFS and the Council would also monitor MUS in the SAFE reports and MUS would be prioritized for research under the Magnuson-Stevens Act Five-Year Research Priorities.

Some groups of MUS would be entirely reclassified as ECS as they are not in need of conservation and management (Appendix B). The ECS classification would not diminish the Council's ability to collect and monitor fishery data. The Council is improving the SAFE reports and the approach to monitoring stocks and their ecosystems. One of these approaches is developing ecosystem indicators and ecosystem models for proactive fishery management. The next generation of SAFE reports would include using ecosystem indicators to interpret the fishery trends. Changes in the indicators that drive the fishery variables, e.g., the presence of ECS in monitored catch, could inform SAFE reports and potential future management options.

Section 303 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act lists fishery management requirements that would not apply to ECS. These include the identification of SDC, EFH, and specification of MSY, OY ACLs and AMs, among others. For the current Coral Reef Ecosystem MUS, Alternative 2 would remove the classification of the Currently Harvested Coral Reef Taxa (CHCRT) and Potentially Harvested Coral Reef Taxa (PHCRT) and all species within those current groups would become ECS. Additionally, EFH designations would no longer apply to ECS. Therefore, while FEPs may describe, identify, and protect habitats for ECS, federal agencies that undertake actions that have the potential for adverse effects to habitat would not trigger the requirements for EFH consultations, as EFH would not be identified for ECS unless the habitat is designated EFH for a MUS. Similarly, Councils are not required to minimize the adverse effects of fishing on habitat of ECS, unless the habitat is designated EFH for a MUS. 50 CFR 600.805(b).

Under Alternative 2, as noted previously, ECS can be listed within an FEP to achieve ecosystem management objectives; however, because they do not need conservation and management, EC species are not managed using ACLs. Thus, the Council and NMFS would retain some regulations for ECS in the FEPs for ecosystem-based management, such as permitting, record-

keeping, and reporting requirements to monitor ECS catch to determine if changes in the status of ECS indicate the need for an ECS to be reclassified as MUS via an amendment action. Ecosystem-related management measures (e.g., area and seasonal management, ban on destructive gear) and monitoring (permit and reporting) would remain in the regulations for certain ECS. In this amendment, the Council and NMFS would reclassify precious corals and crustaceans in Amercian Samoa and Mariana Archipelago as ECS under Alternative 2, and would retain the federal permit, gear restrictions, and monitoring requirements. Permits help to identify the universe of users (potential effort) and reporting (logbooks or other methods) provides the catch and other data that assist in evaluating the ecosystem. Permits would be open-access and, as such, would not control the number of users or amount or type of fishing effort. This combination of permits and reports would allow NMFS to continue to monitor potential fishing impacts to these EC, as well as to protect the associated role of ECS and address other ecosystem issues. 50 CFR 600.305(c)(5) and (12); 16 U.S.C. § 1853(b)(12). Appendix C provides the proposed regulatory text changes for Alternative 2.

2.2.3 Summary Comparison of Features of Alternatives Considered

Table 3 provides a comparison of features of the Alternatives.

Table 3. Comparison of Features of the Alternatives

Topic:	Alternative 1 No action. Status quo/ NEPA baseline	Alt. 2. Proposed Action (Council Preferred)
Short topic:	Do not amend three FEPs to include lists of ECS, do not amend three FEPs to reclassify some MUS as ECS.	Amend three FEPs to include ECS table as an appendix. Amend three FEPs to re-classify some MUS as ECS.
Changes to FEPs		
Would the FEPs list MUS and ECS?	The FEPs currently include lists of MUS. The current FEPs do not feature ECS or stocks.	Yes. FEPs would continue to list MUS in a table. The FEPs would include a list of ECS in an appendix.
Are any management measures applied to ECS?	N/A (Baseline).	Yes, primarily for purposes of monitoring but some may require permits. Species re-classified as ECS would not be in need of “conservation and management”. Re-classification of ECS would be done in accordance with applicable guidelines under the Magnuson-Stevens Act.
Any species or stock removed from an FEP?	N/A (Baseline).	No.
Any species or stock added to an FEP or moved into a different fishery?	N/A (Baseline).	No.

Topic:	Alternative 1 No action. Status quo/ NEPA baseline	Alt. 2. Proposed Action (Council Preferred)
Fishery Management Changes (Overview)		
Would catches be monitored?	Yes. All MUS are currently subject to monitoring.	Yes. MUS catch would still be monitored, and ECS catch would be subject to monitoring.
Would permits be required?	<p>Yes, for any fishery that requires permits.</p> <p>Permits include: Main Hawaiian Islands non-commercial bottomfish, special coral reef ecosystem fishing, western Pacific precious coral, western Pacific crustaceans, Guam large vessel bottomfish, CNMI bottomfish, and marine national monument fishing.</p> <p>Permit information is available at: http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_permits_index.html.</p>	<p>Yes. No change for MUS.</p> <p>For ECS, the continuation of permit requirements would depend on the species or stock. Permits would continue to apply in order to harvest precious corals, bottomfish, and crustaceans in Hawaii, American Samoa, and Mariana Archipelago that currently are in the MUS, but would be reclassified as ECS under this alternative. These measures are maintained for these species to monitor, evaluate, and protect the role of ECS and the ecosystem.</p> <p>Harvesting coral reef ecosystem MUS with authorized gear currently does not require permits; thus, harvesting coral reef ECS would also not require permits. In the future, if the Council recommends removing a permit requirement from an ECS, separate environmental review would be done.</p>
Would a special permit be required to harvest coral reef ecosystem species with gear not previously authorized?	Yes.	Yes, a special permit would be required for coral reef ecosystem species harvested with gear not previously authorized.
What happens to the (Currently Harvested Coral Reef Taxa) CHCRT and the PHCRT (Potentially Harvested Coral Reef Taxa) categories for coral reef ecosystem species?	The categories would remain in place and would not change. The permit requirement to harvest PHCRT would remain.	CHCRT and PHCRT species would be identified as coral reef ECS and no federal permit would be required for harvesting coral reef ECS. For coral reef ECS, data collection would continue through state and territory monitoring programs.
Would time and area closures, gear restrictions, vessel	Yes for any fishery that has such requirements.	Yes for MUS and ECS for any fishery that has such requirements now.

Topic:	Alternative 1 No action. Status quo/ NEPA baseline	Alt. 2. Proposed Action (Council Preferred)
markings still apply?	Requirements may be found in the FEPs, as amended, and under CFR Part 665 Subparts A, B, C and D.	These are ecosystem-based measures that conserve the role of the MUS and ECS in the ecosystem. These measures also allow for monitoring of the MUS and ECS.
Would OFL, ABC, ACLs and AMs be required?	Yes for all MUS.	Yes for all MUS. This would include bottomfish fisheries in American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii FEPs; and crustacean, precious coral, and seamount groundfish fisheries in the Hawaii FEP. ECS would not be required to have an annual ACL or AM.
Would specific stock MSY and OY be required?	Yes for all MUS.	Yes for the MUS in the bottomfish fisheries in American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii FEPs. Yes for the MUS in the crustacean and precious coral fisheries in Hawaii Archipelago FEP. ECS would not be required to have MSY and OY specified. This would include the precious corals and crustaceans in American Samoa and Mariana Archipelago.
Would specific stock status determination criteria be required? (MFMT; MSST?)	Yes, for all MUS (where data allow the determination criteria to be developed). Where data are not sufficient, NMFS and the Council would continue to rely on other means of evaluating stock status.	Yes for all MUS as described in the baseline. These criteria would not be required for ECS.
Would fisheries description be required in the FEP?	Yes for all fisheries in the FEPs.	Yes for the bottomfish fisheries in American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii FEPs. Yes for the crustacean and precious coral and seamount groundfish fisheries in Hawaii FEP. No for the precious coral and crustacean fisheries in the American Samoa and Marianas FEPs.
Would there be EFH Designations?	Yes. EFH would be designated for any MUS.	Yes. EFH would be designated for all MUS. EFH would not be designated for any ECS. The American Samoa and Mariana Archipelago FEPs would have EFH

Topic:	Alternative 1 No action. Status quo/ NEPA baseline	Alt. 2. Proposed Action (Council Preferred)
		<p>descriptions removed for coral reef ecosystem and crustacean species groups. The Hawaii FEP would have EFH descriptions removed for coral reef ecosystem species groups.</p> <p>Please see Tables 6-8 in Section 4.2.1.</p>
Are EFH Consultations required?	<p>Yes, EFH is currently designated for all MUS except for precious corals fisheries in American Samoa, and the CNMI and Guam.</p> <p>Federal agencies must consult with NMFS if proposals are expected to adversely affect EFH.</p>	<p>EFH would continue to be designated for all MUS and federal agencies would be required to consult with NMFS if a proposed action is expected to adversely affect EFH.</p> <p>The EFH designation for ECS would no longer apply and the consultation requirement would no longer apply in certain areas.</p>

2.3 Alternatives Considered, but Rejected from Further Analysis

An alternative presented to the Council at the 171st meeting was to remove species from the FEPs that were not in need of conservation and management and not designate ECS in the FEPs. The SSC did not support this option and the Council did not select it, because the SSC and the Council would like to monitor potential future catches of these species and retain management of these species using an ecosystem approach.

Other possible alternatives considered but rejected from further analysis were different combinations of threshold levels at each filtering stages in the multi-variable analysis (Sabater 2017), as well as the different levels of catch in federal waters (HT Harvey and Associates 2017). Simulating multiple combinations of the threshold per filtering stage would require significant effort that was not likely to provide substantially different information to inform the Council’s decision than Alternative 2. The ECEWG considered these combinations; the final threshold levels are described in the report (WPFMC 2017a).

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This section describes the affected fisheries and fishery resources, and other biological and physical resources. The affected environment includes all waters and associated demersal marine resources within the federal waters of the American Samoa, Guam, the CNMI, and Hawaii, as managed under the FEPs (WPFMC 2009a, WPFMC 2009b, WPFMC 2009c). The FEPs provide a place-based fisheries management approach for bottomfish, coral reef ecosystem, crustaceans, and precious corals. The FEPs are available at: <http://www.wpcouncil.org/fishery-plans-policies-reports/marianas-fishery-ecosystem-plan/>

The SAFE Reports (WPFMC 2017b, WPFMC 2017c, WPFMC 2017d) describe the recent descriptions of resources and performance of the fisheries in American Samoa, the CNMI, Guam, and Hawaii. For Hawaii, the SAFE report includes status of the deep-7 bottomfish, non deep-7 bottomfish, and coral reef, crustacean MUS. For the CNMI and Guam, and the American Samoa, the SAFE reports provide performance data on the bottomfish and coral reef MUS. Each SAFE report also includes information on projected species interactions in the fisheries, indications of climate change and related oceanic conditions in the western Pacific region, and marine planning discussions, and a report on EFH information. The SAFE reports are available at: <http://www.wpcouncil.org/fishery-plans-policies-reports/fishery-reports-2/>.

3.1 Affected Physical Environment

The action area includes all waters from the shoreline to the extent of the EEZ around American Samoa, the CNMI, Guam, and Hawaii, where state, territorial and federal fisheries are operating. The Samoa archipelago consists of seven major volcanic islands, several small islets, and two coral atolls. The largest islands in this chain are Upolu (~436 square miles) and Savai'i (~660 square miles). The Mariana archipelago, roughly oriented north-south and approximately 425 miles long, includes the island of Guam and the CNMI, which consists of 14 main islands (Farallon de Pajaros, Maug, Asuncion, Agrihan, Pagan, Alamagan, Guguan, Sarigan, Anatahan, Farallon de Medinilla, Saipan, Tinian, Aguigan, and Rota). Only Saipan, Rota, and Tinian are permanently inhabited. The Hawaiian Islands extend for nearly 1,500 miles from Kure Atoll in the northwest to the Island of Hawaii in the southeast, and was formed by a hot spot within the Pacific Plate. The Hawaiian Islands are often grouped into the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Nihoa to Kure) and the Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) (Hawaii to Niihau). Physical features of the affected environment in the action area include a range of habitats including sandy coastal areas, coral reefs, seagrass beds, lagoons, open ocean waters, and the features of those habitats such as circulation, temperature, salinity. For more information on the physical setting of the fisheries, please see the FEPs (WPFMC 2009a, WPFMC 2009b, WPFMC 2009c).

3.2 Affected Biological Resources

3.2.1 Marine Protected Areas

Fisheries as part of the proposed action may operate in or near a number of marine protected areas (MPA) and NMFS has reviewed fishing activities effects on those resources. For example, fishing may be authorized in the Islands Unit (islands of Uracus, Maug, and Asuncion) of the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument (CNMI) (http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/SFD/SFD_permits_info.html#MNMFP) and the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary (<https://hawaiihumpbackwhale.noaa.gov/>). The fisheries may operate near Bottomfish Restricted Fishing Areas (<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dar/fishing/bottom-fishing/>) and Marine Life Conservation Districts (<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dar/marine-managed-areas/hawaii-marine-life-conservation-districts/>) in Hawaii.

3.2.2 Affected Target Species, Non-Target Species, Bycatch, Biodiversity, and Protected Species

Under the current management scheme, all stocks and species in the FEPs are considered MUS and, therefore, presumed in need of conservation and management. Demersal species and stocks of bottomfish, seamount groundfish, coral reef species, precious corals, and crustaceans are managed under a range of measures described in the FEPs. In the Hawaii FEP these include the Deep 7 bottomfish: onaga (*Etelis coruscans*), ehu (*E. carbunculus*), gindai (*Pristipomoides zonatus*), kalekale (*P. sieboldii*), opakapaka (*P. filamentosus*), lehi (*Aphareus rutilans*), and hapuupuu (*Hyporthodus quernus*); non-Deep 7 bottomfish; deepwater shrimp; spiny lobster slipper lobster; kona crab; and precious corals (black coral, pink coral, and bamboo coral). In the American Samoa and Marianas FEPs, MUS include deepwater shrimp, spiny lobster, slipper lobster, kona crab, black coral, and coral reef ecosystem MUS. Protected species that may interact with the fisheries include protected species (e.g., sea turtles, listed marine mammals, listed sharks, listed corals, listed seabirds).

The latest status information of the target, non-target, bycatch, biodiversity, and protected species that may be affected by fisheries can be found in the annual SAFE reports (WPFMC 2017b, WPFMC 2017c, WPFMC 2017d).

3.2.3 Essential Fish Habitat and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern

Consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable laws, NMFS and the Council designated EFH at the time it became a requirement. The Council also designated habitat areas of particular concern (HAPC) for some MUS. The reclassification of certain MUS to ECS under the proposed action would result in a change to EFH and HAPC descriptions in the FEPs and would eliminate EFH requirements for the ECS species listed in Appendix A. Species that remain MUS would still be subject to all EFH requirements. (Note: ecological relationships among species and between species and their habitat may include an ecosystem approach in determining EFH of an MUS).

Overview of the EFH requirement under Magnuson-Stevens Act and the Council's application of the requirements

In 1996, Congress amended the Magnuson-Stevens Act and required the identification and description of EFH for all federally managed species. EFH is defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Act as “those waters and substrates necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity.” In 1999, NMFS issued guidelines to assist RMFCs in implementing the EFH provisions. The WPFMC developed the EFH designations and the Secretary of Commerce approved the Bottomfish and Seamount Groundfish, Crustaceans, Pelagic and Precious Corals EFH designations on February 3, 1999 (64 FR 19068); the Coral Reef Ecosystem MUS on June 14, 2002 (69 FR 8336); and the deepwater shrimp MUS on November 21, 2008 (73 FR 70603). The FEPs identify the distribution and life history information on which EFH designations are based (see Appendix 1 of the FEPs), as well as research and information needs by MUS. EFH designations must be based on the best scientific information available. This information should include a hierarchy of data of increasing quality for supporting EFH designations: (1) distribution, (2) densities, (3) demographics, (4) productivity (67 FR 2343, January 17, 2002).

The best scientific information available that the Council inventoried in its initial EFH designations effort rarely exceeded level 1 (distribution).

While the descriptions of habitat requirements were generally species-specific, the Council ultimately designated EFH at a species complex level to reduce the complexity and number of EFH designations (64 FR 19068, 69 FR 8336, 73 FR 70603). EFH is generally designated for the egg/larval and juvenile/adult life stages combined, resulting in two unique EFH definitions per species complex with the exceptions of precious corals, Hawaii bottomfish, and coral reef ecosystem MUS. Precious coral EFH is designated only for the benthic phase and only in Hawaii. Hawaii bottomfish EFH is described at the stock level (WPFMC 2016). The proposed action would not affect the EFH or HAPC designations for pelagic MUS (Table 4).

Table 4. EFH and HAPC for Pelagic MUS.

Life Stage	EFH	HAPC
Egg/larval	The water column down to a depth of 200 m (100 fm) from the shoreline to the outer limit of the EEZ	Water column from the surface down to a depth of 1,000 m (500 fm) above all seamounts and banks with summits shallower than 2,000 m (1,000 fm) within the EEZ
Juvenile/adult	The water column down to a depth of 1,000 m (500 fm)	

For coral reef ecosystem MUS, the Council chose to designate EFH by habitat composites. Each life stage of each managed coral reef species, usually at the family level, was linked to a specific habitat composite (e.g., sand, seagrass beds, mangrove, coral reef) as EFH, consistent with the depth of the ecosystem to 50 fm and to the limit of the EEZ (WPFMC 2002). To reduce complexity, the Council described the species complex level of coral reef ecosystem MUS as currently harvested coral reef taxa or potentially harvested coral reef taxa. Table 5 provides the current EFH designations in the action area.

Habitat Areas of Particular Concern

The Council also identified HAPC for bottomfish, pelagic, crustacean, and precious coral MUS on February 3, 1999 (64 FR 19068); and the Coral Reef Ecosystem MUS on June 14, 2002 (69 FR 8336). HAPCs are subsets of EFH that meet one or more of the following criteria established by NMFS: (1) the ecological function provided by the habitat is important; (2) the habitat is sensitive to human-induced environmental degradation; (3) development activities are, or will be, stressing the habitat type; or (4) the habitat type is rare. The purpose of identifying HAPCs is to focus conservation efforts on localized areas within EFH that are vulnerable to degradation or are especially important ecologically for managed fish. Areas designated as HAPCs may receive increased scrutiny from NMFS regarding effects to EFH (NMFS 2006). Table 6 identifies HAPCs for the American Samoa, Mariana, and Hawaii FEPs.

Current combined EFH, all areas

To summarize, the current combined EFH footprint for all MUS identified in the Western Pacific FEPs includes all bottom substrate from the shoreline to the 400 m isobaths; outer reef slopes from the 400 m to the 700 m isobaths; and the water column from the shoreline to the EEZ to a

depth of 1000 meters (m). The proposed action would result in changes to the combined EFH footprint described in Section 4.2.2, Table 7. Marine and estuarine ecosystems comprising EFH designations for the species complexes include intertidal, mangrove forests, seagrass beds, coral reefs, deep reef slopes, banks and seamounts, deep ocean floor, and the pelagic environment (Minton 2017). As a result, this action may indirectly affect the following ecosystem resources below, described in more detail in Minton 2017 (see Section 4.2.2):

- Intertidal zone - between the highest and lowest extent of the tides intermittently exposed to air. May be comprised of hard (e.g., basalt, limestone, etc.) or unconsolidated (e.g., sand, cobble, etc.) substratum, which determines associated fauna.
- Mangrove forests - tropical, coastal, forest ecosystems comprised of mangrove trees that grow in saline or brackish water. Help stabilize shorelines and serve as nursery habitat for coral reef fishery species.
- Seagrasses - marine flowering plants that assist in fisheries production, and sediment accumulation and stabilization.
- Coral reefs - carbonate rock structures and corresponding unconsolidated substratum that support viable populations of reef-building organisms, and a variety of associated invertebrates and fish.
- Deep reef slopes - deep-water reef-building corals will grow where there is enough light and appropriate substratum is available.
- Banks and seamounts - underwater features created by undersea volcanos. Shallower areas of these areas may include coral reef ecosystems.
- Deep ocean - provides nutrient regeneration and biogeochemical cycling to sustain primary and secondary productivity in the marine environment.
- Pelagic - the largest ecosystem in the Western Pacific Region, connects the benthic other marine ecosystems.

Table 5. Current EFH Designations

FEP	Fishery	Stock or Stock Complex	Life Stage(s)	EFH Designation (Status Quo)
American Samoa and Mariana	Bottomfish	Shallow-water and deep-water complexes	Egg/larval	The water column extending from the shoreline to the outer limit of the EEZ down to a depth of 400 m (200 fm)
			Juvenile/adult	The water column and all bottom habitat extending from the shoreline to a depth of 400 m (200 fm)
American Samoa, Mariana, and Hawaii	Coral Reef Ecosystem	Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Labridae	Egg/larval	The water column and all bottom habitat from the shoreline to the outer boundary of the EEZ to a depth of 100 m (50 fm)
		Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Octopodidae	Egg	All coral, rocky, and sand-bottom areas from 0 to 100 m (50 fm)
		Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Carcharhinidae	Egg/larval	No designation
		All other currently harvested coral reef taxa	Egg/larval Egg/larval/juvenile – Kyphosidae only Larval – Octopodidae only	The water column from the shoreline to the outer boundary of the EEZ to a depth of 100 m (50 fm)
		Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Carcharhinidae, Labridae	Juvenile/adult	All bottom habitat and the adjacent water column from 0 to 100 m (50 fm) to the outer extent of the EEZ.
		Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Holocentridae and Muraenidae	Juvenile/adult	All rocky and coral areas and the adjacent water column from 0 to 100 m (50 fm)
		Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Kuhliidae	Juvenile/adult	All bottom habitat and the adjacent water column from 0 to 50 m (25 fm)
		Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Kyphosidae	Adult	All rocky and coral bottom habitat and the adjacent water column from 0 to 30 m (15 fm)
		Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Mullidae, Octopodidae, Polynemidae, Priacanthidae	Juvenile/adult	All rocky/coral bottom and sand bottom habitat and the adjacent water column from 0 to 100 m (50 fm)

		Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Mugilidae	Juvenile/adult	All sand and mud bottom and the adjacent water column from 0 to 50 m (25 fm)
American Samoa, Mariana, and Hawaii	Coral Reef Ecosystem	Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Scombridae (dogtooth tuna), Sphyraenidae	Juvenile/adult	Only the water column from the shoreline to the outer boundary of the EEZ to a depth of 100 m (50 fm)
		Currently harvested coral reef taxa, Aquarium Species/Taxa	Juvenile/adult	Coral, rubble, and other hard-bottom features and the adjacent water column from 0 to 100 m (50 fm)
		All other currently harvested coral reef taxa	Juvenile/adult	All bottom habitat and the adjacent water column from 0 to 100 m (50 fm)
		Potentially harvested coral reef taxa	All life stages	The water column and all bottom habitat from the shoreline to the outer boundary of the EEZ to a depth of 100 m (50 fm)
	Crustaceans	Crustaceans, Spiny and slipper lobsters, Kona crab	Egg/larval	The water column from the shoreline to the outer limit of the EEZ down to a depth of 150 m (75 fm)
			Juvenile/adult	All of the bottom habitat from the shoreline to a depth of 100 m (50 fm)
		Deepwater shrimp	Egg/larval	The water column and associated outer reef slopes between 550 and 700 m
			Juvenile/adult	The outer reef slopes at depths between 300-700 m
Hawaii	Bottomfish	Shallow stocks: <i>Aprion virescens</i> , <i>Lutjanus kasmira</i> , <i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Egg	Pelagic zone of the water column in depths from the surface to 240 m, extending from the official US baseline to a line on which each point is 50 miles from the baseline
			Post-hatch pelagic	Pelagic zone of the water column in depths from the surface to 240 m, extending from the official US baseline to the EEZ boundary
			Post-settlement	Benthic or benthopelagic zones, including all bottom habitats, in depths from the surface to 240 m bounded by the official US baseline and 240 m isobath
			Sub-adult/adult	Benthopelagic zone, including all bottom habitats, in depths from the surface to 240 m bounded by the official US baseline and 240 m isobath.

Hawaii	Bottomfish	Intermediate stocks: <i>Aphareus rutilans</i> , <i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i> , <i>Hypothodus quernus</i> , <i>Caranx lugubris</i> , <i>Pseudocaranx cheilio</i> , <i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Eggs	Pelagic zone of the water column in depths from the surface to 280 m (<i>A. rutilans</i> and <i>P. filamentosus</i>) or 320 m (<i>H. quernus</i>) extending from the official US baseline to a line on which each point is 50 miles from the baseline
		Intermediate stocks: <i>Aphareus rutilans</i> , <i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i> , <i>Hypothodus quernus</i> , <i>Caranx lugubris</i> , <i>Pseudocaranx cheilio</i> , <i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Post-hatch pelagic	Pelagic zone of the water column in depths from the surface 280 m (<i>A. rutilans</i> and <i>P. filamentosus</i>) or 320 m (<i>H. quernus</i>), extending from the official US baseline to the EEZ boundary
			Post-settlement	Benthic (<i>H. quernus</i> and <i>A. rutilans</i>) or benthopelagic (<i>A. rutilans</i> and <i>P. filamentosus</i>) zones, including all bottom habitats, in depths from the surface to 280 m (<i>A. rutilans</i> and <i>P. filamentosus</i>) or 320 m (<i>H. quernus</i>) bounded by the 40 m isobath and 100 m (<i>P. filamentosus</i>), 280 m (<i>A. rutilans</i>) or 320 m (<i>H. quernus</i>) isobaths
			Sub-adult/adult	Benthic (<i>H. quernus</i>) or benthopelagic (<i>A. rutilans</i> and <i>P. filamentosus</i>) zones, including all bottom habitats, in depths from the surface to 280 m (<i>A. rutilans</i> and <i>P. filamentosus</i>) or 320 m (<i>H. quernus</i>) bounded by the 40 m isobath and 280 m (<i>A. rutilans</i> and <i>P. filamentosus</i>) or 320 m (<i>H. quernus</i>) isobaths
	Deep stocks: <i>Etelis carbunculus</i> , <i>Etelis coruscans</i> , <i>Prisipmoides auricilla</i> , <i>Pristipomoides seiboldii</i> , <i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	Eggs	Pelagic zone of the water column in depths from the surface to 400 m, extending from the official US baseline to a line on which each point is 50 miles from the baseline	
		Post-hatch pelagic	Pelagic zone of the water column in depths from the surface to 400 m, extending from the official US baseline to the EEZ boundary	
		Post-settlement	Benthic zone, including all bottom habitats, in depths from 80 to 400 m bounded by the official US baseline and 400 m isobath	
		Sub-adult/adult	Benthic (<i>E. carbunculus</i> and <i>P. zonatus</i>) or benthopelagic (<i>E. coruscans</i> , and <i>P. seiboldii</i>) zones, including all bottom habitats, in depths from 80 to 400 m bounded by the official US baseline and 400 m isobaths	

Hawaii	Bottomfish	Seamount groundfish	Eggs and post-hatch pelagic	Pelagic zone of the water column in depths from the surface to 600 m, bounded by the official US baseline and 600 m isobath, in waters within the EEZ that are west of 180°W and north of 28°N
			Post-settlement	Benthic or benthopelagic zone in depths from 120 m to 600 m bounded by the 120 m and 600 m isobaths, in all waters and bottom habitat, within the EEZ that are west of 180°W and north of 28°N
			Sub-adult/adult	Benthopelagic zone in depths from 120 m to 600 m bounded by the 120 m and 600 m isobaths, in all waters and bottom habitat, within the EEZ that are west of 180°W and north of 28°N
	Crustaceans	Spiny and slipper lobsters, Kona crab	Eggs and larvae	The water column from the shoreline to the outer limit of the EEZ down to a depth of 150 m (75 fm)
			Juveniles/adults	All of the bottom habitat from the shoreline to a depth of 100 m (50 fm)
	Precious Coral	Deep-water	Benthic	Six known precious coral beds located off Keahole Point, Makapuu, Kaena Point, Wespac bed, Brooks Bank, and 180 Fathom Bank
		Shallow-water	Benthic	Three beds known for black corals in the MHI between Milolii and South Point on the Big Island, the Auau Channel, and the southern border of Kauai

Table 6. Habitat areas of particular concern for MUS of the American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii FEPs

FEP	Fishery	Stock or Stock Complex	HAPC
American Samoa, Mariana	Bottomfish	Shallow- and deep-water	All slopes and escarpments between 40 m and 280 m (20 and 140 fm)
American Samoa	Coral Reef Ecosystem	Currently and potentially harvested coral reef taxa	Fagatele Bay, Larsen Bay, Step's Point, National Park of American Samoa on the north coast of Tutuila and marine areas at Tau Island and south coast of Ofu, Aunuu Island, Rose Atoll, Aua Transect in Pago Pago harbor
Mariana – CNMI	Coral Reef Ecosystem	Currently and potentially harvested coral reef taxa	Saipan Lagoon
Mariana-Guam	Coral Reef Ecosystem	Currently and potentially harvested coral reef taxa	Cocos Lagoon, Ritidian Point, Jade Shoals, Orote Point and Haputo Point Ecological Reserve Areas
Hawaii	Coral Reef Ecosystem	Currently and potentially harvested coral reef taxa	Kaula Rock (entire bank); Lehua Island, Niihau; Kaliu Point, Kauai; Makapuu Head/Tide Pool Reef Area, Kaneohe Bay, Kaena Point, Kahe Reef, Oahu; Molokini, Olowalo Reef Area, Ahikihi Kinau Natural Area Reserve, Maui; South shore reefs, Molokai; Halope Bay, Manele Bay, Five Needles, Lanai; Kealakekua, Hawaii Island; all long-term research sites; all Coral Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program sites; all Marine Life Conservation Districts: Pupukeya, Shark's Cove, and Waikiki, Oahu; Honolulu-Mokuleia Bay, Maui; Lapakahi Bay State Park, Puako Bay and Reef, Waialea Bay, Kawaihae Harbor-Old Kona Airport, Hawaii Island
	Crustaceans	Spiny and slipper lobsters, Kona crab	All banks in the NWHI with summits less than or equal to 30 m (15 fm) from the surface ¹
	Precious Coral	Deep-water	Makapuu, Wespac, and Brooks Bank bed
Shallow-water		Auau Channel bed	
Hawaii	Bottomfish	All bottomfish stocks	Discrete areas at Kaena Point, Kaneohe Bay, Makapuu Point, Penguin Bank, Pailolo Channel, North Kahoolawe, and Hilo (please see WPFMC 2016, Section 3.3.3 for GPS coordinates of the locations and WPFMC 2016, Appendix 2 for maps)

FEP	Fishery	Stock or Stock Complex	HAPC
Hawaii	Bottomfish	Seamount groundfish	Congruent with EFH (See Table 5)

¹ In the text of the amendment designating EFH (WPFMC 1998), only banks with summits shallower than 30 m in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) were identified as HAPC for the crustacean MUS (p. 47); whereas maps in Appendix 4 of that document depicted HAPC as all banks and pinnacles with summits less than 30 m in the NWHI, Guam, the CNMI, and American Samoa. While the Mariana and American Samoa FEPs identify all banks with summits less than 30 m as HAPC for crustacean MUS, the Council did not recommend modifications to its EFH and HAPC designations at the time that it restructured the fishery management plans into FEPs. If there are differences between the descriptions of EFH in text, maps, and tables, the textual description is ultimately determinative of the limits of EFH (67 FR 2343 at 2377).

3.3 Socio-economic Setting

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, socio-economic considerations of proposed FEP amendments and fishery management actions should consider effects on fishing communities, other resource or area users, markets, earnings, disproportionately high and adverse health or environmental effects on members of minority or low-income populations, and health and safety.

Each of the islands in Hawaii and American Samoa, the CNMI, and Guam are considered fishing communities and fishery participants include commercial, non-commercial and recreational (e.g., visitors). There is no subsistence fishing in the EEZ. Subsistence fishing, gathering of seaweeds, opihi, and other marine species occurs only in territorial and state waters. For more information on the socio-economic background of the fisheries, please see the FEPs (WPFMC 2009a, WPFMC 2009b, WPFMC 2009c).

3.4 Management Setting

The proposed action to reclassify some MUS as ECS would affect the scope of stocks for the setting of ACLs and may affect some EFH consultations in the future. The management background for these practices are described below.

ACLs

Federal regulations at 50 CFR 665.4 (76 FR 37285, June 27, 2011) require NMFS to specify ACLs and AMs for each stock or stock complex of MUS identified in an FEP, as recommended by the Council, and in consideration of the best available scientific, commercial, and other information about the fishery for that stock or stock complex. NMFS currently specifies ACLs and AMs for stocks and species in the FEPs covering fisheries in the four island areas. NMFS analyzes the effects of the alternatives to setting ACLs, most recently in the EAs for the 2017 ACLs and AMs for Kona crab (83 FR 5051, February 5, 2018), Pacific Island crustacean precious coral and territorial bottomfishes (82 FR 58129, December 11, 2017) and MHI Deep 7 bottomfish (82 FR 29778, June 30, 2017) (NMFS 2016, NMFS 2017a, NMFS 2017b). The FEPs and the annual SAFE reports for American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii provide more detail on the ACL specification process (WPFMC 2009a, WPFMC 2009b, WPFMC 2009c, WPFMC 2017b, WPFMC 2017c, WPFMC 2017d).

EFH consultations and other habitat-related requirements

Under the 1996 amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Act, NMFS and RFMCs are required to identify EFH for MUS in their fishery management plans. The Council's EFH designations are important because of the procedural requirements they impose on both Councils and federal agencies. First, for each MUS, Councils must identify EFH and minimize adverse impacts from federally authorized fishing activities on EFH. Second, the Magnuson-Stevens Act mandates that federal agencies conduct an EFH consultation with NMFS for "any action authorized, funded, or undertaken by a federal agency, or proposed to be authorized, funded, or undertaken by a federal agency" that may adversely affect EFH. This includes any project requiring a federal permit (e.g., from the US Army Corps of Engineers and Environmental Protection Agency), federal activities (e.g., Department of Defense (DOD) military activities and National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) management actions), and federally-funded activities implemented by a federal agency or a federal designee. In American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii, these actions include aquaculture; installation of buoys, moorings, aids to navigation; cables and utilities; coastal hardening such as seawalls and revetments; infrastructure construction and development (e.g., resorts, housing, and critical infrastructure); dredging; drilling and/or geotechnical boring; harbor construction and repair; fish pond restoration; flood mitigation and erosion control; outfall pipes and repairs; transportation projects (highway, bridge, rail); and wave energy projects. Examples of federal agencies that most frequently consult with PIRO include the DOC, the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Department of Transportation.

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, an adverse effect means “any impact that reduces the quality and/or quantity of EFH.” Adverse effects may include direct or indirect physical, chemical, or biological alterations of the waters or substrate; and loss of, or injury to, benthic organisms, prey species and their habitat, and other ecosystem components. Adverse effects to EFH may result from actions occurring within EFH or “upstream” from EFH; and may include site-specific or habitat-wide impacts including individual, cumulative, or synergistic consequences of actions. Through EFH consultation, NMFS must provide conservation recommendations to the federal action agency (Magnuson-Stevens Act, 16 U.S.C. 1855 Section 305(b)(2) and 305(b)(4)) which may help the agency avoid, minimize, mitigate or otherwise offset for any “adverse effects” to EFH to the extent practicable for all MUS. The agency must respond to the recommendations in writing; if a response is inconsistent with NMFS conservation recommendations, the federal agency must explain its reasoning for not following the recommendation, including scientific justification (see 600.920(k)). If the interagency disagreement persists, the action may be elevated to the NMFS assistant administrator for further resolution with the action agency. For more information on EFH and consultation requirements, see the American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii FEPs (WPFMC 2009a, WPFMC 2009b, WPFMC 2009c) and EFH consultation information and guidance provided at http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/HCD/hcd_efh.html.

There are primarily three other types of federal regulatory functions that occur in areas currently designated as EFH and would continue to apply without EFH designation: consultations under the ESA and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and permitting under the Clean Water Act and/or the Rivers and Harbors Act. There are six habitat-forming coral species listed as threatened in American Samoa, and four coral species listed as threatened in the Marianas; none are listed in Hawaii. When a federal action occurs that is likely to adversely affect these corals, the federal action agency must consult with NMFS under Section 7 of the ESA. Consultation under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act is intended to protect fish and wildlife when federal actions result in the control or modification of a natural stream or body of water, and impacts to fish and wildlife from proposed water resource development projects are evaluated and recommendations are provided. Permits are issued by the Department of the Army under Sections 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act for projects involving dredge and/or fill (Section 404) and for the placement of structures that modify navigable waters (Section 10).

Under Section 404 of the CWA, compensatory mitigation is required for federally authorized impacts to aquatic resources, including special aquatic sites such as coral reefs and vegetated

shallows or seagrass beds. Compensatory mitigation is meant to replace the ecosystem function of the affected resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved (73 FR 19687, April 10, 2008). National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits are issued by the EPA or delegated state agency for discharges into US waters. NPDES permits place monitoring requirements and limits, including turbidity, on facilities that discharge water to the environment to control point source pollution.

Federal agencies are also required to evaluate the potential environmental effects of their activities on the marine environment under the NEPA. Finally, Executive Order 13089 requires federal agencies to identify their actions that may affect US coral reef ecosystems, use their programs to protect and enhance the conditions of such ecosystems, and ensure that their actions will not degrade the conditions of such ecosystems to the extent permitted by law.

4 POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

This section describes the potential effects of each alternative on the components of the affected environment identified in Section 3 above.

4.1 Potential Effects of Alternative 1: No Action (Status Quo)

Current fisheries are not having large adverse changes to physical or biological resources. Federal fishing activities currently do not affect the physical environment including water or air quality, currents, temperature, salinity, or weather patterns. Through the SAFE reports, NMFS and the Council monitor and evaluate these fisheries annually to ensure sustainability to biological resources. NMFS also develops NEPA analyses to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed ACL and AMs for the FEP-managed fisheries. These NEPA analyses have determined that there is no significant impact from these fisheries. There have been no identified impacts to marine biodiversity and/or ecosystem function from fisheries in federal waters of Hawaii, Guam, the CNMI, and the American Samoa. See NMFS 2015a, NMFS 2015b, NMFS 2016, NMFS 2017b.

4.2 Potential Effects of Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative 2 would reclassify some stocks from MUS to ECS, but would have essentially no change in fisheries effort and operation, and very limited changes to federal fisheries management as further explained below.

4.2.1 Effects of Alternative 2 on Physical Environment

The proposed action reclassifies some MUS to ECS, and the reclassification would not result in a change to any fishery in terms of location, target and non-target species, catch, effort, fishermen participation, gear composition, seasonality, intensity, or bycatch because the administrative designation to ECS will not affect effort. Because the proposed action would not change any fishery activity, this alternative does not have the potential to have effects on the physical environment including on water or air quality, currents, temperature, salinity, or weather patterns.

4.2.2 Effects of Alternative 2 on Biological Resources

Effect of the proposed action on target stocks, non-target stocks, bycatch, biodiversity, protected species, and marine protected areas

As the proposed action would not change any fishery activities, there would not be direct or indirect effects on target and non-target species, bycatch, biodiversity, marine habitat from fishing activities, or protected species (including marine mammals, non-target fish, seabirds, and invertebrates). The only difference in active management that would occur from the proposed classification of ECS is that the Council and NMFS would no longer develop ACLs and AMs for ECS. The proposed action would not result in changes to any fishery because the current management scheme does not limit any fishery in a way that would change under the proposed action. This is because NMFS does not currently have the authority to implement or enforce AMs within state or territorial waters for species not predominately caught in federal waters. Therefore, with the exception of MHI Deep 7 which is jointly federal-State managed, species caught predominantly in state or territorial waters do not benefit from the ACL management regime. Although the Council could implement lower ACLs to account for ACL exceedance in the previous fishing year, lower ACLs do not restrict the fishing effort in the current fishing year; as a result, the subsequent fishing year could also experience exceeded ACLs. Thus, removing the ACLs and AMs from the existing management regime for stocks not predominately caught in federal waters that are not in need of conservation and management would not result in changes to the fishery. Monitoring, review by the Council, and research would continue for MUS and ECS. Table 2 (Proposed MUS) and Appendix B (Proposed ECS) together reflect the changes in the list of MUS.

As the proposed action would not result in changes to the conduct of any fishery, it would not affect biodiversity, predator-prey or other biological resources including protected species (e.g., sea turtles, listed marine mammals, hammerhead sharks, listed corals, listed seabirds) beyond how the fisheries are currently managed as described in the FEPs and SAFE reports. Western Pacific federal fisheries have the potential for unintentional interactions with listed species or marine mammals. All federal fisheries are currently authorized in accordance with Magnuson-Stevens Act, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and have been reviewed and coordinated under all applicable laws. Because no fishery would change due to the proposed action, and because interactions between both fisheries and other federal proposals would be reviewed under applicable law, protected species will not be considered further. The proposed action would not affect MPAs.

Effects on Essential Fish Habitat and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern

EFH consultations would be required for all activities that may adversely affect EFH for MUS. The Council's recommendation to reclassify some stocks of MUS as ECS would result in the removal of EFH descriptions for reclassified ECS stocks in the FEP and federal agencies would not be required to consult with NMFS on EFH for these ECS species. The requirement for the Council to minimize effects on EFH for authorized fishing activities to the extent practicable would also be removed for stocks reclassified as ECS. 50 CFR 600.805(b). However, federal agencies would still be required to consult on EFH for MUS that have not been reclassified as ECS.

NMFS and the Council evaluated the potential changes to EFH/HAPC coverage under the proposed action. For purposes of analysis, changes to EFH in this section are considered at two different levels. First, we examine changes at the combined EFH footprint level, which can be conceptualized as a composite of all EFH designations present in the action area. Next, we examine changes at the stock complex level (e.g., American Samoa bottomfish, Hawaii deep-water precious coral). The combined EFH footprint level accounts for the overlap in areas designated as EFH at the species complex level. Changes to HAPC are only considered at the stock complex level, as HAPC designations are subsets of EFH. The direct effects from the proposed action on changes to EFH designations are described below. The indirect effects of the proposed action are discussed under *Indirect Effects from immediate changes to EFH* (below).

Combined EFH footprint level evaluation

The combined substrate EFH footprint under the proposed action would change in the American Samoa, Guam, and CNMI action areas because the proposed action would result in removing the substrate EFH designation for deepwater shrimp MUS. The designation that would be removed includes the outer reef slopes between 400 and 700 m for the juvenile and adult life stages of deepwater shrimp in American Samoa, the CNMI, and Guam. The combined substrate EFH footprint would not change in the Hawaii action area.

The combined water column EFH designation would not change, because EFH for pelagic MUS includes the water column from the shoreline to the EEZ to a depth of 1000 m throughout the action area, and encompasses the current water column EFH designation for all current MUS.

Table 7 summarizes the impacts on the EFH designations for all MUS combined for the action areas.

Stock complex level evaluation

At the stock complex level, EFH/HAPC designations under the proposed action would result in one of three outcomes for each stock or stock complex:

- EFH/HAPC Outcome 1. No change in EFH/HAPC geographic extent (same as status quo) because current MUS would remain MUS.
- EFH/HAPC Outcome 2. No change in EFH/HAPC geographic extent because some species from the same stock complex would remain MUS.
- EFH/HAPC Outcome 3. EFH/HAPC is no longer designated because all MUS in the stock complex would become ECS.

Table 7. Summary of Effects of the Alternative 2 on combined EFH designation

Action Area	Combined EFH Footprint		Change in combined EFH Footprint (EFH is not designated for ECS)
	Alternative 1: Status Quo	Alternative 2 (preferred): New MUS Lists	
American Samoa	The water column from the shoreline to EEZ, and from the surface to 1000 m All bottom habitat from the shoreline to a depth of 400 m (200 fm), and the outer reef slopes at depths between 400 m to 700 m (200 fm and 350 fm)	The water column from the shoreline to EEZ, and from the surface to 1000 m All bottom habitat from the shoreline to a depth of 400 m (200 fm)	No change in water column EFH Remove substrate designation for outer reef slopes between 400 m and 700 m depth (200 fm and 350 fm)
Hawaii	The water column from the shoreline to EEZ, and from the surface to 1000 m All bottom habitat from the shoreline to a depth of 400 m (200 fm), and the outer reef slopes at depths between 400 m to 700 m (200 fm and 350 fm)	The water column from the shoreline to EEZ, and from the surface to 1000 m All bottom habitat from the shoreline to a depth of 400 m (200 fm), and the outer reef slopes at depths between 400 m to 700 m (200 fm and 350 fm)	No change
Guam and CNMI	The water column from the shoreline to EEZ, and from the surface to 1000 m All bottom habitat from the shoreline to a depth of 400 m (200 fm), and the outer reef slopes at depths between 400 m to 700 m (200 fm and 350 fm)	The water column from the shoreline to EEZ, and from the surface to 1000 m All bottom habitat from the shoreline to a depth of 400 m (200 fm)	No change to water column EFH Remove substrate designation for outer reef slopes between 400 m and 700 m depth (200 fm and 350 fm)

EFH/HAPC outcomes of Alternative 2

In general, there would be no change in the geographic extent of EFH at the species complex level for bottomfish MUS in the management area of the American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii FEPs or for precious coral and crustaceans in the Hawaii FEP. Coral reef ecosystem EFH and HAPC would no longer be designated for all action areas and crustacean EFH would be removed from the American Samoa, Guam, and CNMI action areas. EFH designations would no longer apply for any ECS under the proposed action.

The following sections, organized by geographic area, discuss the changes to the EFH designations under each alternative at the combined EFH footprint level and stock complex level, and changes to HAPC.

American Samoa Archipelago

Figure 3 shows the combined EFH footprint under both alternatives around the developed islands and fished banks of the American Samoa Archipelago.

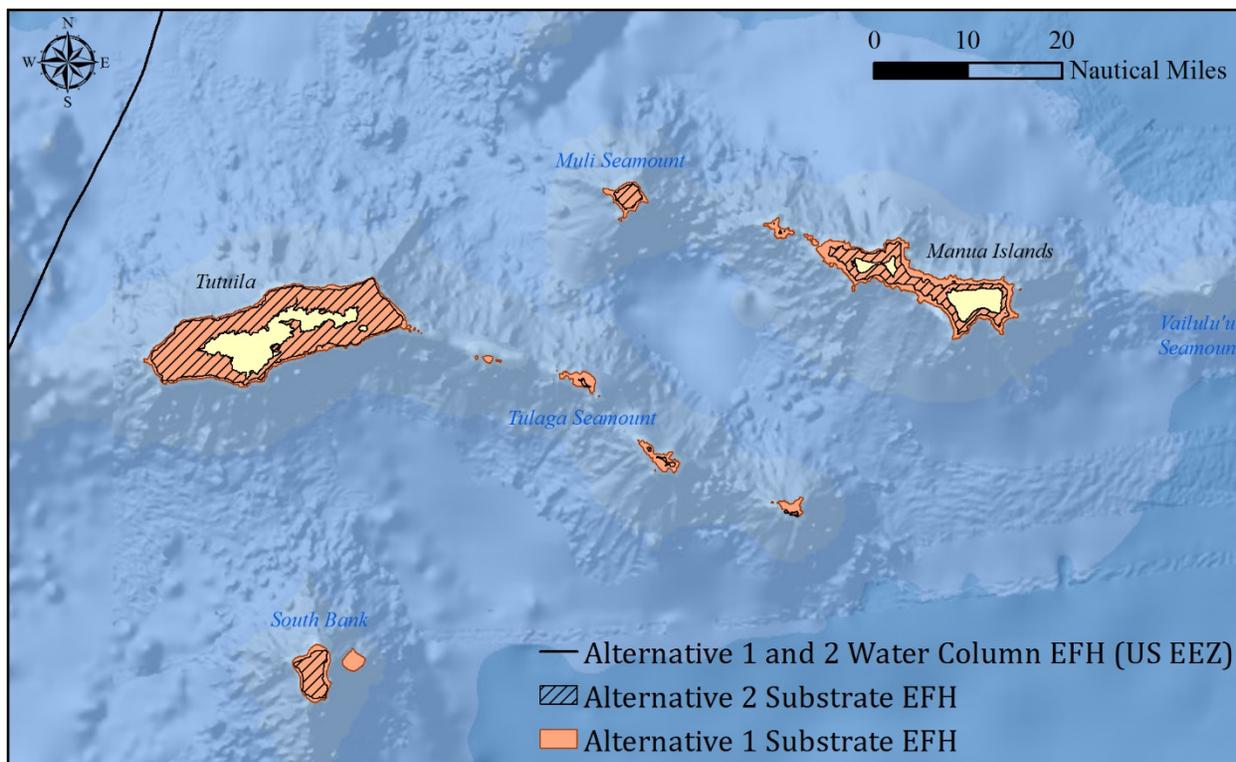


Figure 3. Combined substrate EFH footprint, or substrate EFH limit, of the alternatives in American Samoa. Rose Atoll and Swains Island are not shown.

As depicted in Figure 3, certain areas of deep slope (between 400 m and 700 m depth (200 fm and 350 fm)) would no longer be designated as EFH under Alternative 2 because deepwater shrimp would be designated as ECS. EFH from another stock complex also does not overlap with deepwater shrimp EFH. The area of outer reef slopes between 400 and 700 m is not well mapped throughout the EEZ, so the area of substrate EFH that will be removed is not quantifiable. Rose Atoll and Swains Islands are not shown due to the paucity of activities occurring in nearby waters with the potential to adversely affect EFH. At least one cable-laying project has occurred in this area in the past, but at this time information on what activities may occur in the future are unavailable.

Table 8 shows the change in EFH/HAPC designations or outcome type expected under each alternative at the stock complex level for American Samoa.

- EFH/HAPC Outcome 1. No change in EFH/HAPC geographic extent (same as status quo) because current MUS would remain MUS.
- EFH/HAPC Outcome 2. No change in EFH/HAPC geographic extent because some species from the same stock complex would remain MUS.
- EFH/HAPC Outcome 3. EFH/HAPC is no longer designated because all MUS in the stock complex would become ECS.

Table 8. American Samoa Archipelago: EFH and HAPC outcomes under each alternative for each stock complex in the FEP.

Fishery	Stock Complex	Alternative 1 (status quo)		Alternative 2 (preferred): New MUS Lists	
		EFH Outcome	HAPC Outcome	EFH Outcome	HAPC Outcome
Bottomfish	Shallow- and deep-water shallow-water and deep-water	1	1	2 ¹	2
Coral reef ecosystem	American Samoa currently and potentially harvested coral reef taxa	1	1	3	3
Crustacean	Spiny and slipper lobsters, Kona crab	1	1	3	NA ²
Crustacean	Deepwater shrimp	1	1	3	NA

¹Shallow-water bottomfish to which the EFH designations under Alternative 2 (preferred) would no longer apply include four species: blacktip grouper (*Epinephelus fasciatus*), ambon emperor (*Lethrinus amboinensis*), amberjack (*Seriola dumerili*) and giant trevally (*Caranx ignobilis*). Deep-water bottomfish include yellowtail snapper (*Pristipomoides auricilla*) and kalekale (*P. sieboldii*).

²Not Applicable

The EFH designations in the American Samoa FEP would not change under Alternative 1. Under Alternative 2, the EFH designation for bottomfish would no longer apply to four species of bottomfish in the shallow-water complex or two species of bottomfish in the deep-water complex. Despite the reclassification of six species, the geographic extent would not change. Eleven species of bottomfish would remain in the MUS, and therefore the EFH designation of bottomfish species would be retained and EFH consultation would thus continue.

Under Alternative 2, the EFH designations for the crustacean spiny lobster, slipper lobster and Kona crab complex and deepwater shrimp complex, as well as the coral reef ecosystem complex, would be not be designated in the FEP. The geographic extent of substrate EFH for spiny lobster, slipper lobster, and Kona crab and coral reef ecosystem stock complexes are completely contained within the geographic extent of substrate EFH for the juvenile/adult life stages of bottomfish. Substrate EFH for the juvenile/adult life stage of deepwater shrimp overlaps with substrate EFH for the juvenile/adult life stage of bottomfish in the 300 to 400 m depth range. EFH would not occur in the deep reef slopes between 400 and 700 m in the combined EFH footprint as a result of reclassifying the deepwater shrimp into ECS.

The HAPC designations would not change under Alternative 1, and the bottomfish HAPC designation would not change under Alternative 2. Coral reef ecosystem HAPC would be removed under Alternative 2. These areas occur within the geographic extent of bottomfish EFH and include Fagatele Bay, Larsen Bay, Step's Point, National Park of American Samoa on the north coast of Tutuila and marine areas at Tau Island and south coast of Ofu, Aunuu Island, Rose Atoll, Aua Transect in Pago Pago harbor. These areas also occur within the National Marine Sanctuary of American Samoa, except for Larsen Bay, Step's Point, and the Aua transect.

Hawaii

As depicted in Figure 4, the combined EFH footprint would not change under either alternative. EFH is designated in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI), but is not shown due to the paucity of activities occurring in the NWHI with the potential to adversely affect EFH.

- EFH/HAPC Outcome 1. No change in EFH/HAPC geographic extent (same as status quo) because current MUS would remain MUS.
- EFH/HAPC Outcome 2. No change in EFH/HAPC geographic extent because some species from the same stock complex would remain MUS.
- EFH/HAPC Outcome 3. EFH/HAPC is no longer designated because all MUS in the stock complex would become ECS.

The EFH designations in the Hawaii FEP would not change for any species complex under Alternative 1. Under Alternative 2, the EFH designations would not change for eight stocks of bottomfish, deepwater shrimp, or shallow-water precious coral. The EFH designations for bottomfish would no longer be designated under Alternative 2 for two shallow stocks, three intermediate stocks, and one deep stock.

Also, under Alternative 2, the EFH designations for crustaceans in the spiny lobster, slipper lobster, and Kona crab crustaceans complex would no longer apply for two species of spiny lobster and species belonging to the slipper lobster family. Despite this reclassification, the geographic extent of crustaceans EFH would not change for the Kona crab. All nearshore benthic habitat is considered EFH for Kona crab.

The EFH designations for deep-water precious coral would no longer apply for species of pink or red coral (*Corallium regale* and other *Corallium* spp.), certain species of gold coral (*Callogorgia gilberti*, *Narella* spp., *Calyptrophora* spp.) and one species of bamboo coral (*Lepidisis olapa*) under Alternative 2. The geographic extent of EFH for deep-water precious corals would remain the same, as four species of precious coral would remain in the deep-water precious coral species complex.

Under Alternative 2, the EFH designations for the coral reef ecosystem species complex would be removed from the FEP. The current geographic extent of coral reef ecosystem substrate EFH for the juvenile/adult life stages is congruent with and therefore completely contained within the geographic extent of crustacean EFH for the juvenile/adult life stages of Kona crab and *Aprion virescens* or uku under Alternative 2.

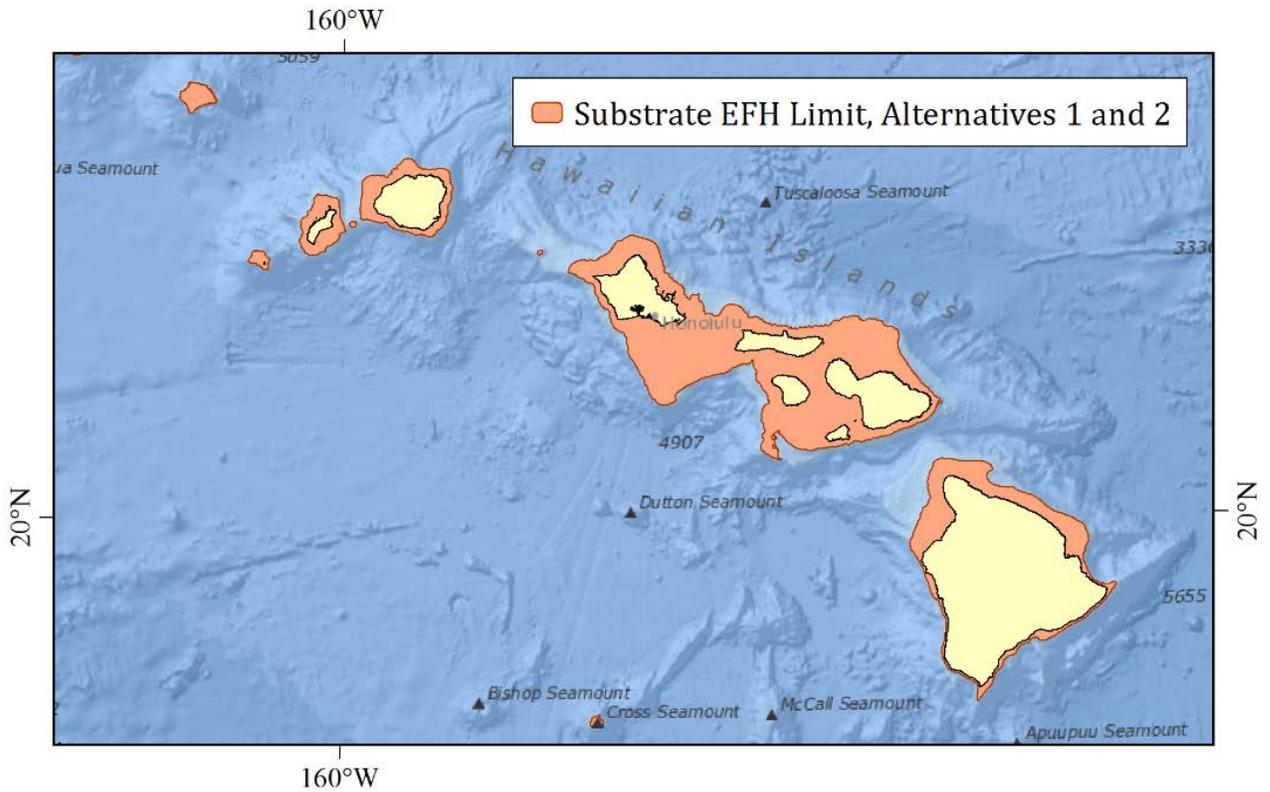


Figure 4. Combined substrate EFH footprint, or substrate EFH limit, under both alternatives around the Main Hawaiian Islands. The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are not shown.

The HAPC designations would not change under Alternative 1, and the bottomfish, precious coral, seamount groundfish, and crustacean HAPC designations would not change under Alternative 2. Coral reef ecosystem HAPC would be removed under Alternative 2 because all MUS in the stock complex would become ECS. In the Main Hawaiian Islands, HAPC includes all long-term research sites, all Coral Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program sites, all Marine Life Conservation Districts, and several other areas identified in Table 6. These areas are all contained within the geographic extent of bottomfish and crustacean EFH, and would therefore trigger EFH consultations if a federal agency's action would may adversely affect these areas.

Table 9. Hawaii: EFH and HAPC outcomes under each alternative for each stock complex in the FEP.

Fishery	Stock or Stock Complex	Alternative 1: Status Quo		Alternative 2 (preferred): New MUS Lists	
		EFH Outcome	HAPC Outcome	EFH Outcome	HAPC Outcome
Bottomfish and seamount groundfish	Shallow, <i>Aprion virescens</i>	1	1	1	2
	Shallow, <i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	1	1	3	2
	Shallow, <i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	1	1	3	2
Bottomfish and seamount groundfish	Intermediate, <i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	1	1	1	2
	Intermediate, <i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	1	1	1	2
	Intermediate, <i>Hyporthodus quernus</i>	1	1	1	2
	Intermediate, <i>Caranx lugubris</i>	1	1	3	2
	Intermediate, <i>Pseudocaranx cheilio</i>	1	1	3	2
	Intermediate, <i>Seriola dumerili</i>	1	1	3	2
	Deep, <i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	1	1	1	2
	Deep, <i>Etelis coruscans</i>	1	1	1	2
	Deep, <i>Pristipomoides auricilla</i>	1	1	3	2
	Deep, <i>Pristipomoides sieboldii</i>	1	1	1	2
Deep, <i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	1	1	1	2	
Bottomfish and seamount groundfish	Seamount groundfish	1	1	1	1
Coral Reef Ecosystem	Currently and potentially harvested coral reef taxa	1	1	3	3
Crustaceans	Spiny and slipper lobsters, Kona crab	1	1	2 ¹	2
Crustaceans	Deepwater shrimp	1	1	1	NA
Precious Coral	Deep-water	1	1	2 ¹	2
Precious Coral	Shallow-water	1	1	1	1

¹Crustaceans to which the EFH designations under Alternative 2 (preferred) would no longer apply include 2 species of spiny lobster (*Panulirus marginatus*, *P. penicillatus*) and the slipper lobster family, Scyllaridae.

² Deep-water precious coral species to which the EFH designations under Alternative 2 (preferred) would no longer apply include species of pink or red coral (*Corallium regale* and other *Corallium* spp.), certain species of gold coral (*Callogorgia gilberti*, *Narella* spp., *Calyptrophora* spp.) and one species of bamboo coral (*Lepidisis olapa*).

Mariana Archipelago

Figure 5 shows the combined EFH footprint under both alternatives around the developed islands and fished banks of the Mariana Archipelago.

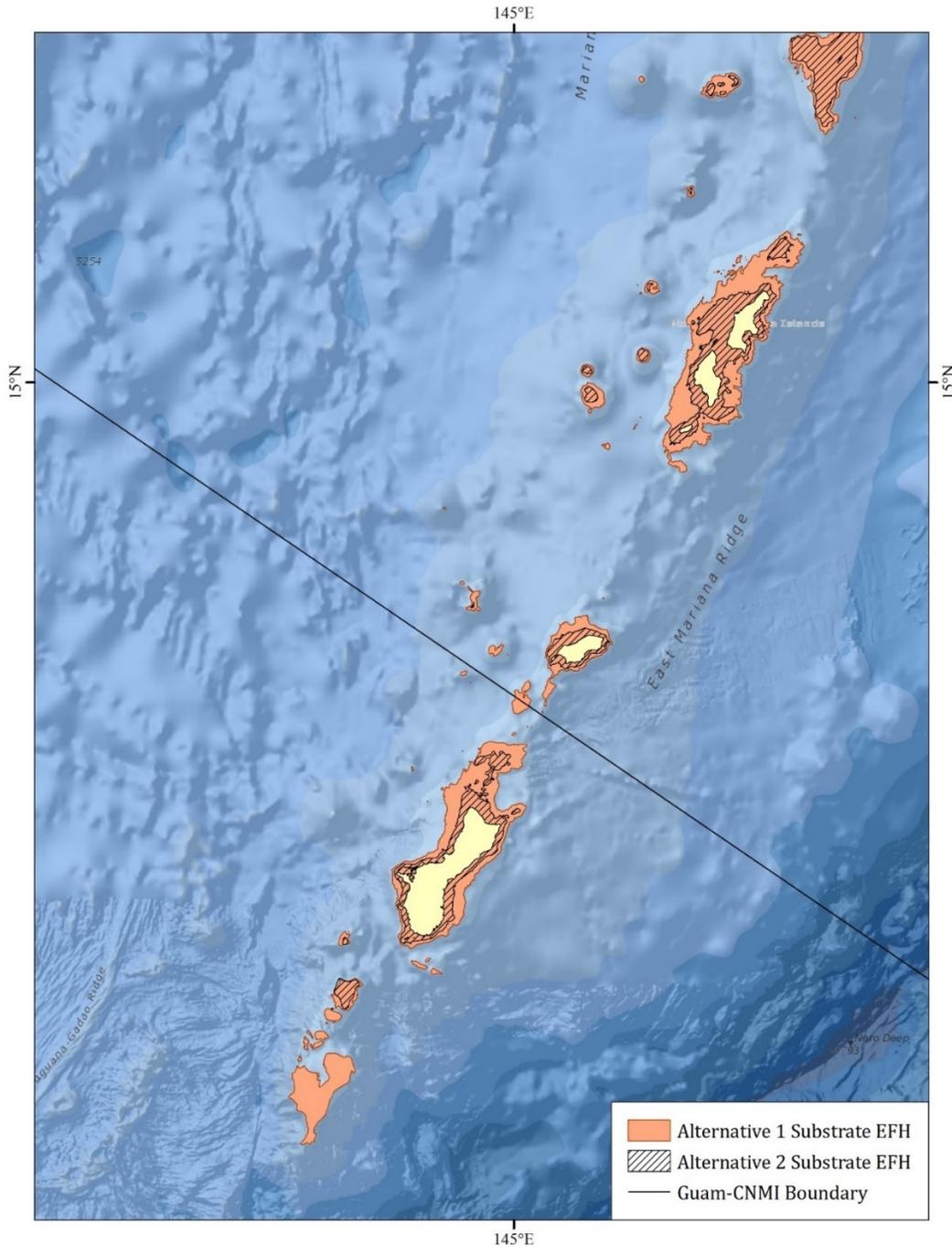


Figure 5. Combined substrate EFH footprint, or substrate EFH limits, of the alternatives in the Mariana Archipelago. Islands north of Farallon de Medinilla and the Western Mariana Ridge are not shown.

As depicted in Figure 5, certain areas of deep slope (between 400 m and 700 m depth (200 fm and 350 fm)) would not be designated as EFH under Alternative 2 because deepwater shrimp would be ECS. EFH from another complex also does not overlap with deepwater shrimp EFH. The area of outer reef slopes between 400 and 700 m is not well mapped throughout the EEZ, particularly in the West Mariana Ridge, so the area of EFH that would not be designated is not quantifiable. The northern islands of the CNMI are not shown because the islands are not developed. At least one cable-laying project has occurred in this area in the past, but at this time information on what activities may occur in the future are most likely limited to light fishing activities, monument research activities, and Department of Defense (DOD) training and testing activities. Under the proposed action, the DOD and other federal agencies would be required to consult with NMFS where EFH remains.

Table 10 summarizes the three potential outcomes from the proposed action.

- EFH/HAPC Outcome 1. No change in EFH/HAPC geographic extent (same as status quo) because current MUS would remain MUS.
- EFH/HAPC Outcome 2. No change in EFH/HAPC geographic extent because some species from the same stock complex would remain MUS.
- EFH/HAPC Outcome 3. EFH/HAPC is no longer designated because all MUS in the stock complex would become ECS.

Table 10. Mariana Archipelago: EFH and HAPC outcomes under each alternative for each stock complex in the FEP

Fishery	Stock Complex	Alternative 1: Status Quo		Alternative 2 (preferred): New MUS Lists	
		EFH Outcome	HAPC Outcome	EFH Outcome	HAPC Outcome
Bottomfish	Shallow-water and deep-water	1	1	2 ¹	2
Coral Reef Ecosystem	Currently and potentially harvested coral reef taxa	1	1	3	3
Crustaceans	Spiny and slipper lobsters, Kona crab	1	1	3	NA ²
Crustaceans	Deepwater shrimp	1	1	3	NA

¹ Shallow-water bottomfish to which the EFH designations under Alternative 2 (preferred) would no longer apply include 4 species in Guam and the CNMI: uku (*Aprion virescens*), blacktip grouper (*Epinephelus fasciatus*), amberjack (*Seriola dumerili*), and ambon emperor (*Lethrinus amboinensis*); and the black trevally (*C. lugubris*) in CNMI.

² Not applicable.

The EFH designations in the Mariana Archipelago FEP would not change under Alternative 1. Under Alternative 2, the EFH designation for bottomfish would no longer apply to four species of bottomfish in the shallow-water complex in Guam and five species in the shallow-water

complex in the CNMI. Despite the reclassification of these species, the geographic extent would not change. Thirteen species of bottomfish would remain in the MUS in Guam and twelve in the CNMI and, therefore, the EFH designation of bottomfish species would be retained.

Under Alternative 2, the EFH designations for the crustacean spiny lobster, slipper lobster and Kona crab complex and deepwater shrimp complex, as well as the coral reef ecosystem complex, would not be designated in the FEP. The geographic extent of substrate EFH for spiny lobster, slipper lobster, and Kona crab and coral reef ecosystem stock complexes are completely contained within the geographic extent of substrate EFH for the juvenile/adult life stages of bottomfish. Substrate EFH for the juvenile/adult life stage of deepwater shrimp overlaps with substrate EFH for the juvenile/adult life stage of bottomfish in the 300 to 400 m depth range. The loss of EFH in the deep reef slopes between 400 and 700 m in the combined EFH footprint results from reclassifying the deepwater shrimp to ECS.

The HAPC designations would not change under Alternative 1, and the bottomfish HAPC designation would not change under Alternative 2. Coral reef ecosystem HAPC would be removed under Alternative 2. These areas include Cocos Lagoon, Ritidian Point, Jade Shoals, Orote Point and Haputo Point Ecological Reserve Areas in Guam and Saipan Lagoon in the CNMI. The ecological reserve areas on Guam are protected areas within the DOD's jurisdiction. Ritidian Point is located within the Guam National Wildlife Refuge at Anderson Air Force Base, while Jade Shoals occurs within Apra Harbor. Cocos Lagoon occurs within NMFS' Habitat Blueprint Focus Area at Manell-Geus. Saipan Lagoon and the Guam coral reef ecosystem HAPC all occur within the geographic extent of bottomfish EFH.

Indirect Effects from Immediate Changes to EFH

The proposed action would not have effects on the environment, but in the future, indirect and cumulative impacts to physical and biological resources (such as effects on water quality or substrate quality including coral reefs) could potentially occur through the actions of other federal agencies. If a proposed action by another federal agency could have potential adverse effects to an area that would no longer be EFH for a federally managed fishery (MUS) (Alternative 2), that federal action might take place without the benefit of an EFH consultation with NMFS and the resulting conservation and enhancement recommendations to protect fish habitat of former MUS. NMFS issues EFH conservation recommendations for action agencies to implement; however, NMFS does not recommend that federal agencies take actions beyond their statutory authority (50 CFR 600.925(a)).

Potential for change in number of EFH consultations

NMFS considered whether the immediate and unavoidable change in EFH would result in a reduced number of EFH consultations. NMFS receives up to 300 consultation requests annually, and conducts about 130 consultations. Because there would be no change in EFH under Alternative 1, there would be no change in the number of expected EFH consultations under Alternative 1.

We obtained information on the number of ongoing EFH consultations before the agency with potential adverse impacts in the combined substrate EFH footprint that would not be designated as EFH under Alternative 2 (e.g., benthic habitats from 400 to 700 m in American Samoa, Guam

and the CNMI). Currently, NMFS is a cooperating agency on the Mariana Islands Testing and Training (MITT) Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) action. This action is in its early planning stages, and the Navy has not yet requested an EFH consultation. This potential action may affect the 400 m to 700 m depth range in Guam and the CNMI through the military expended materials falling to the seafloor, similar to the impacts analyzed in the 2015 MITT EIS. The Navy did consult with NMFS on the 2015 MITT. In response to NMFS recommendation to avoid discharging military expended materials in waters shallower than 700 m, the Navy stated that it could not practicably avoid discharging expended materials in all designated EFH areas at depths less than 700 m. In the Record of Decision for the 2015 MITT EIS, DOD concluded that training and testing activities would not impact the ability of marine substrates to serve their function as habitat (DOD 2015). Therefore, NMFS does not expect that the change to substrate EFH under the proposed action would indirectly result in a change in how the Navy carries out testing and training activities, and expects that there would be no additional environmental impact from the Navy's action.

In the past, at least one EFH consultation for underwater cables has occurred for adverse impacts to the benthic environment in the 400 to 700 m depth range in American Samoa and in Guam and the CNMI. Besides military testing and training activities, scientific research is another category of activities which may impact this area. Under the proposed action, the water column is designated as pelagic EFH to a depth of 1,000 m throughout the EEZ; therefore, consultations would occur for water column effects in the action area. As there would no longer be benthic environment consultations required for 400 to 700 m, EFH assessments would not evaluate effects to the benthic environments in the 400 to 700 m depth range in the American Samoa, CNMI, and Guam action areas. This would not result in a change in the total number of EFH consultations under Alternative 2 as consultations for the pelagic water column designation would still be in effect. However, NMFS would no longer provide EFH conservation and enhancement recommendations designed to minimize adverse effects on benthic substrate in these areas. Other applicable laws encourage federal agencies to evaluate and mitigate potential large effects on the benthic environment.

Potential for change in quality or nature of EFH consultations

NMFS also considered whether the reclassification to ECS would change the quality or nature of EFH consultations. This is a potential result from Outcome 2 and 3 for areas that would remain EFH under Alternative 2, but for which fewer species comprise the combined EFH designation. We consulted with the NMFS Habitat Conservation Division, and the potential for change in the nature of EFH consultations under the proposed action is that the habitat utilization patterns of MUS, and not ECS, would influence NMFS EFH conservation recommendations to offset adverse effects on EFH.

For example, under the proposed action, the consultation on a federal agency's proposed project in Hawaii that occurs within Bottomfish and Crustacean EFH would need to consider the habitat utilization patterns of both remaining MUS species, uku (*Aprion virescns*) and Kona crab, to determine the level of adverse impact and appropriate EFH conservation recommendations. The uku EFH in Hawaii is designated as all substrate from the official US shoreline to 240 m depth. The life history information in the FEP describes adult habitat as consisting of the open waters of

deep lagoons, channels, or seaward reefs (WPFMC 2016). Uku, unlike the deeper water bottomfish, do not have feeding habits constrained by substrate association (Parrish 1987). EFH for the juvenile and adult life stage of Kona crab is designated as all bottom habitat from the shoreline to 100 m. The life history information in the FEP describes adult Kona crab habitat as sandy bottom habitat at depths between 24 and 115 m (WPFMC 1998). In order to maintain yields of uku and Kona crab and their contribution to a healthy ecosystem, conservation recommendations for a proposed project that impact both species would reflect the need to protect the designated EFH for both of these species (shoreline to 240 m depth and all bottom habitat from the shoreline to 100 m), which includes the open waters of deep lagoons, channels, seaward reefs, and sandy bottom habitats.

All of the ecosystems within EFH under the no action alternative (intertidal, mangrove forests, seagrasses, coral reef, deep reef slopes, banks and seamounts, deep ocean, and pelagic) are represented within the EFH footprint and are used by MUS under Alternative 2, with the exception of the benthic environment at 400 to 700 m in the Mariana Archipelago and American Samoa.

Conclusions

All marine ecosystems (intertidal, mangrove forest, seagrasses, coral reef, deep reef slopes, banks and seamounts, deep ocean, and pelagic ecosystems) would remain within the EFH footprint under Alternative 2 with the exception of the 400 to 700 m benthic environment in the Marina Archipelago and American Samoa. These areas have had very few consultations, and the pelagic water column EFH designation remains in effect under Alternative 2, which would likely trigger consultation for most potential projects in these areas. Under Alternative 2, the habitat utilization patterns of MUS would continue to influence NMFS EFH conservation recommendations to offset adverse effects on EFH. With fewer MUS species under Alternative 2, the number of consultations may not change; however, the nature of the consultation could change. The preceding example of Kona crab and uku demonstrates the EFH associated with these MUS.

In addition to EFH consultation, any major federal actions with the potential to effect the environment are also subject to NEPA review by the action agency. Other federal mandates encourage agencies to minimize impacts on the marine environment, including the ESA, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Clean Water Act, and EO 13089; and these consultations and requirements would continue under Alternative 2. Because of the reasons described above, NMFS does not expect large adverse effects on biological resources under Alternative 2.

4.2.3 Effects on Socio-economic Setting

As the proposed action is reclassifying some stocks of MUS to ECS and would not change any fishery activities, the proposed action would not affect socio-economic factors (fishing communities, participation in the fishery, environmental justice, cultural, historical and archaeological resources, and revenue) and these topics will not be discussed further.

4.2.4 Effects on Management Setting for Species in the FEPs

The proposed action would not change management for MUS, but would reduce the number of MUS in the three FEPs, that is, American Samoa from 205 species/families to 11 species; from 227 species/families to 13 species in the Mariana Archipelago; and from 173 species/families to 20 MUS species in Hawaii.

Table 2 provides the final list of MUS and Appendix B lists the ECS in each FEP. While ECS would not be subject to ACL specification process or other requirements of FEPs for MUS, under the proposed action, other fisheries management measures would remain (see Table 3. Comparison of Features of the Alternatives).

ACLs

Alternative 2 would remove the requirement for the Council and NMFS to establish ACLs for 561 stocks. The Council process for specifying ACLs entails meetings of advisory groups to quantify uncertainty in scientific assessments, set the acceptable biological catch, and quantify social, economic, ecological, and management uncertainty on the frequency that new scientific information affecting stock reference points becomes available. ACL specifications are required on an annual basis, which can take months of environmental and economic review.

ACLs have not been providing a conservation benefit for the ECS species, for the same reason that this action does not change the conduct of the fisheries or the sustainability of most of the species in the FEPs. This is because when an ACL is reached for stocks not caught predominately in federal waters and not in need of conservation management, NMFS and the Council do not currently have the authority to implement AMs in state or territorial waters; therefore, fishing mortality on the stock is not necessarily reduced with ACL management as fishing could continue to occur in state/territorial waters. The species remaining on the MUS list are principally caught in federal waters and ACLs would continue to provide conservation and management for MUS. When an ACL is reached, NMFS and the Council can effectively reduce fishing mortality in federal waters and therefore provide a conservation benefit to stocks. ECS would be monitored through the Council's Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) reporting process, as well as through collection of other data in order to monitor the fisheries and evaluate ecosystem management issues. The Council would monitor catches of ECS to determine whether species are principally caught in federal waters or if catch, effort, biomass, or other data tracked in the SAFE reports indicates a resource concern.

A reduction in the administrative burden associated with setting and monitoring ACLs is a positive outcome from the proposed action. Resources currently dedicated to this process, including staff time for holding advisory body meetings and working groups dedicated to implementing the ACL mechanism, meetings and preparing regulatory packages, expertise on Council advisory bodies, will be redirected toward effective monitoring and management of existing federal stocks.

EFH consultations

The management change in EFH consultations is not part of the proposed action, but is an outcome associated with approving the proposed reclassification. Federal agencies with actions that may adversely affect EFH must consult with NMFS. As discussed in Section 4.2.2, the total number of consultations is not expected to change because of the proposed action. In determining how to offset adverse impacts to EFH, NMFS and action agencies would focus on the habitat utilization patterns of MUS and any associated ecosystem management. The nature of EFH consultations could change because fewer MUS remain under Alternative 2, as described in Section 4.2.2.

4.3 Potential Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Action

Cumulative effects refer to the combined effects on the human environment that result from the incremental impact of the proposed action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Further, cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. The cumulative effects analysis examines whether the direct and indirect effects of the alternatives considered on a given resource interacts with the direct and indirect effects of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions on that same resource to determine the overall, or cumulative effects on that resource.

4.3.1 Cumulative Effects on the Physical and Biological Environment

The proposed action would result in continued management of all species in the FEPs. NMFS and the Council will continue to specify ACLs and AMs for all MUS, and not for ECS. Our review showed that the change in classification would not result in any change to fishing including location, gear, effort, target species, catch, so the reclassification would not result in effects on the physical and biological environment. Therefore, there is no potential for the reclassification to result in cumulative adverse effects on the environment when considered in the context of past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions by the agency and others.

Recently, NMFS completed a stock assessment for 27 species of coral reef associated fish stocks (Nadon 2017). The assessment results indicate that 11 of the species are currently experiencing overfishing. However, based on analyses described in HT Harvey & Associates (2017), none of the 27 species are predominantly caught in federal waters, rather, the majority are caught exclusively in state waters. Because Council recommended measures intended to end or prevent overfishing may not be applicable in state waters, the proposed action would not change the fishery in terms of location, target and non-target species, catch, effort, fishermen participation, gear composition, seasonality, intensity, or bycatch. However, NMFS and the Council would continue to monitor catches of MUS and these 11 ECS species to evaluate impact to these species, but also the ecosystem. If the fishery expands into federal waters, or co-management with the state and territories become a management option, then the Council could consider reclassifying certain ECS reclassified as MUS.

Armorhead is overfished due to international fishing outside of US jurisdiction and is subject to a moratorium in federal waters within the Hancock Seamounts Ecosystem Management Area northwest of Midway Atoll. Armorhead would remain an MUS; the Hawaii FEP and the proposed action would not interact to reduce the effectiveness of the current moratorium in helping to promote recovery of the stock.

The Council has recommended or is considering a number of proposed fishery management actions. These include: changes to the American Samoa longline limited entry permit program; changes to the retention of swordfish in the American Samoa longline fleet; exemptions for longline vessels from the American Samoa Large Vessel Prohibited Area; development of a framework for implementing domestic catch and effort limits for fish stocks that are managed internationally; and domestic limits for striped marlin. These projects are in the proposal stage and, although NMFS is generally familiar with these future management actions, they have not been evaluated in full. Nevertheless, the proposed action would not interact with these future fisheries actions and aquaculture management programs because the proposed action would not change any fishery managed under the affected FEPs.

In addition to the projects under consideration by the Council, activities by others that are occurring that may affect the same resources or occur in the same areas as demersal fisheries include military training and testing in Hawaii, Guam, and the CNMI; military and merchant marine vessel traffic in all areas; nearshore development; coastal and open ocean aquaculture; state and territorial fisheries; and alternative energy development including ocean thermal energy conversion, wave energy, and seawater air conditioning.

We examined the potential for cumulative effects on the physical and biological environment from changes to requirements for federal action agencies to consult on proposed actions that may adversely affect EFH. As described above, the geographic changes would occur in deep areas farther offshore, where not much federal activity occurs. The change is limited to substrate; the water column from the shoreline to the extent to a depth of 1,000 m would remain designated as EFH throughout the EEZ. A number of other review requirements for federal projects would remain in place including NEPA, Clean Water Act, among others.

Because the proposed action would result in fewer species comprising the EFH designations, we examined the potential for future adverse effects related to changes in the basis for EFH consultations. We can look at an example such as a federal proposal affecting a breakwater in Hawaii where there is no critical habitat for listed species. At present, a federal agency that may adversely affect EFH would consult with NMFS. NMFS would review the proposal and provide EFH conservation recommendations to offset adverse effects to EFH. This consultation and advisement process would still remain for all areas with EFH.

4.3.2 Climate Change

Changes in the environment from increased atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations have the potential to affect fisheries in American Samoa, the CNMI, Guam and Hawaii. Effects of climate change may include: sea level rise; increased intensity or frequency of coastal storms and storm surges; changes in rainfall (more or less) that can affect salinity nearshore or increase storm runoff and pollutant discharges into the marine environment; increased temperatures

resulting in coral bleaching and hypothermic responses in some marine species (IPCC, 2007). Increased carbon dioxide uptake from increased atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations can increase ocean acidity, which can disrupt calcium uptake processes in corals, crustaceans, mollusk, reef-building algae, and plankton, among other organisms (Houghton et al. 2001; The Royal Society 2005; Caldeira and Wickett 2005; Doney 2006; Kleypas et al. 2006). Climate change can also lead to changes in ocean circulation patterns, which can affect the availability of prey, migration, survival, and dispersal (Buddemeier et al. 2004). Damage to coastal areas due to storm surge or sea level rises as well as changes to catch rates, migratory patterns, or visible changes to habitats are among the most likely changes that would be noted first. Climate change has the potential to adversely affect some organisms, while others could benefit from changes in the environment to ensure that the catches are sustainable, regardless of environmental conditions.

Climate change effects on fisheries may be difficult to discern from other impacts; however monitoring of physical conditions and biological resources by a number of agencies will continue to occur and will allow fishery managers to continually make adjustments in fishery management regimes in response to changes in the environment for any alternative. Reclassifying some species as ECS would not influence any effects of climate change on those stocks. Catches of all species in the FEP by federal, state, and territorial fisheries would continue to be monitored. NMFS and the Council would continue to specify ACLs and AMs for all stocks remaining as MUS. The Council and NMFS may modify the MUS list in the future to include additional species as needed based on changing conditions and the effects on marine species. The proposed action is not expected to result in a change to the manner in which any of the affected fisheries are conducted. Therefore, continued fishing would not have a cumulatively large and adverse effect on any marine resource despite ongoing change to the environment related to climate change. The proposed action would not result in changes to the consumption of energy by fishermen or changes to emissions from fishing vessels.

For these reasons, climate change, considered in addition to all other factors considered in this EA, would not combine with the proposed measure to result in a large and adverse cumulative effect on American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, or Hawaii FEP fisheries stocks.

Climate changes would not affect the efficacy of the management improvements that are intended by designating some MUS as ECS. The preferred alternative would result in fewer ACLs and AMs, but is not expected to change the operation of the fisheries or the sustainable management of fisheries.

4.3.3 Other Effects

Potential effects from the proposed action would be limited to the physical and biological resources and the management setting as described above. We do not anticipate these effects from the action to have either beneficial or adverse effects that might result in a significant effect.

Decisions to reclassify MUS to ECS under the proposed action would not establish precedents or narrow decisions about reclassifying MUS in the future, or otherwise change the way NMFS and the Council manage any of the fisheries. The proposed action will support ongoing management

in fisheries that are considered sustainable, and would not affect the Council or NMFS' ability to establish effective ACLs or AMs in the future.

5 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Table 11. Summary of potential fishery and fishery management changes and potential effects of the alternatives on fisheries and other resources.

	Status Quo	Alternative 2
Brief Description of Alternative	No MUS would be reclassified as ECS in any of the three Archipelagic FEPs (American Samoa, Mariana or Hawaii)	Reclassify some MUS as ECS and some would remain as MUS.
Areas affected	American Samoa, Mariana Islands (CNMI and Guam), and Hawaii	American Samoa, Mariana Islands (CNMI and Guam), and Hawaii
Fishery Locations	Federal fisheries occur in waters of the US EEZ in the state of Hawaii and territories of American Samoa and Guam, and the CNMI. State or territorial fisheries generally occur within 3nm from shore in these four areas.	No change.
Highlights of relevant fishery management scheme	<p>MUS are subject to ACLs and AMs.</p> <p>Regulations include requirements for permits, reports, gear markings, prohibitions on certain gear and authorizations.</p> <p>The Council (including NMFS and local fisheries agencies) monitors marine fisheries in the four areas on a regular basis.</p>	<p>MUS would continue to be subject to ACL specifications and AMs. The number of species or stocks that would be subject to ACLs and AMs would be reduced.</p> <p>Most of the existing regulatory management provisions and monitoring would continue to apply to both MUS and ECS to allow for monitoring of the ECS, as well as the ecosystem.</p>
EFH	<p>NMFS and the Council have designated EFH for all MUS. Table 5 lists the current EFH designations.</p> <p>HAPC is a subset of EFH and comprises areas of special importance to MUS. Table 6 describes HAPC.</p> <p>Federal agencies must consult with NMFS on the potential effects of proposed actions that may adversely affect EFH.</p>	<p>The proposed designation of ECS would not directly affect EFH because the designations would not change the way any fishery is being conducted including location, target and non-target species, catch, effort, fishermen participation, gear composition, seasonality, intensity, or bycatch.</p> <p>NMFS and the Council would continue to designate EFH for all MUS and periodically review EFH designations in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Changes in geographic area for EFH and changes to HAPC are described in the EA in Section 4.2.2. In the future, the geographic extent of habitat designated as</p>

	Status Quo	Alternative 2
		EFH could change, depending on future Council reviews. It would be speculative to try to anticipate what those changes would be. Federal agencies would conduct site- and project-specific environmental reviews.
Permits	Permits are required to fish for certain stocks or species or in certain areas. These include: MHI non-commercial bottomfish, special coral reef ecosystem fishing, western Pacific precious coral, western Pacific crustaceans, Guam large vessel bottomfish, CNMI bottomfish.	No change. Permits would be required for MUS species reclassified as ECS for monitoring purposes.
Current and expected fishery outcomes	The affected fisheries are nearshore and EEZ fisheries in all areas including: hand and spear for spiny and slipper lobsters and Kona crab; bottomfish fisheries in all areas including Deep 7 bottomfish fisheries in Hawaii; seamount groundfish fisheries; coral reef ecosystem fisheries (pole and line, spear fishing, and net fishing); and precious coral fisheries.	No change to any fishery including location, target and non-target species, catch, effort, fishermen participation, gear composition, seasonality, intensity, or bycatch.
Effects on the Physical Environment		
Effects on physical parameters (e.g., water and air quality, currents, temperature, salinity, weather patterns)	The physical environment is the oceanic and coastal setting of the four island areas and described in three Archipelagic FEPs.	No change. The proposed action would not change any fishery activity; therefore, this alternative does not have the potential to have effects on the physical environment including on water or air quality, currents, temperature, salinity, or weather patterns.
Effects on the Biological Resources		
Target species, non-target species, bycatch, biodiversity, marine habitat from fishing activities, protected species, and MPAs	All stocks and species in the FEPs are MUS and, therefore, in need of conservation and management. Demersal species and stocks of bottomfish, seamount groundfish, coral reef species, precious corals, and crustaceans are managed under a range of measures described in the FEPs. Prior analyses developed for setting ACLs and AMs have determined	No change to the fisheries in any way that would affect catches of target or non-target species, bycatch, biodiversity, marine habitat from fishing activities, or protected species. Monitoring, review by the Council, and research would continue. No change in how fisheries would affect MPAs.

	Status Quo	Alternative 2
	<p>there is no significant impact from these fisheries. Monitoring of fishing and its effects on biodiversity would continue through the Council and research programs.</p> <p>All federal fisheries are currently authorized in accordance with all applicable laws.</p> <p>NMFS has previously reviewed effects of fishing activities on MPAs.</p>	
Socio-Economic Effects		
Fishing communities; general participation in the fishery; environmental justice; cultural, historic, and archaeological resources; gross revenue at risk	The FEPs describe the socio-economic factors in American Samoa, Mariana Islands (CNMI and Guam), and Hawaii.	No change to the fisheries and no effect on socio-economic factors.
Management Setting Effects		
ACLs	Annual specification of ACLs and AMs for species that do not have meaningful conservation and management value, and caught primarily in state or territorial waters.	The number of MUS would be reduced: in the American Samoa FEP from 205 species/families to 11 species; from 227 species/families to 13 species in the Marianas FEP; and from 173 species/families to 20 MUS species in the Hawaii FEP.
EFH Consultation	Federal agencies are required to consult with NMFS on project that would potentially effect EFH.	<p>Consultation on EFH for MUS would continue in designated areas for the MUS. The nature of the EFH consultation may change based on the habitat utilization of the MUS under Alternative 2.</p> <p>Agencies would no longer be required to consult on projects occurring in the outer reef slopes between 400 and 700 m in the American Samoa and Marianas FEPs management areas. Because the water column is designated as pelagic EFH to a depth of 1,000 m throughout the EEZ, activities occurring in this area would likely trigger a consultation for water</p>

	Status Quo	Alternative 2
		column effects. We expect the total number of EFH consultations would remain stable.
Other Potential Effects		
Climate and Adaptation	Changing climate has the potential to affect various fish species, habitats, and protected species through ocean warming; increased ocean acidification; changes in currents and nutrient cycles; and increased terrestrial inputs from stormwater runoff.	No change to fisheries, so there is no potential for cumulative effects on the environment when also considering potential changes to the marine setting. Climate changes would not affect the efficacy of the management improvements by designating some MUS as ECS.

6 PREPARERS, REVIEWERS, AND COORDINATION WITH OTHERS

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6.2 Coordination with Others

The proposed action described in this EA was developed in coordination with various federal, state, and local government agencies that are represented on the Council. Specifically, representatives of the following agencies that participated in the deliberation and development of the proposed management measures include:

- American Samoa Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources
- Guam Department of Agriculture, Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources
- Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources
- Hawaii Department of Business, Tourism and Development, Coastal Zone Management Program

- Northern Marina Island Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife
- US Coast Guard
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- US Department of State

The amendments, including a draft EA, were published in the *Federal Register* for a 60-day review period, and coordinated with the Coastal Zone Management Offices of each area.

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APPENDIX A. MANAGEMENT UNIT SPECIES AND NATIONAL STANDARD 1 FACTORS

Appendix A provides the MUS for each area, and the NS1 factors that correspond to each. The Council recommended the MUS lists to NMFS based on the process described in Section 2.1, Development of the Alternatives.

NS1 Factors

1. The stock is an important component of the marine environment.
2. The stock is caught by the fishery.
3. Whether an FMP can improve or maintain the condition of the stock.
4. The stock is a target of a fishery.
5. The stock is important to commercial, recreational, or subsistence users.
6. The fishery is important to the Nation or to the regional economy.
7. The need to resolve competing interests and conflicts among user groups and whether an FMP can further that resolution.
8. The economic condition of a fishery and whether an FMP can produce more efficient utilization.
9. The needs of a developing fishery, and whether an FMP can foster orderly growth.
10. The extent to which the fishery is already adequately managed by states, by state/federal programs, or by federal regulations pursuant to other FMPs or international commissions, or by industry self-regulation, consistent with the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable law.

American Samoa MUS

Bottomfish

Scientific Name	Common Name	Samoan name	Family	NS1 Factors Met
<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	Black trevally, jack	tafauli	Carangidae	1,2,4,6,8,9,10
<i>Lethrinus rubrioperculatus</i>	Redgill emperor	filoa-paomumu	Lethrinidae	1,2,4,5,6,8,9,10
<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	Red snapper, silvermouth	palu-gutusaliva	Lutjanidae	1,2,4,6,8,9,10
<i>Aprion virescens</i>	Grey snapper, jobfish	asoama		1,2,4,5,6,8,9,10
<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	Red snapper	palu malau		1,2,4,6,8,9,10
<i>Etelis coruscans</i>	Red snapper	palu-loa		1,2,4,6,8,9,10
<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	Blueline snapper	savane		1,2,4,5,6,8,9,10
<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	Pink snapper	palu-`ena`ena		1,2,4,6,8,9,10
<i>Pristipomoides flavipinnis</i>	Yelloweye snapper	palu-sina		1,2,4,6,8,9,10

Scientific Name	Common Name	Samoan name	Family	NS1 Factors Met
<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	Snapper	palu-ula, palu-sega		1,2,4,6,8,9,10
<i>Variola louti</i>	Lunartail grouper	papa, velo	Serranidae	1,2,4,5,6,8,9,10

Mariana Archipelago MUS

Bottomfish

Scientific Name	Common Name	Local name Chamorro/Carolinian	Family	NS1 Factors Met
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Giant trevally	tarakitu, etam	Carangidae	1,2,4,6,8,10
<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	Black trevally, jack	tarakiton attelong, orong		
<i>Lethrinus rubrioperculatus</i>	Redgill emperor	mafuti, atigh	Lethrinidae	1,2,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	Red snapper, silvermouth	lehi, maroobw	Lutjanidae	1,2,4,6,8,10
<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	Red snapper	buninas agaga', falaghal moroobw		1,2,4,6,8,10
<i>Etelis coruscans</i>	Red snapper	abuninas, taighulupegh		1,2,4,6,8,10
<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	Blueline snapper	funai, saas		1,2,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Pristipomoides auricilla</i>	Yellowtail snapper	buninas, falaghal- maroobw		1,2,4,6,8,10
<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	Pink snapper	buninas, falaghal- maroobw		1,2,4,6,8,10
<i>Pristipomoides flavipinnis</i>	Yelloweye snapper	buninas, falaghal- maroobw		1,2,4,6,8,10
<i>Pristipomoides sieboldii</i>	Pink snapper	NA		1,2,4,6,8,10
<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	Snapper	buninas rayao amariyu, falaghal- maroobw		1,2,4,6,8,10
<i>Variola louti</i>	Lunartail grouper	bueli, bwele		Serranidae

Hawaii MUS

Deep 7 Bottomfish

Scientific Name	Common Name	Local Hawaiian Name	Family	NS1 Factors Met
<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	Silverjaw jobfish	lehi	Lutjanidae	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	Red snapper	ehu		1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Etelis coruscans</i>	Longtail snapper	onaga or 'ula'ula koa'e		1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	Pink snapper	'ōpakapaka		1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Pristipomoides sieboldii</i>	Pink snapper	kalekale		1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	Snapper	gindai		1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Hyporthodus quernus</i>	Sea bass	hapu'upu'u	Serranidae	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10

Non-Deep 7 Bottomfish

Scientific Name	Common Name	Local Hawaiian name	Family	NS1 Factors Met
<i>Aprion virescens</i>	Gray jobfish	uku	Lutjanidae	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10

Precious Corals

Scientific name	Common Name	Family	NS1 Factors Met
<i>Antipathes grandis</i>	Black coral	Antipatheria	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Antipathes griggi</i>	Black coral		1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Myriopathes ulex</i>	Black coral		1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Hemicorallium laauense</i>	Red coral	Corallidae	Existing regulations
<i>Pleurocorallium secundum</i>	Pink coral		Existing regulations
<i>Acanella</i> spp.	Bamboo coral	Isididae	Existing regulations
<i>Kulamanamana haumeaee</i>	Gold coral	Parazoanthidae	Existing regulations

Crustaceans

Scientific name	Common name	Local Hawaiian name	Family name	NS1 Factors Met
<i>Heterocarpus</i> spp.	Deepwater shrimp	NA	Pandalidae	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10
<i>Ranina ranina</i>	Kona crab	papa'i kua loa	Raninidae	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10

Seamount Groundfish

Scientific name	Common Name	Family	NS1 Factors Met
<i>Beryx splendens</i>	Alfonsin	Berycidae	Existing regulations
<i>Hyperoglyphe japonica</i>	Raftfish	Centrolophidae	Existing regulations
<i>Pentaceros wheeleri</i>	Armorhead	Pentacerotidae	Existing regulations

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1 AMERICAN SAMOA ECOSYSTEM COMPONENT SPECIES

1.1 Bottomfish Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Giant trevally, jack	Carangidae
<i>Lethrinus amboinensis</i>	Ambon emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Pristipomoides auricilla</i>	Yellowtail snapper (goldflag jobfish)	Lutjanidae
<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Amberjack	Carangidae
<i>Etelis</i> sp.	Deep water snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Pristipomoides sieboldii</i>	Pink snapper (kalekale)	Lutjanidae
<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i>	Blacktip grouper	Serranidae

1.2 Crustacean Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Panulirus marginatus</i>	Spiny lobster	Palinuridae
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>	Spiny lobster	Palinuridae
<i>Ranina ranina</i>	Kona crab	Raninidae
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobster	Scyllaridae
<i>Heterocarpus</i> spp.	deepwater shrimp	Pandalidae

1.3 Precious Coral Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Hemicorallium laauense</i> (prev. <i>Corallium regale</i>)	Pink coral	Coralliidae
<i>Pleurocorallium secundum</i> (prev. <i>Corallium secundum</i>)	Pink coral	Coralliidae
<i>Corallium</i> sp.	Pink or red corals	Coralliidae
<i>Acanella</i> sp.	Bamboo coral	Isididae
<i>Lepidisis olapa</i>	Bamboo coral	Isididae
<i>Callogorgia gilberti</i>	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Calyptrophora</i> sp.	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Narella</i> sp.	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Kulamanamana haumea</i> (prev. <i>Gerardia</i> sp.)	Gold coral	Parazoanthidae
<i>Antipathes griggsi</i> (prev. <i>Antipathes dichotoma</i>)	Black coral	Antipathidae
<i>Antipathes grandis</i>	Black coral	Antipathidae
<i>Myriopathes ulex</i> (prev. <i>Antipathes ulex</i>)	Black coral	Myriopathidae

1.4 Coral Reef Ecosystem Component Species

Regulations specify PHCRT by family level; the known species within each family from WPacFIN data collections are included here for clarity.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i>	Yellowfin surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso hexacanthus</i>	Black tongue unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso lituratus</i>	Orangespine unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye trevally	Carangidae
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	Carangidae
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	Carangidae
<i>Sargocentron melanospilos</i>	Blackspot squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron microstoma</i>	Filelined squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron xantherythrum</i>	Hawaiian squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Lethrinus xanthochilus</i>	Yellowlip emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Etelis radiosus</i>	Scarlet snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	Twinspot/red snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Humpback snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Paracaesio stonei</i>	Stone's snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Hyporthodus octofasciatus</i>	Eightbar grouper	Serranidae
<i>Saloptia powelli</i>	Powell's grouper	Serranidae
<i>Acanthuridae</i>	Surgeonfishes	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus achilles</i>	Achilles tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus blochii</i>	Ringtail surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus dussumieri</i>	Eye-striped surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus guttatus</i>	Whitespotted surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus leucopareius</i>	Whitebar surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus lineatus</i>	Blue-banded surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus mata</i>	Elongate surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigricans</i>	Whitecheek surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigricauda</i>	Blackstreak surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigrofuscus</i>	Brown surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigroris</i>	Bluelined surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus olivaceus</i>	Orange-spot surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus pyroferus</i>	Mimic surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus</i>	Surgeonfishes/tangs	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Convict tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus binotatus</i>	Twospot bristletooth	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus striatus</i>	Striped bristletooth	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus strigosus</i>	Yellow-eyed bristletooth	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso annulatus</i>	Whitemargin unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso brachycentron</i>	Humpback unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso brevirostris</i>	Spotted unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso caesius</i>	Gray unicornfish	Acanthuridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Naso hexacanthus</i>	Black tongue unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso</i>	Naso tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso</i>	Unicornfishes (misc)	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso thynnoides</i>	Barred unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso tuberosus</i>	Humpnose unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso unicornis</i>	Bluespine unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso vlamingii</i>	Bignose unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Zebrasoma veliferum</i>	Pacific sailfin tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Order Actinaria</i>	Anemones	Multiple families
<i>Order Alcyonacea</i>	Soft corals	Multiple families
<i>Anguilla marmorata</i>	Freshwater eel	Anguillidae
<i>Anomalopidae</i>	Flashlightfishes	Anomalopidae
<i>Antennariidae</i>	Frogfishes	Antennariidae
<i>Apogonidae</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Hypoatherina temminckii</i>	Silversides	Atherinidae
<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i>	Trumpetfish	Aulostomidae
<i>Azooxanthellates</i>	Ahermatypic corals	Azooxanthellate
<i>Balistapus undulatus</i>	Orangestripe triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Balistidae</i>	Triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Balistoides conspicillum</i>	Clown triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Balistoides viridescens</i>	Titan triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Batoidea</i>	Rays	Batoidea
<i>Belonidae</i>	Needlefish	Belonidae
<i>Blenniidae</i>	Blennies	Blenniidae
<i>Bothidae</i>	Flounders	Bothidae
<i>Asterorhombus cocosensis</i>	Angler flatfish	Bothidae
<i>Caesionidae</i>	Fusiliers	Caesionidae
<i>Caesio caerulaurea</i>	Gold banded fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Carangidae</i>	Jacks and scads	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides coeruleopinnatus</i>	Blue kingfish trevally	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides orthogrammus</i>	Goldspot trevally	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides</i>	Trevally (misc)	Carangidae
<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	Bluefin trevally	Carangidae
<i>Caranx papuensis</i>	Brassy trevally	Carangidae
<i>Caranx</i>	Jacks (misc)	Carangidae
<i>Decapterus</i>	Mackerel scad (opelu)	Carangidae
<i>Scomberoides lysan</i>	Leatherback	Carangidae
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Snubnose pompano	Carangidae
<i>Uraspis secunda</i>	Whitemouth trevally	Carangidae
<i>Caracanthinae</i>	Coral crouchers	Caracanthidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Carcharhinidae</i>	Reef sharks (misc)	Carcharhinidae
<i>Carcharhinus albimarginatus</i>	Silvertip shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Grey reef shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>	Galapagos shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>	Blacktip reef shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>	White tip reef shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Chaetodontidae</i>	Butterflyfishes	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon auriga</i>	Butterflyfish (auriga)	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon ephippium</i>	Saddleback butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon lunula</i>	Racoon butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon melannotus</i>	Butterflyfish (melanotic)	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon</i>	Butterflyfishes (misc)	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	Chanidae
<i>Chlopsidae</i>	Eels	Chlopsidae
<i>Coptodon zillii</i>	Tilapia	Cichlidae
<i>Cirrhitidae</i>	Hawkfishes	Cirrhitidae
<i>Amblycirrhitus bimacula</i>	Two spotted hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Cirrhitus pinnulatus</i>	Stocky hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Neocirrhites armatus</i>	Flame hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Clupeidae</i>	Herrings	Clupeidae
<i>Congridae</i>	Eels	Congridae
<i>Conger cinereus</i>	White eel	Congridae
<i>Conger</i>	Conger eels	Congridae
<i>Cyprinidae</i>	Prettyfins	Cyprinidae
<i>Dasyatididae</i>	Skates	Dasyatididae
<i>Diodon</i>	Porcupinefish	Diodontidae
<i>Echeneidae</i>	Remoras	Echeneidae
<i>Echinoderm</i>	Sea cucumbers and sea urchins	Echinoderm
<i>Engraulidae</i>	Anchovies	Engraulidae
<i>Ephippidae</i>	Batfishes	Ephippidae
<i>Exocoetidae</i>	Flyingfish	Exocoetidae
<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>	Cornetfish	Fistulariidae
<i>Fungiidae</i>	Mushroom corals	Fungiidae
<i>Gerreidae</i>	Mojarras	Gerreidae
<i>Gobiidae</i>	Gobies	Gobiidae
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	Sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Heliopora</i>	Blue corals	Heliopora
<i>Hemiramphidae</i>	Halfbeaks	Hemiramphidae
<i>Holocentridae</i>	Soldierfishes and squirrelfishes	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis adusta</i>	Bronze soldierfish	Holocentridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Myripristis amaena</i>	Brick soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis berndti</i>	Bigscale soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis chryseres</i>	Yellowfin soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis hexagona</i>	Double tooth soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis kuntee</i>	Pearly soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis murdjan</i>	Blotcheye soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis pralinia</i>	Scarlet soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis violacea</i>	Violet soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis vittata</i>	Whitetip soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron caudimaculatum</i>	Tailspot squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron diadema</i>	Crown squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron punctatissimum</i>	Peppered squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron</i>	Squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i>	Saber squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron tiere</i>	Bluelined squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron tiereoides</i>	Pink squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron violaceum</i>	Violet squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Neoniphon aurolineatus</i>	Yellowstriped squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Neoniphon opercularis</i>	Blackfin squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Neoniphon sammara</i>	Sammara squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Kuhlia mugil</i>	Barred flagtail	Kuhliidae
<i>Kuhlia</i>	Mountain bass	Kuhliidae
<i>Kuhliidae</i>	Flagtails	Kuhliidae
<i>Kyphosidae</i>	Rudderfishes (misc)	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus bigibbus</i>	Rudderfish (biggibus)	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i>	Rudderfish (cinerascens)	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus cornelii</i>	Western drummer	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus</i>	Rudderfish	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus vaigiensis</i>	Lowfin drummer	Kyphosidae
<i>Cheilinus chlorourus</i>	Floral wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cheilinus fasciatus</i>	Harlequin tuskfish	Labridae
<i>Cheilinus</i>	Cheilinus wrasse (misc)	Labridae
<i>Cheilinus trilobatus</i>	Triple tail wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Cheilinus undulatus	Labridae
<i>Cheilio inermis</i>	Cigar wrasse	Labridae
<i>Gomphosus varius</i>	Bird wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres hortulanus</i>	Checkerboard wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres margaritaceus</i>	Weedy surge wrasse	Labridae
<i>Hemigymnus fasciatus</i>	Barred thicklip	Labridae
<i>Hemigymnus melapterus</i>	Blackeye thicklip	Labridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Iniistius aneitensis</i>	Whitepatch wrasse	Labridae
<i>Labridae</i>	Wrasses (misc)	Labridae
<i>Novaculichthys taeniourus</i>	Rockmover wrasse	Labridae
<i>Oxycheilinus arenatus</i>	Arenatus wrasse	Labridae
<i>Oxycheilinus digramma</i>	Bandcheck wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma lutescens</i>	Sunset wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma purpureum</i>	Surge wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma quinquevittatum</i>	Red ribbon wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma trilobatum</i>	Christmas wrasse	Labridae
<i>Leiognathidae</i>	Ponyfish	Leiognathidae
<i>Gnathodentex aureolineatus</i>	Goldenline bream	Lethrinidae
<i>Gnathodentex aureolineatus</i>	Yellowspot emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Gymnocranius grandoculis</i>	Blueline bream	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinidae</i>	Emperors (misc)	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus erythracanthus</i>	Orangespot emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus microdon</i>	Longnose emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus miniatus</i>	Sweetlip emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i>	Bigeye emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Aphareus furca</i>	Brown jobfish	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanidae</i>	Inshore snappers	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	Twinspot/red snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i>	Yellow margined snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	Onespot snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus rufolineatus</i>	Rufous snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus sanguineus</i>	Blood snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus timoriensis</i>	Timor snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Macolor niger</i>	Black snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Paracaesio kusakarii</i>	Kusakar's snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Pristipomoides multidens</i>	Multidens snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Malacanthus</i>	Tilefishes	Malacanthidae
<i>Millepora</i>	Fire corals	Milleporidae
<i>Masturus lanceolatus</i>	Sunfish	Molidae
<i>Monacanthidae</i>	Filefishes	Monacanthidae
<i>Monodactylus argenteus</i>	Silver batfish	Monodactylidae
<i>Moringuidae</i>	Eels	Moringuidae
<i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i>	Fringelip mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Ellochelon vaigiensis</i>	Diamond scale mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Mulletts	Mugilidae
<i>Neomyxus leuciscus</i>	False mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Mullidae</i>	Goatfish (misc)	Mullidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i>	Yellowstripe goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Mulloidichthys pfluegeri</i>	Orange goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Mulloidichthys</i>	Yellow goatfishes	Mullidae
<i>Mulloidichthys vanicolensis</i>	Yellowfin goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus</i>	Banded goatfish (misc)	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus barberinus</i>	Dash-and-dot goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus ciliatus</i>	White-lined goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus cyclostomus</i>	Yellowsaddle goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus heptacanthus</i>	Redspot goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Indian goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus insularis</i>	Parupenus insularis	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus multifasciatus</i>	Multi-barred goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus pleurostigma</i>	Side spot goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus trifasciatus</i>	Doublebar goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Muraenidae</i>	Eels	Muraenidae
<i>Enchelycore pardalis</i>	Dragon eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax flavimarginatus</i>	Yellowmargin moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax javanicus</i>	Giant moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax moringa</i>	Spotted moray eels	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax</i>	Moray eels	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax undulatus</i>	Undulated moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Myliobatidae</i>	Rays	Myliobatidae
<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>	Eagle ray	Myliobatidae
<i>Scolopsis monogramma</i>	Monogram monocle bream	Nemipteridae
<i>Ophichthidae</i>	Eels	Ophichthidae
<i>Ostraciidae</i>	Trunkfishes	Ostraciidae
<i>Pempheridae</i>	Sweepers	Pempheridae
<i>Pempheris</i>	Nurse shark	Pempheridae
<i>Pinguipedidae</i>	Sandperches	Pinguipedidae
<i>Polynemus</i>	Threadfin	Polynemidae
<i>Pomacanthidae</i>	Angelfishes	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge flavissima</i>	Lemonpeel angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Pomacanthus imperator</i>	Emperor angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Pomacentridae</i>	Damselfishes	Pomacentridae
<i>Abudefduf septemfasciatus</i>	Banded sergeant	Pomacentridae
<i>Abudefduf</i>	Sergeant major	Pomacentridae
<i>Dascyllus trimaculatus</i>	Threespot damselfish	Pomacentridae
<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i>	Glasseye	Priacanthidae
<i>Priacanthidae</i>	Bigeyes	Priacanthidae
<i>Priacanthus blochii</i>	Paeony bulleye	Priacanthidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Priacanthus hamrur</i>	Moontail bullseye	Priacanthidae
<i>Priacanthus</i>	Bigeye squirrelfish	Priacanthidae
<i>Pseudochromidae</i>	Dottybacks	Pseudochromidae
<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i>	Bulbometopon muricatum	Scaridae
<i>Calotomus carolinus</i>	Stareye parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Hipposcarus longiceps</i>	Longnose parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus schlegeli</i>	Yellowband parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus</i>	Parrotfishes (misc)	Scaridae
<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	Dogtooth tuna	Scombridae
<i>Caracanthus maculatus</i>	Coral crouchers	Scorpaenidae
<i>Pterois</i>	Lionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenidae</i>	Scorpionfishes	Scorpaenidae
<i>Anyperodon leucogrammicus</i>	Slender grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis argus</i>	Peacock grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis aurantia</i>	Golden hind	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis igarashiensis</i>	Ybanded grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis sexmaculata</i>	Six-banded grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis sonnerati</i>	Tomato grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis spiloparaea</i>	Pygmy grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus hexagonatus</i>	Hexagon grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	Giant grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus longispinis</i>	Longspine grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus maculatus</i>	Spotted grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus melanostigma</i>	One-bloch grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus miliaris</i>	Netfin grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus morrhua</i>	Striped grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus polyphekadion</i>	Smalltooth grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus</i>	Groupers (misc)	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus timorensis</i>	Yellowspot grouper	Serranidae
<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>	Squaretail grouper	Serranidae
<i>Plectropomus laevis</i>	Saddleback grouper	Serranidae
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral trout	Serranidae
<i>Serranidae</i>	Inshore groupers	Serranidae
<i>Variola albimarginata</i>	White-edged lyretail	Serranidae
<i>Siganidae</i>	Rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus argenteus</i>	Forktail rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus spinus</i>	Scribbled rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Solanderidae</i>	Hydroid corals	Solanderidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Soleidae</i>	Soles	Soleidae
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i>	Bigeye barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena helleri</i>	Heller's barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena qenie</i>	Blackfin barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena</i>	Barracudas (misc)	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraenidae</i>	Small barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyrnidae</i>	Hammerhead shark	Sphyrnidae
<i>Stylasteridae</i>	Lace corals	Stylasteridae
<i>Synanceia</i>	Stonefish	Synanceiidae
<i>Syngnathidae</i>	Seahorses	Syngnathidae
<i>Synodontidae</i>	Lizardfish	Synodontidae
<i>Terapon jarbua</i>	Terapon perch	Terapontidae
<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>	Moorish idol	Zanclidae
	Reef fish (misc)	
	Live rock	
	Algae	
<i>Phylum: Annelids</i>	Segmented worms	Multiple families
<i>Tridacna</i>	Giant clam	Cardiidae
<i>Class Bivalvia</i>	Clams (misc)	Multiple families
<i>Conus</i>	Cone snail	Conidae
<i>Subphylum Crustaceans</i>	Lobsters, shrimps, mantis shrimps, true crabs, and hermit crabs	Multiple families
<i>Cucumariidae</i>	Sea cucumber	Cucumariidae
<i>Diadema</i>	Sea urchins (misc)	Diadematidae
<i>Echinothrix diadema</i>	Black sea urchin	Diadematidae
<i>Plebidonax deltoides</i>	Pipi clam	Donacidae
<i>Actinopyga mauritiana</i>	Surf redfish	Holothuriidae
<i>Bohadschia argus</i>	Cubed leopard sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Bohadschia argus</i>	Leopard sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuria (Halodeima) atra</i>	Cubed loli	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuria (Halodeima) atra</i>	Loli	Holothuriidae
<i>Anodontia edentula</i>	Mangrove clam	Lucinidae
<i>Atrina rigida</i>	Pen shell clam	Pinnidae
<i>Phylum: Porifera</i>	Sponges	Multiple families
<i>Salmacis</i>	White sea urchin	Temnopleuridae
<i>Trochus sp.</i>	Turban snail	Trochidae
<i>Tubipora musica</i>	Organpipe corals	Tubipora
<i>Subphylum: Tunicates</i>	Sea squirts	Multiple families
<i>Turbo</i>	Green snails	Turbinidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
	Invertebrates (misc)	
<i>Callistoctopus ornatus</i>	Octopus (ornatus)	Octopodidae
<i>Octopus cyanea</i>	Octopus (cyanea)	Octopodidae
<i>Octopus</i>	Octopus	Octopodidae
<i>Phylum: Mollusca</i>	Clams, oysters, sea snails, sea slugs	Multiple families
<i>Teuthida</i>	Squid	Order: Teuthida
	Red algae	Division: Rhodophyta
	Seaweeds	
<i>Carpilius maculatus</i>	Seven-11 crab	Carpiliidae
<i>Coenobita clypeatus</i>	Hermit crab	Coenobitidae
<i>Grapsidae</i>	Grapsid crab	Grapsidae
<i>Ocypode ceratophthalmus</i>	Pa'a crab	Ocypodidae
<i>Order: Decapoda</i>	Crabs	Multiple families
<i>Order: Decapoda</i>	Small crab	Multiple families
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Mangrove crab	Portunidae
<i>Parasesarma erythodactylum</i>	Large red crab	Sesarmidae
<i>Order: Zoanthinaria</i>	Soft zoanthid corals	Multiple families

2 GUAM ECOSYSTEM COMPONENT SPECIES

2.1 Bottomfish Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i>	Blacktip grouper	Serranidae
<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Amberjack	Carangidae
<i>Aprion virescens</i>	Grey snapper, jobfish	Lutjanidae
<i>Lethrinus amboinensis</i>	Ambon emperor	Lethrinidae

2.2 Crustacean Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Panulirus marginatus</i>	Spiny lobster	Palinuridae
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>	Spiny lobster	Palinuridae
<i>Heterocarpus</i> sp.	Deepwater shrimp	Pandalidae
Pandalidae	Deepwater shrimp	Pandalidae
<i>Pandalus</i> sp.	Deepwater shrimp	Pandalidae
<i>Ranina ranina</i>	Kona crab	Raninidae
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobster	Scyllaridae

2.3 Precious Coral Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Hemicorallium laauense</i> (prev. <i>Corallium regale</i>)	Pink coral	Coralliidae
<i>Pleurocorallium secundum</i> (prev. <i>Corallium secundum</i>)	Pink coral	Coralliidae
<i>Corallium</i> sp.	Pink or red corals	Coralliidae
<i>Acanella</i> sp.	Bamboo coral	Isididae
<i>Lepidisis olapa</i>	Bamboo coral	Isididae
<i>Callogorgia gilberti</i>	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Calyptrophora</i> sp.	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Narella</i> sp.	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Kulamanamana haumea</i> (prev. <i>Gerardia</i> sp.)	Gold coral	Parazoanthidae
<i>Antipathes griggsi</i> (prev. <i>Antipathes dichotoma</i>)	Black coral	Antipathidae
<i>Antipathes grandis</i>	Black coral	Antipathidae
<i>Myriopathes ulex</i> (prev. <i>Antipathes ulex</i>)	Black coral	Myriopathidae

2.4 Coral Reef Ecosystem Component Species

Regulations specify PHCRT by family level; the known species within each family from WPacFIN data collections are included here for clarity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
Acanthuridae	Surgeonfishes/tangs	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso hexacanthus</i>	Black tongue unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso unicornis</i>	Bluespine unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Carangoides orthogrammus</i>	Goldspot trevally	Carangidae
<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	Bluefin trevally	Carangidae
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye trevally	Carangidae
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	Carangidae
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Atulai	Carangidae
<i>Myripristis berndti</i>	Bigscale soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i>	Long-Jawed squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Lethrinus erythracanthus</i>	Orange-Spotted emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus olivaceus</i>	Longface emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus xanthochilus</i>	Yellowlip emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i>	Bigeye emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Aphareus furca</i>	Silvermouth/jobfish	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i>	Flametail snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Humpback snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Chlorurus microrhinos</i>	Steephead parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Hipposcarus longiceps</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus altipinnis</i>	Filament finned parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus forsteni</i>	Tricolor parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus rubroviolaceus</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus schlegeli</i>	Chevron parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	Dogtooth tuna	Scombridae
<i>Variola albimarginata</i>	Whmargin lyretail grouper	Serranidae
<i>Acanthurus achilles</i>	Achilles tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus bariene</i>	Bariene's surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus blochii</i>	Ringtail surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus chronixis</i>	Chronixis surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus dussumieri</i>	Eye-striped surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus guttatus</i>	Whitespotted surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus leucocheilus</i>	Whitebar surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus leucopareius</i>	Palelipped surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus lineatus</i>	Blue-banded surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus maculiceps</i>	White-freckled surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus mata</i>	Elongate surgeonfish	Acanthuridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Acanthurus nigricans</i>	Whitecheek surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigricauda</i>	Blackstreak surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigrofuscus</i>	Brown surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigroris</i>	Bluelined surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nubilus</i>	Surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus olivaceus</i>	Orangeband surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus pyroferus</i>	Mimic surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus thompsoni</i>	Thomson's surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Convict tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i>	Yellowfin surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus binotatus</i>	Twospot bristletooth	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus hawaiiensis</i>	Black surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus marginatus</i>	Blue-spotted bristletooth	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus striatus</i>	Striped bristletooth	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus strigosus</i>	Yellow-eyed bristletooth	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus tominiensis</i>	Tomini's surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso annulatus</i>	Whitemargin unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso brachycentron</i>	Humpback unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso brevirostris</i>	Spotted unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso caesius</i>	Gray unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso lituratus</i>	Orangespine unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso lopezi</i>	Naso tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso thynnoides</i>	Barred unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso tuberosus</i>	Humpnose unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso vlamingii</i>	Bignose unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Paracanthurus hepatus</i>	Hepatus tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Zebrasoma flavescens</i>	Yellow tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Zebrasoma scopas</i>	Brown tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Zebrasoma veliferum</i>	Pacific sailfin tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Order: Actinaria</i>	Anemones	Multiple families
<i>Albula argentea</i>	Bonefish	Albulidae
<i>Albula glossodonta</i>	Indo-Pacific bonefish	Albulidae
<i>Albulidae</i>	Bonefish	Albulidae
<i>Order: Alcyonacea</i>	Soft corals	Multiple families
<i>Alepisauridae</i>	Lancetfishes	Alepisauridae
<i>Alepisaurus ferox</i>	Lancetfish	Alepisauridae
<i>Ambassidae</i>	Glass perch	Ambassidae
<i>Ambassis buruensis</i>	Glassie	Ambassidae
<i>Ambassis interrupta</i>	Glassie	Ambassidae
<i>Anguilla bicolor</i>	Freshwater eel	Anguillidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Anguilla marmorata</i>	Freshwater eel	Anguillidae
<i>Anguillidae</i>	Freshwater eel	Anguillidae
<i>Anomalopidae</i>	Flashlightfish	Anomalopidae
<i>Anomalops katoptron</i>	Flashlightfish	Anomalopidae
<i>Photoblepharon palpebratum</i>	Flashlightfish	Anomalopidae
<i>Antennariidae</i>	Anglerfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennarius biocellatus</i>	Frogfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennarius maculatus</i>	Sargassumfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennarius pictus</i>	Painted frogfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennarius randalli</i>	Randall's frogfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennatus analis</i>	Pigmy frogfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennatus coccineus</i>	Freckled frogfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennatus coccineus</i>	Giant frogfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennatus dorehensis</i>	Bandtail frogfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennatus nummifer</i>	Spotfin frogfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennatus rosaceus</i>	Spiney-Tufted frogfish	Antennariidae
<i>Antennatus tuberosus</i>	Bandfin frogfish	Antennariidae
<i>Histrio histrio</i>	Sargassum fish	Antennariidae
<i>Aploactinidae</i>	Velvetfishes	Aploactinidae
<i>Cocotropus larvatus</i>	Velvetfish	Aploactinidae
<i>Apogon coccineus</i>	Cryptic cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Apogon doryssa</i>	Longspine cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Apogon eremeia</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Apogon</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Apogonichthyoides melas</i>	Black cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Apogonichthyoides nigripinnis</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Apogonichthys ocellatus</i>	Ocellated cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Apogonichthys perdix</i>	Perdix cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Apogonidae</i>	Cardinalfishes	Apogonidae
<i>Cheilodipterus artus</i>	Lined cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Cheilodipterus intermedius</i>	Intermediate cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Cheilodipterus isostigmus</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Cheilodipterus macrodon</i>	Large toothed cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus</i>	5-Lined cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Cheilodipterus singaporensis</i>	Truncate cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Fibramia amboinensis</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Fibramia lateralis</i>	Inshore cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Fibramia thermalis</i>	Sangi cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Foa brachygramma</i>	Bay cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Foa</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Fowleria marmorata</i>	Marbled cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Fowleria punctulata</i>	Spotcheek cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Fowleria vaiulae</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Fowleria variegata</i>	Variegated cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Gymnapogon philippinus</i>	Philippine cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Gymnapogon urospilotus</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Jaydia ellioti</i>	Elliot's cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Nectamia bandanensis</i>	Bigeye cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Nectamia fusca</i>	Guam cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Nectamia savayensis</i>	Gray cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Ostorhinchus angustatus</i>	Broad-striped cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Ostorhinchus compressus</i>	Ohcre-striped cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Ostorhinchus dispar</i>	Redspot cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Ostorhinchus hartzfeldii</i>	Hartzfeld's cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Ostorhinchus nigrofasciatus</i>	Black-striped cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Ostorhinchus notatus</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Ostorhinchus novemfasciatus</i>	7-Lined cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Ostorhinchus sealei</i>	Seale's cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Ostorhinchus taeniophorus</i>	Bandfin cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pristiapogon exostigma</i>	Eyeshadow cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pristiapogon fraenatus</i>	Bridled cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pristiapogon kallopterus</i>	Iridescent cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pristiapogon taeniopterus</i>	Bandfin cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pristicon rhodopterus</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pristicon trimaculatus</i>	3-Spot cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pseudamia amblyuroptera</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pseudamia gelatinosa</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pseudamia hayashii</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pseudamia zonata</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Pseudamiops gracilicauda</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Rhabdamia gracilis</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Siphamia fistulosa</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Siphamia fuscolineata</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Siphamia tubifer</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Sphaeramia nematoptera</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Sphaeramia orbicularis</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Taeniamia biguttata</i>	Twinspot cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Taeniamia fucata</i>	Orange-lined cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Taeniamia zosterophora</i>	Blackbelted cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Verulux cypselurus</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Zapogon evermanni</i>	Evermann's cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Zoramia fragilis</i>	Cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Zoramia gilberti</i>	Gilbert's cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Zoramia leptacantha</i>	Bluestreak cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Zoramia perlita</i>	Pearly cardinalfish	Apogonidae
<i>Atherinidae</i>	Silverside	Atherinidae
<i>Atherinomorus duodecimalis</i>	Tropical silverside	Atherinidae
<i>Atherinomorus endrachtensis</i>	Striped silverside	Atherinidae
<i>Atherinomorus lacunosus</i>	Silverside	Atherinidae
<i>Atherinomorus lacunosus</i>	Hardyhead silverside	Atherinidae
<i>Atherion elymus</i>	Bearded silverside	Atherinidae
<i>Hypoatherina barnesi</i>	Silverside	Atherinidae
<i>Hypoatherina ovalaua</i>	Silverside	Atherinidae
<i>Hypoatherina temminckii</i>	Silverside	Atherinidae
<i>Stenatherina panatela</i>	Panatella silverside	Atherinidae
<i>Aulostomidae</i>	Trumpetfish	Aulostomidae
<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i>	Trumpetfish	Aulostomidae
<i>Abalistes stellatus</i>	Starry triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Balistapus undulatus</i>	Undulate triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Balistidae</i>	Triggerfishes	Balistidae
<i>Balistoides conspicillum</i>	Clown triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Balistoides viridescens</i>	Titan triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Canthidermis maculata</i>	Rough triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Melichthys niger</i>	Black triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Melichthys vidua</i>	Pinktail triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Odonus niger</i>	Redtooth triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus</i>	Yellow margin triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Pseudobalistes fuscus</i>	Blue triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Rhinecanthus aculeatus</i>	Picassofish	Balistidae
<i>Rhinecanthus rectangulus</i>	Wedge picassofish	Balistidae
<i>Rhinecanthus verrucosus</i>	Blackbelly picassofish	Balistidae
<i>Sufflamen bursa</i>	Scythe triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Sufflamen chrysopterum</i>	Halfmoon triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Sufflamen fraenatum</i>	Bridle triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Xanthichthys auromarginatus</i>	Guided triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Xanthichthys caeruleolineatus</i>	Bluelined triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Xanthichthys mento</i>	Crosshatch triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Xenobalistes tumidipectoris</i>	Triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Ablennes hians</i>	Barred needlefish	Belonidae
<i>Belonidae</i>	Needlefish	Belonidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Platybelone argalus platyura</i>	Keeled needlefish	Belontiidae
<i>Strongylura incisa</i>	Reef needlefish	Belontiidae
<i>Strongylura leiura</i>	Littoral needlefish	Belontiidae
<i>Tylosurus acus melanotus</i>	Keeled houndfish	Belontiidae
<i>Tylosurus crocodilus crocodilus</i>	Houndfish	Belontiidae
<i>Berycidae</i>	Lantern-eye fish	Berycidae
<i>Beryx decadactylus</i>	Flashlightfish	Berycidae
<i>Alticus arnoldorum</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Aspidontus dussumieri</i>	Lance blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Aspidontus taeniatus</i>	Cleaner mimic	Blenniidae
<i>Atrosalarias holomelas</i>	Blenny	blenniidae
<i>Blenniella chrysospilos</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Blenniella cyanostigma</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Blenniella gibbifrons</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Blenniella interrupta</i>	Interrupted rockskipper	Blenniidae
<i>Blenniella paula</i>	Bluedash rockskipper	Blenniidae
<i>Blenniella periophthalmus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Blenniidae</i>	Blennies	Blenniidae
<i>Cirripectes castaneus</i>	Chestnut blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Cirripectes fuscoguttatus</i>	Spotted blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Cirripectes perustus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Cirripectes polyzona</i>	Barred blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Cirripectes quagga</i>	Squiggly blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Cirripectes stigmaticus</i>	Red-Streaked blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Cirripectes variolosus</i>	Red-Speckled blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Ecsenius bandanus</i>	Banda Clown blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Ecsenius bicolor</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Ecsenius opsifrontalis</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Ecsenius sellifer</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Ecsenius yaeyamaensis</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Enchelyurus kraussii</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Entomacrodus caudofasciatus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Entomacrodus cymatobiotus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Entomacrodus decussatus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Entomacrodus niuafoouensis</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Entomacrodus sealei</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Entomacrodus stellifer</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Entomacrodus striatus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Entomacrodus thalassinus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Exallias brevis</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Glyptoparus delicatulus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Istiblennius bellus</i>	Beautiful rockskipper	Blenniidae
<i>Istiblennius dussumieri</i>	Streaky rockskipper	Blenniidae
<i>Istiblennius edentulus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Istiblennius lineatus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Litobranchus fowleri</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Meiacanthus anema</i>	Poison-fang blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Meiacanthus atrodorsalis</i>	Poison-fang blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Meiacanthus ditrema</i>	1-Stripe poison-fang blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Meiacanthus grammistes</i>	Striped poison-fang blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Nannosalarias nativitatis</i>	Combtooth blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Omobranchus obliquus</i>	Mangrove blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Omobranchus rotundiceps</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Omox biporos</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Parenchelyurus hepburni</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Petroscirtes breviceps</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Petroscirtes mitratus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Petroscirtes thepassii</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Petroscirtes variabilis</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Petroscirtes xestus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Plagiotremus laudandus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Plagiotremus rhinorhynchus</i>	Red sabbertooth blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Plagiotremus tapeinosoma</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Praealticus natalis</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Praealticus poptae</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Rhabdoblennius nitidus</i>	Barred-chin blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Rhabdoblennius rhabdotrachelus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Rhabdoblennius snowi</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Salarias alboguttatus</i>	White-spotted blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Salarias fasciatus</i>	Spotted Rock blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Salarias luctuosus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Salarias segmentatus</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Stanulus seychellensis</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Xiphasia matsubarai</i>	Blenny	Blenniidae
<i>Asterorhombus intermedius</i>	Flounder	Bothidae
<i>Asterorhombus intermedius</i>	Intermediate flounder	Bothidae
<i>Bothidae</i>	Flounders	Bothidae
<i>Bothus mancus</i>	Peacock flounder	Bothidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Bothus pantherinus</i>	Leopard flounder	Bothidae
<i>Engyprosopon</i>	Flounder	Bothidae
<i>Bregmaceros nectabanus</i>	Codlet	Bregmacerotidae
<i>Bregmacerotidae</i>	Codlets	Bregmacerotidae
<i>Brosmophyciops pautzkei</i>	Free-tailed brotula	Bythitidae
<i>Bythitidae</i>	Livebearing brotulas	Bythitidae
<i>Dinematichthys iluocoeteoides</i>	Bythitid	Bythitidae
<i>Microbrotula</i>	Brotula	Bythitidae
<i>Caesio caerulea</i>	Scissor-tailed fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Caesio cuning</i>	Fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Caesio lunaris</i>	Lunar fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Caesio teres</i>	Yellowback caesio	Caesionidae
<i>Caesionidae</i>	Fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Gymnocaesio gymnoptera</i>	Fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Pterocaesio lativittata</i>	Yellowstreak fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Pterocaesio marri</i>	Twinstripe fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Pterocaesio pisang</i>	Ruddy fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Pterocaesio tessellata</i>	Mosaic fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Pterocaesio tile</i>	Bluestreak fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Pterocaesio trilineata</i>	3-Striped fusilier	Caesionidae
<i>Callanthiidae</i>	Goldies	Callanthiidae
<i>Grammatorcynus</i>	Goldies	Callanthiidae
<i>Anaora tentaculata</i>	Dragonet	Callionymidae
<i>Callionymidae</i>	Dragonets	Callionymidae
<i>Callionymus delicatulus</i>	Delicate dragonet	Callionymidae
<i>Callionymus enneactis</i>	Mangrove dragonet	Callionymidae
<i>Callionymus simplicicornis</i>	Simple-spined dragonet	Callionymidae
<i>Diplogrammus goramensis</i>	Dragonet	Callionymidae
<i>Neosynchiropus ocellatus</i>	Ocellated dragonet	Callionymidae
<i>Synchiropus circularis</i>	Circled dragonet	Callionymidae
<i>Synchiropus laddi</i>	Ladd's dragonet	Callionymidae
<i>Synchiropus morrisoni</i>	Morrison's dragonet	Callionymidae
<i>Synchiropus</i>	Dragonet	Callionymidae
<i>Synchiropus splendidus</i>	Mandarin fish	Callionymidae
<i>Antigonia malayana</i>	Boarfish	Caproidae
<i>Caproidae</i>	Boarfishes	Caproidae
<i>Caracanthinae</i>	Coral crouchers	Caracanthidae
<i>Caracanthus maculatus</i>	Velvetfish	Caracanthidae
<i>Caracanthus unipinna</i>	Velvetfish	Caracanthidae
<i>Alectis ciliaris</i>	Pennantfish/threadfin	Carangidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Alectis indica</i>	Malabar trevally	Carangidae
<i>Atule mate</i>	Atulai	Carangidae
<i>Carangidae</i>	Jack (misc)	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides coeruleopinnatus</i>	Blue kingfish trevally	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides coeruleopinnatus</i>	Trevally	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides dinema</i>	Shadow kingfish	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides ferdau</i>	Bar jack	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides fulvoguttatus</i>	Yellow dotted trevally	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides hedlandensis</i>	Headnotch trevally	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides plagiotaenia</i>	Barcheek trevally	Carangidae
<i>Carangoides talamparoides</i>	Jacks (misc)	Carangidae
<i>Caranx papuensis</i>	Brassy trevally	Carangidae
<i>Caranx</i>	Trevally	Carangidae
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Mackerel scad	Carangidae
<i>Decapterus macrosoma</i>	Mackerel scad	Carangidae
<i>Decapterus maruadsi</i>	Round scad	Carangidae
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Round scad	Carangidae
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	Carangidae
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	Carangidae
<i>Naucrates ductor</i>	Pilotfish	Carangidae
<i>Naucratiini</i>	Elagatis, Scomberoides	Carangidae
<i>Scomberoides lysan</i>	Leatherback	Carangidae
<i>Selar boops</i>	Atulai	Carangidae
<i>Seriola rivoliana</i>	Almaco jack	Carangidae
<i>Trachinotus bailloni</i>	Small spotted pompano	Carangidae
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Silver or snubnose pompano	Carangidae
<i>Tribe Carangini</i>		Carangidae
<i>Ulua mentalis</i>	Mandibular kingfish	Carangidae
<i>Uraspis helvola</i>	Kingfish	Carangidae
<i>Uraspis secunda</i>	Deep trevally	Carangidae
<i>Uraspis uraspis</i>	Whitemouth trevally	Carangidae
<i>Carapidae</i>	Pearlfish	Carapidae
<i>Carapus mourlani</i>	Pearlfish	Carapidae
<i>Carapus boraborensis</i>	Pearlfish	Carapidae
<i>Encheliophis gracilis</i>	Pearlfish	Carapidae
<i>Encheliophis homei</i>	Pearlfish	Carapidae
<i>Encheliophis vermicularis</i>	Pearlfish	Carapidae
<i>Onuxodon fowleri</i>	Bivalve pearlfish	Carapidae
<i>Carcharhinidae</i>	Sharks	Carcharhinidae
<i>Carcharhinus albimarginatus</i>	Carcharhinidae	Carcharhinidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Carcharhinidae	Carcharhinidae
<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>	Carcharhinidae	Carcharhinidae
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	Blackfin shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>	Carcharhinidae	Carcharhinidae
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger Shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Negaprion acutidens</i>	Lemon Shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>	Reef whitetip shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Aeoliscus strigatus</i>	Shrimpfish	Centriscidae
<i>Centriscidae</i>	Shrimpfishes	Centriscidae
<i>Chaetodon auriga</i>	Threadfin butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon baronessa</i>	E Triangular butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon bennetti</i>	Bennetts butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon burgessi</i>	Burgess' butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon citrinellus</i>	Speckled butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon ephippium</i>	Saddleback butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon flavocoronatus</i>	Yellow crown butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon kleinii</i>	Kleins butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon lineolatus</i>	Lined butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon lunula</i>	Racoon butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon lunulatus</i>	Redfined butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon melannotus</i>	Black-back butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon mertensii</i>	Mertens butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon meyeri</i>	Meyer's butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Roa modesta</i>	Butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon ocellicaudus</i>	Spot-Tail butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon octofasciatus</i>	8-Banded butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon ornatissimus</i>	Ornate butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon oxycephalus</i>	Spot-nape butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon punctatofasciatus</i>	Spot-banded butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon quadrimaculatus</i>	4-Spotted butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon rafflesii</i>	Latticed butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon reticulatus</i>	Retculted butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon semeion</i>	Dotted butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon speculum</i>	Oval-spot butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon tinkeri</i>	Tinker's butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon trifascialis</i>	Chevron butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon ulietensis</i>	Pacific double saddled butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon unimaculatus</i>	Teardrop butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon vagabundus</i>	Vagabond butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodontidae</i>	Butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Coradion chrysozonus</i>	Orangebanded coralfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Forcipiger flavissimus</i>	Longnosed butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Forcipiger longirostris</i>	Big longnose butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Hemitaurichthys polylepis</i>	Pyrimid butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Hemitaurichthys thompsoni</i>	Butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Heniochus acuminatus</i>	Longfinned bannerfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Heniochus chrysostomus</i>	Pennant bannerfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	Bannerfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Heniochus monoceros</i>	Masked bannerfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Heniochus singularius</i>	Singular butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Heniochus varius</i>	Humphead bannerfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Champsodon vorax</i>	Gaper	Champsodontidae
<i>Champsodontidae</i>	Gapers	Champsodontidae
<i>Chanidae</i>	Milkfish	Chanidae
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	Chanidae
<i>Chlopsidae</i>	False moray eel	Chlopsidae
<i>Kaupichthys atronasmus</i>	Bl-nostril false moray	Chlopsidae
<i>Kaupichthys brachychirus</i>	Shortfin false moray	Chlopsidae
<i>Kaupichthys hyoprорoides</i>	Common false moray	Chlopsidae
<i>Cichla ocellaris</i>	Peacock bass	Cichlidae
<i>Cichlidae</i>	Cichlids	Cichlidae
<i>Coptodon zillii</i>	Tilapia	Cichlidae
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Tilapia	Cichlidae
<i>Amblycirrhitus bimacula</i>	2-Spot hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Cirrhitichthys aprinus</i>	Threadfin hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Cirrhitichthys falco</i>	Falco's hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus</i>	Pixy hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Cirrhitidae</i>	Hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Cirrhitus pinnulatus</i>	Stocky hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Cyprinocirrhites polyactis</i>	Swallowtail hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Isocirrhites sexfasciatus</i>	6-Band hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Neocirrhites armatus</i>	Flame hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Oxycirrhites typus</i>	Longnose hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Paracirrhites arcatus</i>	Arc-eyed hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Paracirrhites forsteri</i>	Freckeled hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Paracirrhites hemisticus</i>	Whitespot hawkfish	Cirrhitidae
<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Air-Breath catfish	Clariidae
<i>Clarias macrocephalus</i>	Air-Breath catfish	Clariidae
<i>Clariidae</i>	Air-Breath catfish	Clariidae
<i>Amblygaster clupeioides</i>	Blue pilchard	Clupeidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted pilchard	Clupeidae
<i>Clupeidae</i>	Herring, sprat, sardines	Clupeidae
<i>Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus</i>	Gold spot herring	Clupeidae
<i>Spratelloides delicatulus</i>	Blue sprat	Clupeidae
<i>Spratelloides gracilis</i>	Silver sprat	Clupeidae
<i>Ariosoma fasciatum</i>	Barred sand conger	Congridae
<i>Ariosoma scheelei</i>	Scheele's conger	Congridae
<i>Blachea xenobranchialis</i>	Conger eel	Congridae
<i>Conger cinereus</i>	White eel	Congridae
<i>Conger oligoporus</i>	Conger eel	Congridae
<i>Conger</i>	Conger eel	Congridae
<i>Congridae</i>	White, conger, garden eel	Congridae
<i>Gorgasia preclara</i>	Orange-barred garden eel	Congridae
<i>Gorgasia</i>	Conger eel	Congridae
<i>Heteroconger hassi</i>	Conger eel	Congridae
<i>Chalixodytes tauensis</i>	Saddled sandburrer	Creediidae
<i>Creediidae</i>	Sand burrowers	Creediidae
<i>Limnichthys nitidus</i>	Sand burrower	Creediidae
<i>Dactyloptena orientalis</i>	Flying gurnard	Dactylopteridae
<i>Dactyloptena peterseni</i>	Flying gurnard	Dactylopteridae
<i>Dactylopteridae</i>	Flying gurnard	Dactylopteridae
<i>Dasyatidae</i>	Stingray	Dasyatidae
<i>Pateobatis fai</i>	Whipray	Dasyatidae
<i>Urogymnus granulatus</i>	White tail whipray	Dasyatidae
<i>Himantura uarnak</i>	Leopard ray	Dasyatidae
<i>Neotrygon kuhlii</i>	Blue-spotted sting ray	Dasyatidae
<i>Pastinachus sephen</i>	Shortsnouted ray	Dasyatidae
<i>Taeniura meyeri</i>	Giant reef ray	Dasyatidae
<i>Urogymnus asperrimus</i>	Porcupine ray	Dasyatidae
<i>Diodon eydouxii</i>	Porcupinefish	Diodontidae
<i>Diodon hystrix</i>	Porcupinefish	Diodontidae
<i>Diodon liturosus</i>	Porcupinefish	Diodontidae
<i>Diodontidae</i>	Porcupinefish	Diodontidae
<i>Dussumieria elopsoides</i>	Sprat	Dussumieriidae
<i>Dussumieria</i>	Sprats	Dussumieriidae
<i>Echeneidae</i>	Diskfishes	Echeneidae
<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	Remora	Echeneidae
<i>Phtheirichthys lineatus</i>	Slender suckerfish	Echeneidae
<i>Remora osteochir</i>	Remora	Echeneidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Remora remora</i>	Remora	Echeneidae
<i>Echinorhinidae</i>	Bramble shark	Echinorhinidae
<i>Echinorhinus brucus</i>	Bramble shark	Echinorhinidae
<i>Echinorhinus cookei</i>	Bramble shark	Echinorhinidae
<i>Butis amboinensis</i>	Gudgeon	Eleotridae
<i>Calumia godeffroyi</i>	Sleeper	Eleotridae
<i>Eleotridae</i>	Sleepers	Eleotridae
<i>Eleotris fusca</i>	Gudgeon	Eleotridae
<i>Giuris margaritacea</i>	Sleeper	Eleotridae
<i>Ophiocara porocephala</i>	Sleeper	Eleotridae
<i>Oxyeleotris lineolata</i>	Sleeper	Eleotridae
<i>Emmelichthyidae</i>	Bonnet mouths	Emmelichthyidae
<i>Emmelichthys karnellai</i>	Bonnetmouth	Emmelichthyidae
<i>Erythrocles scintillans</i>	Bonnetmouth	Emmelichthyidae
<i>Encrasicholina devisi</i>	Gold anchovy	Engraulidae
<i>Encrasicholina heteroloba</i>	Blue anchovy	Engraulidae
<i>Encrasicholina punctifer</i>	Oceanic anchovy	Engraulidae
<i>Engraulidae</i>	Anchovies	Engraulidae
<i>Stolephorus apiensis</i>	Samoan anchovy	Engraulidae
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	Indian anchovy	Engraulidae
<i>Stolephorus insularis</i>	Gold esurine anchovy	Engraulidae
<i>Stolephorus multibranchus</i>	Caroline Islands anchovy	Engraulidae
<i>Stolephorus pacificus</i>	West Pacific anchovy	Engraulidae
<i>Stolephorus</i>	Anchovy	Engraulidae
<i>Thryssa baelama</i>	Little priest	Engraulidae
<i>Ephippidae</i>	Batfish	Ephippidae
<i>Platax orbicularis</i>	Batfish	Ephippidae
<i>Platax pinnatus</i>	Pinnate spadefish	Ephippidae
<i>Platax teira</i>	Longfin spadefish	Ephippidae
<i>Etmopterus pusillus</i>	Spiny dogfish shark	Etmopteridae
<i>Cheilopogon spilopterus</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae
<i>Cheilopogon unicolor</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae
<i>Cypselurus angusticeps</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae
<i>Cypselurus poecilopterus</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae
<i>Exocoetidae</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae
<i>Exocoetus volitans</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae
<i>Hirundichthys speculiger</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae
<i>Parexocoetus brachypterus</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae
<i>Parexocoetus mento</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae
<i>Prognichthys albimaculatus</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Prognichthys sealei</i>	Flying fish	Exocoetidae
<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>	Cornetfish	Fistulariidae
<i>Fistulariidae</i>	Cornetfish	Fistulariidae
<i>Fungiidae</i>	Mushroom corals	Fungiidae
<i>Gerreidae</i>	Mojarras	Gerreidae
<i>Gerres erythrourus</i>	Deep-bodied mojarra	Gerreidae
<i>Gerres filamentosus</i>	Filamentous mojarra	Gerreidae
<i>Gerres filamentosus</i>	Mojarra	Gerreidae
<i>Gerres longirostris</i>	Common mojarra	Gerreidae
<i>Gerres oblongus</i>	Oblong mojarra	Gerreidae
<i>Gerres oyena</i>	Oyena mojarra	Gerreidae
<i>Gigantura indica</i>	Telescopefish	Giganturidae
<i>Giganturidae</i>	Telescopefish	Giganturidae
<i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i>	Nurse shark	Ginglymostomatidae
<i>Gobiesocidae</i>	Clingfish	Gobiesocidae
<i>Lepadichthys caritus</i>	Clingfish	Gobiesocidae
<i>Lepadichthys minor</i>	Clingfish	Gobiesocidae
<i>Liobranchia stria</i>	Clingfish	Gobiesocidae
<i>Amblyeleotris fasciata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblyeleotris fontanesii</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblyeleotris guttata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblyeleotris periophthalma</i>	Prawn goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblyeleotris randalli</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblyeleotris steinitzi</i>	Brown-barred goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblyeleotris wheeleri</i>	Bluespotted goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblygobius decussatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblygobius linki</i>	Link's goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblygobius nocturnus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblygobius phalaena</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Amblygobius</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Asterropteryx ensifera</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Asterropteryx semipunctata</i>	Bluespotted goby	Gobiidae
<i>Austrolethops wardi</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Awaous grammepomus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Awaous guamensis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Bathygobius cocosensis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Bathygobius cotticeps</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Bathygobius fuscus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Bryaninops amplus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Bryaninops erythropros</i>	Goby	Gobiidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Bryaninops natans</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Bryaninops ridens</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Bryaninops yongei</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Cabillus tongarevae</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Callogobius bauchotae</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Callogobius centrolepis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Callogobius hasseltii</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Callogobius maculipinnis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Callogobius okinawae</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Callogobius plumatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Callogobius sclateri</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Callogobius</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Cristatogobius</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Cryptocentroides insignis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Cryptocentrus caeruleomaculatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Cryptocentrus cinctus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Cryptocentrus leptocephalus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Cryptocentrus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Cryptocentrus strigilliceus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Cryptocentrus strigilliceus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Ctenogobiops aurocingulus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Ctenogobiops feroculus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Ctenogobiops pomastictus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Ctenogobiops tangaroai</i>	Long-finned prawn goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota afelei</i>	Kawakawa	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota albolineata</i>	Herring	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota bifasciata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota cometa</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota distigma</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota fasciola</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota herrei</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota infulata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota lachdeberei</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota latifasciata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota melasma</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota nebulosa</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota pellucida</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota prasina</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota prasites</i>	Goby	Gobiidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Eviota punctulata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota queenslandica</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota saipanensis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota sebreei</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota sigillata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota smaragdus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota sparsa</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota storthynx</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Eviota zonura</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Exyrias belissimus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Exyrias puntang</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Fusigobius longispinus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Fusigobius neophytus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Fusigobius signipinnis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gladiogobius ensifer</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Glossogobius celebius</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gnatholepis anjerensis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gnatholepis cauerensis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gnatholepis cauerensis</i>	Eyebar goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gnatholepis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gobiidae</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gobiodon albofasciatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gobiodon citrinus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gobiodon okinawae</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gobiodon quinquestrigatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gobiodon rivulatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gobiopsis bravoii</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Gobius bontii</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Heterolepis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Istigobius decoratus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Istigobius ornatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Istigobius rigilius</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Istigobius spence</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Kelloggella cardinalis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Kelloggella quindecimfasciata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Koumansetta hectori</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Koumansetta rainfordi</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Lotilia graciliosa</i>	Goby	Gobiidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Macrodontogobius wilburi</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Mahidolia mystacina</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Mugilogobius tagala</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Mugilogobius villa</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Oplopomops diacanthus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Oplopomus oplopomus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Opuia nephodes</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Oxyurichthys guibei</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Oxyurichthys microlepis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Oxyurichthys papuensis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Oxyurichthys tentacularis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Palutrus pruinosa</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Palutrus reticularis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Pandaka</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Paragobiodon echinocephalus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Paragobiodon lacunicolus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Paragobiodon melanosomus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Paragobiodon modestus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Paragobiodon xanthosoma</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Periophthalmus argentilineatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Periophthalmus kalolo</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Pleurosicya bilobata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Pleurosicya carolinensis</i>	Caroline ghost goby	Gobiidae
<i>Pleurosicya coerulea</i>	Blue coral ghost goby	Gobiidae
<i>Pleurosicya fringilla</i>	Fringed ghost goby	Gobiidae
<i>Pleurosicya micheli</i>	Michael's ghost goby	Gobiidae
<i>Pleurosicya mossambica</i>	Common ghost goby	Gobiidae
<i>Pleurosicya muscarum</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Pleurosicya plicata</i>	Plicata ghost goby	Gobiidae
<i>Priolepis cincta</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Priolepis farcimen</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Priolepis inhaca</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Priolepis semidoliata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Psammogobius biocellatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Pseudogobius javanicus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Redigobius bikolanus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Redigobius bikolanus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Redigobius tambujon</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Sicyopterus macrostetholepis</i>	Goby	Gobiidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Sicyopterus micrurus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Sicyopterus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Sicyopus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Sicyopus zosterophorus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Signigobius biocellatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Silhouettea</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Smilosicyopus leprurus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Stenogobius genivittatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Stenogobius</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Stiphodon elegans</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Stiphodon</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Taenioides limicola</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Tomiyamichthys lanceolatus</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Trimma caesiura</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Trimma naudei</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Trimma okinawae</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Trimma</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Trimma taylori</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Trimma tevegae</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Trimmatom eviotops</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Valenciennea muralis</i>	Glass goby	Gobiidae
<i>Valenciennea parva</i>	Parva goby	Gobiidae
<i>Valenciennea puellaris</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Valenciennea sexguttata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Valenciennea</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Valenciennea strigata</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Vanderhorstia ambanoro</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Vanderhorstia ornatissima</i>	Goby	Gobiidae
<i>Diplophos</i>	Bristlemouth	Gonostomatidae
<i>Gonostoma atlanticum</i>	Bristlemouth	Gonostomatidae
<i>Gonostomatidae</i>	Bristlemouths	Gonostomatidae
<i>Sigmops ebelingi</i>	Bristlemouth	Gonostomatidae
<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	Slatey sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Haemulidae</i>	Sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus albovittatus</i>	2-Lined sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides</i>	Harlequin sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus chrysotaenia</i>	Celebes sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus</i>	Sweetlip	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus gibbosus</i>	Gibbus sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus lessonii</i>	Lined sweetlips	Haemulidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Plectorhinchus lineatus</i>	Goldman's sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus obscurus</i>	Giant sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus picus</i>	Spotted sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	Sweetlip	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus vittatus</i>	Oriental sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Pomadasys kaakan</i>	Common javelinefish	Haemulidae
<i>Genus: Heliopora</i>	Blue corals	Genus: Heliopora
<i>Euleptorhamphus viridis</i>	Ribbon halfbeak	Hemiramphidae
<i>Hemiramphidae</i>	Halfbeak	Hemiramphidae
<i>Hemiramphus archipelagicus</i>	Halfbeak	Hemiramphidae
<i>Hemiramphus far</i>	Halfbeak	Hemiramphidae
<i>Hemiramphus lutkei</i>	Halfbeak	Hemiramphidae
<i>Hyporhamphus acutus acutus</i>	Halfbeak	Hemiramphidae
<i>Hyporhamphus affinis</i>	Halfbeak	Hemiramphidae
<i>Hyporhamphus dussumieri</i>	Halfbeak	Hemiramphidae
<i>Oxyporhamphus micropterus micropterus</i>	Smallwing flying fish	Hemiramphidae
<i>Zenarchopterus dispar</i>	Esturine halfbeak	Hemiramphidae
<i>Holocentridae</i>	Squirrel, soldierfishes	Holocentridae
<i>Holocentrus adscensionis</i>	Furcate squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis adusta</i>	Bronze soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis amaena</i>	Brick soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis amaena</i>	Doubletooth soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis chryseres</i>	Yellowfin soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis kuntee</i>	Pearly soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis murdjan</i>	Red soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis pralinia</i>	Scarlet soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis violacea</i>	Violet soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis vittata</i>	White-tipped soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis woodsi</i>	White-spot soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Neoniphon argenteus</i>	Clearfin squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Neoniphon aurolineatus</i>	Yellowstriped squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Neoniphon opercularis</i>	Blackfin squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Neoniphon sammara</i>	Bloodspot squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Ostichthys brachygnathus</i>	Deepwater soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Ostichthys kaianus</i>	Deepwater soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Plectrypops lima</i>	Cardinal squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron caudimaculatum</i>	Tailspot squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron cornutum</i>	3-Spot squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron diadema</i>	Crown squirrelfish	Holocentridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Sargocentron dorsomaculatum</i>	Spotfin squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron ittodai</i>	Samurai squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron lepros</i>	Squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron melanospilos</i>	Blackspot squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron microstoma</i>	Finelined squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron praslin</i>	Dark-striped squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron punctatissimum</i>	Speckled squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron tiere</i>	Blue-lined squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron tiereoides</i>	Pink squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron violaceum</i>	Violet squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Subfamily Holocentrinae</i>	Squirrelfishes	Holocentridae
<i>Subfamily Myripristinae</i>	Soldierfishes	Holocentridae
<i>Iso hawaiiensis</i>	Keeled silverside	Isonidae
<i>Isonidae</i>	Keeled silversides	Isonidae
<i>Istiophoridae</i>	Billfishes	Istiophoridae
<i>Kraemeria bryani</i>	Sand dart	Kraemeriidae
<i>Kraemeria cunicularia</i>	Sand dart	Kraemeriidae
<i>Kraemeria samoensis</i>	Sand dart	Kraemeriidae
<i>Kraemeriidae</i>	Sand darts	Kraemeriidae
<i>Kuhlia marginata</i>	Dark-margined flagtail	Kuhliidae
<i>Kuhlia mugil</i>	Barred flagtail	Kuhliidae
<i>Kuhlia rupestris</i>	River flagtail	Kuhliidae
<i>Kuhliidae</i>	Flagtails	Kuhliidae
<i>Kyphosidae</i>	Rudderfish	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus bigibbus</i>	Insular rudderfish	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i>	Highfin rudderfish	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus vaigiensis</i>	Lowfin rudderfish	Kyphosidae
<i>Anampses caeruleopunctatus</i>	Chiseltooth wrasse	Labridae
<i>Anampses geographicus</i>	Geographic wrasse	Labridae
<i>Anampses melanurus</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Anampses meleagrides</i>	Yellowtail wrasse	Labridae
<i>Anampses twistii</i>	Yellowbreasted wrasse	Labridae
<i>Bodianus anthioides</i>	Lyretail hogfish	Labridae
<i>Bodianus axillaris</i>	Axilspot hogfish	Labridae
<i>Bodianus bimaculatus</i>	2-Spot slender hogfish	Labridae
<i>Bodianus diana</i>	Diana's hogfish	Labridae
<i>Bodianus loxozonus</i>	Blackfin hogfish	Labridae
<i>Bodianus mesothorax</i>	Mesothorax hogfish	Labridae
<i>Bodianus tanyokidus</i>	Hogfish	Labridae
<i>Cheilinus chlorourus</i>	Floral wrasse	Labridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Cheilinus fasciatus</i>	Red-Breasted wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cheilinus oxycephalus</i>	Snooty wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cheilinus trilobatus</i>	Tripletail wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Napoleon wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cheilio inermis</i>	Cigar wrasse	Labridae
<i>Choerodon anchorago</i>	Yel-cheeked tuskfish	Labridae
<i>Choerodon fasciatus</i>	Harlequin tuskfish	Labridae
<i>Cirrhilabrus balteatus</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cirrhilabrus cyanopleura</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cirrhilabrus exquisitus</i>	Exquisite wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cirrhilabrus johnsoni</i>	Johnson's wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cirrhilabrus katherinae</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cirrhilabrus luteovittatus</i>	Yellowband wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cirrhilabrus rhomboidalis</i>	Rhomboid wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cirrhilabrus rubrimarginatus</i>	Red-margined wrasse	Labridae
<i>Coris aygula</i>	Clown coris	Labridae
<i>Coris batuensis</i>	Dapple coris	Labridae
<i>Coris dorsomacula</i>	Pale-barred coris	Labridae
<i>Coris gaimard</i>	Yellowtailed coris	Labridae
<i>Cymolutes praetextatus</i>	Knife razorfish	Labridae
<i>Cymolutes torquatus</i>	Finescale razorfish	Labridae
<i>Diproctacanthus xanthurus</i>	Wandering cleaner wrasse	Labridae
<i>Epibulus insidiator</i>	Sling-jawed wrasse	Labridae
<i>Epibulus</i>	Sling-jawed wrasse	Labridae
<i>Gomphosus varius</i>	Bird wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres biocellatus</i>	2-Spotted wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres chloropterus</i>	Drab wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres chrysus</i>	Canary wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres hortulanus</i>	Checkerboard wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres leucurus</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres margaritaceus</i>	Weedy surge wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres marginatus</i>	Dusky wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres melanurus</i>	Pinstriped wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres melasmapomus</i>	Black-ear wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres nigrescens</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres ornatissimus</i>	Ornate wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres papilionaceus</i>	Shwartz wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres papilionaceus</i>	Seagrass wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres prosopeion</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres richmondi</i>	Richmond's wrasse	Labridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Halichoeres scapularis</i>	Zigzag wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres trimaculatus</i>	3-Spot wrasse	Labridae
<i>Halichoeres zeylonicus</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Hemigymnus fasciatus</i>	Striped clown wrasse	Labridae
<i>Hemigymnus melapterus</i>	1/2 & 1/2 wrasse	Labridae
<i>Hologymnosus annulatus</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Hologymnosus doliatus</i>	Ring wrasse	Labridae
<i>Iniistius aneitensis</i>	Yellowblotch razorfish	Labridae
<i>Iniistius celebicus</i>	Celebe's razorfish	Labridae
<i>Iniistius geisha</i>	Razorfish	Labridae
<i>Iniistius melanopus</i>	Yellowpatch razorfish	Labridae
<i>Iniistius pavo</i>	Blue razorfish	Labridae
<i>Labrichthys unilineatus</i>	Tubelip wrasse	Labridae
<i>Labridae</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Labridae</i>	Jansen's wrasse	Labridae
<i>Labroides bicolor</i>	Bicolor cleaner wrasse	Labridae
<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	Bluestreak cleaner wrasse	Labridae
<i>Labroides pectoralis</i>	Black-spot cleaner wrasse	Labridae
<i>Labropsis alleni</i>	Allen's wrasse	Labridae
<i>Labropsis micronesica</i>	Micronesian wrasse	Labridae
<i>Labropsis xanthonota</i>	Wedge-tailed wrasse	Labridae
<i>Macropharyngodon meleagris</i>	Leopard wrasse	Labridae
<i>Macropharyngodon negrosensis</i>	Negros wrasse	Labridae
<i>Novaculichthys taeniourus</i>	Dragon wrasse	Labridae
<i>Novaculoides macrolepidotus</i>	Seagrass razorfish	Labridae
<i>Oxycheilinus arenatus</i>	Arenatus wrasse	Labridae
<i>Oxycheilinus bimaculatus</i>	2-Spot wrasse	Labridae
<i>Oxycheilinus celebicus</i>	Celebes wrasse	Labridae
<i>Oxycheilinus digramma</i>	Bandcheek wrasse	Labridae
<i>Oxycheilinus orientalis</i>	Oriental wrasse	Labridae
<i>Oxycheilinus unifasciatus</i>	Ringtail wrasse	Labridae
<i>Paracheilinus bellae</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Paracheilinus</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Polylepion russelli</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudocheilinus ataenia</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudocheilinus evanidus</i>	Striated wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudocheilinus hexataenia</i>	6 Line wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudocheilinus octotaenia</i>	8 Line wrasse	Labridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Pseudocheilinus</i>	Line wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudocheilinus tetrataenia</i>	4 Line wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudocoris aurantiofasciata</i>	Rust-banded wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudocoris heteroptera</i>	Torpedo wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudocoris yamashiroi</i>	Yamashiro's wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudodax moluccanus</i>	Chiseltooth wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudojuloides atavai</i>	Polynesian wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pseudojuloides cerasinus</i>	Smalltail wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pteragogus cryptus</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Pteragogus guttatus</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Stethojulis bandanensis</i>	Red-shoulder wrasse	Labridae
<i>Stethojulis strigiventer</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Stethojulis trilineata</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma amblycephalum</i>	2 Tone wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma hardwicke</i>	6 Bar wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma lunare</i>	Crescent wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma lutescens</i>	Sunset wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma purpureum</i>	Surge wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma quinquevittatum</i>	5-Stripe surge wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma trilobatum</i>	Xmas wrasse	Labridae
<i>Wetmorella albofasciata</i>	Wh-Barred pygmy wrasse	Labridae
<i>Wetmorella nigropinnata</i>	Bl-Spot pygmy wrasse	Labridae
<i>Xiphocheilus</i>	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	Lamnidae
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Mackerel shark	Lamnidae
<i>Equulites elongatus</i>	Slipmouth	Leiognathidae
<i>Equulites stercorarius</i>	Oblong slipmouth	Leiognathidae
<i>Gazza achlamys</i>	Lg-toothed ponyfish	Leiognathidae
<i>Gazza minuta</i>	Toothed ponyfish	Leiognathidae
<i>Leiognathidae</i>	Ponyfishes	Leiognathidae
<i>Leiognathus equulus</i>	Common slipmouth	Leiognathidae
<i>Leiognathus longispinis</i>	Slipmouth	Leiognathidae
<i>Photopectoralis bindus</i>	Slipmouth	Leiognathidae
<i>Secutor ruconius</i>	Pugnose soapy	Leiognathidae
<i>Gnathodentex aureolineatus</i>	Yellow-spot emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Gymnocranius euanus</i>	Japanese bream	Lethrinidae
<i>Gymnocranius grandoculis</i>	Blue-lined bream	Lethrinidae
<i>Gymnocranius griseus</i>	Grey bream	Lethrinidae
<i>Gymnocranius microdon</i>	Blue-spotted bream	Lethrinidae
<i>Gymnocranius</i>	Stout emperor	Lethrinidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Lethrinidae</i>	Emperors	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus atkinsoni</i>	Yellowtail emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus erythropterus</i>	Longfin emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus genivittatus</i>	Longspine emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus harak</i>	Thumbprint emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus lentjan</i>	Pinkear emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus microdon</i>	Smoothed emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus obsoletus</i>	Orange-striped emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus ornatus</i>	Ornate emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus semicinctus</i>	Black-blotch emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus variegatus</i>	Slender emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Wattsia mossambica</i>	Large-eye bream	Lethrinidae
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Triplefin	Lobotidae
<i>Lobotidae</i>	Tripletails	Lobotidae
<i>Dendrochirus biocellatus</i>	Scorpionfish	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanidae</i>	Snappers	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	River snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus biguttatus</i>	Two-spot snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	Red snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus bouton</i>	Snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus decussatus</i>	Checkered snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus ehrenbergii</i>	Blackspot snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus fulviflamma</i>	Snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Malabar snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	Onespot snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus rivulatus</i>	Scribbled snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>	Snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus semicinctus</i>	1/2-Barred snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	One-Lined snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Macolor macularis</i>	Black and white snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Macolor niger</i>	Black snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Paracaesio sordida</i>	Fusilier	Lutjanidae
<i>Paracaesio xanthura</i>	Yellowtail fusilier	Lutjanidae
<i>Randallichthys filamentosus</i>	Deepwater snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus</i>	Shallow snappers	Lutjanidae
<i>Symphoricthys spilurus</i>	Sailfin snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Hoplolatilus cuniculus</i>	Tilefish	Malacanthidae
<i>Hoplolatilus fronticinctus</i>	Tilefish	Malacanthidae
<i>Hoplolatilus starcki</i>	Tilefish	Malacanthidae
<i>Malacanthidae</i>	Tilefishes	Malacanthidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Malacanthus brevirostris</i>	Quakerfish	Malacanthidae
<i>Malacanthus latovittatus</i>	Striped blanquillo	Malacanthidae
<i>Megalopidae</i>	Tarpons	Megalopidae
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-pacific tarpon	Megalopidae
<i>Gunnellichthys monostigma</i>	Wormfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Gunnellichthys pleurotaenia</i>	Onestripe wormfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Gunnellichthys viridescens</i>	Wormfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Microdesmidae</i>	Wormfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Nemateleotris decora</i>	Decorated dartfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Nemateleotris helfrichi</i>	Helfrichs' dartfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Nemateleotris magnifica</i>	Fire dartfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Paragunnellichthys seychellensis</i>	Seychelle's wormfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Parioglossus formosus</i>	Beautiful hover goby	Microdesmidae
<i>Parioglossus lineatus</i>	Lined hover goby	Microdesmidae
<i>Parioglossus nudus</i>	Naked hover goby	Microdesmidae
<i>Parioglossus palustris</i>	Palustris hover goby	Microdesmidae
<i>Parioglossus rainfordi</i>	Rainford's hover goby	Microdesmidae
<i>Parioglossus raoi</i>	Rao's hover goby	Microdesmidae
<i>Parioglossus taeniatus</i>	Taeniatus hover goby	Microdesmidae
<i>Parioglossus verticalis</i>	Vertical hover goby	Microdesmidae
<i>Ptereleotris evides</i>	Blackfin dartfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Ptereleotris hanae</i>	Filament dartfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Ptereleotris heteroptera</i>	Spot-tail dartfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Ptereleotris lineopinnis</i>	Dartfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Ptereleotris microlepis</i>	Pearly dartfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Ptereleotris zebra</i>	Zebra dartfish	Microdesmidae
<i>Genus: Millepora</i>	Fire corals	Milleporidae
<i>Masturus lanceolatus</i>	Sharptail sunfish	Molidae
<i>Molidae</i>	Ocean sunfishes	Molidae
<i>Ranzania laevis</i>	Trunkfish	Molidae
<i>Acreichthys tomentosus</i>	Seagrass filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Aluterus monoceros</i>	Unicorn filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Aluterus scriptus</i>	Filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Amanses scopas</i>	Filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Brachaluteres taylori</i>	Taylor's inflator filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Cantherhines dumerilii</i>	Gray leatherjacket	Monacanthidae
<i>Cantherhines fronticinctus</i>	Specktaled filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Cantherhines pardalis</i>	Honeycomb filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Monacanthidae</i>	Filefishes	Monacanthidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Oxymonacanthus longirostris</i>	Longnose filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Paraluteres prionurus</i>	Blacksaddle mimic	Monacanthidae
<i>Paramonacanthus cryptodon</i>	Filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Paramonacanthus japonicus</i>	Filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Pervagor alternans</i>	Yelloweye filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Pervagor aspricaudus</i>	Orangetail filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Pervagor janthinosoma</i>	Blackbar filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Pervagor melanocephalus</i>	Blackheaded filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Pervagor nigrolineatus</i>	Blacklined filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Pseudalutarius nasicornis</i>	Rhino leatherjacket	Monacanthidae
<i>Rudarius minutus</i>	Minute filefish	Monacanthidae
<i>Monodactylidae</i>	Monos	Monodactylidae
<i>Monodactylus argenteus</i>	Mono	Monodactylidae
<i>Moridae</i>	Codlings	Moridae
<i>Physiculus</i>	Codling	Moridae
<i>Moringua ferruginea</i>	Rusty spaghetti eel	Moringuidae
<i>Moringua javanica</i>	Java spaghetti eel	Moringuidae
<i>Moringua microchir</i>	Spaghetti eel	Moringuidae
<i>Moringuidae</i>	Worm eel	Moringuidae
<i>Planiliza macrolepis</i>	Ceram mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Planiliza melinopterus</i>	Giantscale mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i>	Fringelip mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Crenimugil heterocheilos</i>	Mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Ellochelon vaigiensis</i>	Yellowtail mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Osteomugil engeli</i>	Engel's mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Moolgarda seheli</i>	Bluespot mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Gray mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Mugilidae</i>	Mulletts	Mugilidae
<i>Neomyxus leuciscus</i>	Acute-jawed mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Oedalechilus labiosus</i>	Foldlip mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Mullidae</i>	Goatfishes	Mullidae
<i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i>	Yellowstriped goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Mulloidichthys pfluegeri</i>	Orange goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Mulloidichthys</i>	Juvenile goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Mulloidichthys vanicolensis</i>	Yellowfin goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus barberinoides</i>	Bicolor goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus barberinus</i>	Dash and dot goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus ciliatus</i>	White-lined goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus cyclostomus</i>	Yellow goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus heptacanthus</i>	Redspot goatfish	Mullidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Indian goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus multifasciatus</i>	Multibarred goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus pleurostigma</i>	Sidespot goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus</i>	Goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus trifasciatus</i>	Doublebar goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Upeneus taeniopterus</i>	Band-Tailed goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Upeneus taeniopterus</i>	Goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Upeneus tragula</i>	Blackstriped goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Yellowbanded goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Muraenesocidae</i>	Pike eels	Muraenesocidae
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Pike conger	Muraenesocidae
<i>Anarchias allardicei</i>	Allardice's moray	Muraenidae
<i>Anarchias cantonensis</i>	Canton Island moray	Muraenidae
<i>Anarchias seychellensis</i>	Seychelles moray	Muraenidae
<i>Channomuraena vittata</i>	Long-jawed moray	Muraenidae
<i>Echidna leucotaenia</i>	Whiteface moray	Muraenidae
<i>Echidna nebulosa</i>	Snowflake moray	Muraenidae
<i>Echidna polyzona</i>	Girdled moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Echidna unicolor</i>	Unicolor moray	Muraenidae
<i>Enchelycore bayeri</i>	Bayer's moray	Muraenidae
<i>Enchelycore bikiniensis</i>	Bikini atoll moray	Muraenidae
<i>Enchelycore kamara</i>	Dark-spotted moray	Muraenidae
<i>Enchelycore schismatorhynchus</i>	White-margined moray	Muraenidae
<i>Enchelynassa canina</i>	Viper moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnomuraena zebra</i>	Zebra moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax berndti</i>	Moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax buroensis</i>	Buro moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax elegans</i>	Moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax enigmaticus</i>	Enigmatic moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax fimbriatus</i>	Fimbriated moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax flavimarginatus</i>	Yellow-margined moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax fuscomaculatus</i>	Brown spotted moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax gracilicauda</i>	Graceful-tailed moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax hepaticus</i>	Moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax javanicus</i>	Giant moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax margaritophorus</i>	Blotch-necked moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax marshallensis</i>	Marshall Isles moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax melatremus</i>	Dirty yellow moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax melatremus</i>	Moray eel	Muraenidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Gymnothorax meleagris</i>	Whitemouth moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax monochrous</i>	Monochrome moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax monostigma</i>	1-Spot moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax neglectus</i>	Moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax nudivomer</i>	Yellowmouth moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax pictus</i>	Peppered moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax pindae</i>	Pinda moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax polyuranodon</i>	Moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax polyuranodon</i>	Fiji moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax richardsonii</i>	Richardson's moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax rueppelliae</i>	Yellow-headed moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax thyrsoideus</i>	White-eyed moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax undulatus</i>	Undulated moray	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax zonipectis</i>	Zonipectis moray	Muraenidae
<i>Muraenidae</i>	Morays	Muraenidae
<i>Pseudechidna brummeri</i>	White ribbon eel	Muraenidae
<i>Rhinomuraena quaesita</i>	Ribbon eel	Muraenidae
<i>Scuticaria tigrina</i>	Tiger snake moray	Muraenidae
<i>Strophidon sathete</i>	Giant esturine moray	Muraenidae
<i>Uropterygius concolor</i>	Unicolor snake moray	Muraenidae
<i>Uropterygius fasciolatus</i>	Gosline's snake moray	Muraenidae
<i>Uropterygius fuscoguttatus</i>	Brown-spotted snake eel	Muraenidae
<i>Uropterygius kamar</i>	Moon moray	Muraenidae
<i>Uropterygius macrocephalus</i>	Lg-headed snake moray	Muraenidae
<i>Uropterygius marmoratus</i>	Marbled snake moray	Muraenidae
<i>Uropterygius micropterus</i>	Tidepool snake moray	Muraenidae
<i>Uropterygius polypilus</i>	Large spotted snake moray	Muraenidae
<i>Uropterygius supraforatus</i>	Moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Uropterygius xanthopterus</i>	Moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Diaphus schmidti</i>	Lanternfish	Myctophidae
<i>Myctophidae</i>	Lanternfishes	Myctophidae
<i>Myctophum brachygnathum</i>	Laternfish	Myctophidae
<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>	Spotted eagle ray	Myliobatidae
<i>Aetomylaeus maculatus</i>	Eagle ray	Myliobatidae
<i>Mobula birostris</i>	Manta ray	Myliobatidae
<i>Myliobatidae</i>	Eagle ray	Myliobatidae
<i>Eptatretus carlhubbsi</i>	Hagfish	Myxinidae
<i>Myxinidae</i>	Hagfish	Myxinidae
<i>Nemipteridae</i>	Threadfin breams	Nemipteridae
<i>Nemipteridae</i>	Breams	Nemipteridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Nemipterus furcosus</i>	Forktail bream	Nemipteridae
<i>Nemipterus hexodon</i>	Butterfly bream	Nemipteridae
<i>Nemipterus peronii</i>	Notched butterfly bream	Nemipteridae
<i>Nemipterus peronii</i>	Butterfly bream	Nemipteridae
<i>Pentapodus caninus</i>	Smalltooth whiptail	Nemipteridae
<i>Pentapodus trivittatus</i>	3-Striped whiptail	Nemipteridae
<i>Scolopsis affinis</i>	Spinecheek	Nemipteridae
<i>Scolopsis bilineata</i>	2 Line spinecheek	Nemipteridae
<i>Scolopsis ciliata</i>	Ciliate spinecheek	Nemipteridae
<i>Scolopsis lineata</i>	Black and white spinecheek	Nemipteridae
<i>Scolopsis margaritifera</i>	Margarite's spinecheek	Nemipteridae
<i>Scolopsis taenioptera</i>	Spinecheek	Nemipteridae
<i>Scolopsis trilineata</i>	3 Line spinecheek	Nemipteridae
<i>Scolopsis xenochrous</i>	Spinecheek	Nemipteridae
<i>Nomeidae</i>	Man-of-war fish	Nomeidae
<i>Psenes cyanophrys</i>	Freckled driftfish	Nomeidae
<i>Eutremus teres</i>	Mantis shrimp	Odontodactylidae
<i>Apterichtus klazingai</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Brachysomophis crocodilinus</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Callechelys catostoma</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Callechelys marmorata</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Cirricaecula johnsoni</i>	Fringelip snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Echelus uropterus</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Evips percinctus</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Ichthyapus vulturis</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Lamnostoma orientalis</i>	Oriental snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Leiuranus semicinctus</i>	Saddled snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Leiuranus versicolor</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Muraenichthys schultzei</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Muraenichthys sibogae</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Myrichthys colubrinus</i>	Banded snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Myrichthys colubrinus</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Myrichthys maculosus</i>	Spotted snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Ophichthidae</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Ophichthus cephalozona</i>	Dark-shouldered snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Ophichthus polyophthalmus</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Phaenomonas cooperae</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Phyllophichthus xenodontus</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Schismorhynchus labialis</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Schultzia johnstonensis</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Schultzidia retropinnis</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Scolecenchelys gymnota</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Scolecenchelys laticaudata</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Scolecenchelys macroptera</i>	Snake eel	Ophichthidae
<i>Brotula multibarbata</i>	Reef cusk eel	Ophidiidae
<i>Brotula townsendi</i>	Townsend's cusk eel	Ophidiidae
<i>Ophidiidae</i>	Cusk eel	Ophidiidae
<i>Opistognathidae</i>	Jawfishes	Opistognathidae
<i>Opistognathus</i>	Variable jawfish	Opistognathidae
<i>Opistognathus</i>	Wass' jawfish	Opistognathidae
<i>Oplegnathidae</i>	Knifejaws	Oplegnathidae
<i>Oplegnathus punctatus</i>	Spotted knifejaw	Oplegnathidae
<i>Orectolobidae</i>	Nurse, zebra, carpet sharks	Orectolobidae
<i>Lactoria cornuta</i>	Longhorn cowfish	Ostraciidae
<i>Lactoria diaphana</i>	Spiny cowfish	Ostraciidae
<i>Lactoria fornasini</i>	Thornback cowfish	Ostraciidae
<i>Ostraciidae</i>	Boxfish, cowfish	Ostraciidae
<i>Ostracion cubicus</i>	Cube trunkfish	Ostraciidae
<i>Ostracion meleagris</i>	Spotted trunkfish	Ostraciidae
<i>Ostracion rhinorhynchos</i>	Largenose boxfish	Ostraciidae
<i>Ostracion solorensis</i>	Reticulate boxfish	Ostraciidae
<i>Rhynchostracion nasus</i>	Smallnose boxfish	Ostraciidae
<i>Lestidium nudum</i>	Barracudina	Paralepididae
<i>Paralepididae</i>	Barracudinas	Paralepididae
<i>Eurypegasmus draconis</i>	Dragon fish	Pegasidae
<i>Pegasidae</i>	Dragonfish	Pegasidae
<i>Parapriacanthus ransonneti</i>	Sandperch	Pempheridae
<i>Pempheridae</i>	Sweepers	Pempheridae
<i>Pempheris oualensis</i>	Bronze sweeper	Pempheridae
<i>Pseudopentaceros wheeleri</i>	Amourhead	Pentacerotidae
<i>Pentacerotidae</i>	Armourheads	Pentacerotidae
<i>Chrionema squamiceps</i>	Duckbill	Percophidae
<i>Percophidae</i>	Duckbills	Percophidae
<i>Parapercis clathrata</i>	Latticed sandperch	Pinguipedidae
<i>Parapercis cylindrica</i>	Cylindrical sandperch	Pinguipedidae
<i>Parapercis millepunctata</i>	Black-dotted sandperch	Pinguipedidae
<i>Parapercis multiplicata</i>	Red-barred sandperch	Pinguipedidae
<i>Parapercis tetracantha</i>	Black-banded sandperch	Pinguipedidae
<i>Parapercis xanthozona</i>	Blotchlip sandperch	Pinguipedidae
<i>Pinguipedidae</i>	Sand perch	Pinguipedidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Cymbacephalus beauforti</i>	Flathead	Platycephalidae
<i>Platycephalidae</i>	Flathead	Platycephalidae
<i>Rogadius welanderi</i>	Flathead	Platycephalidae
<i>Sunagocia arenicola</i>	Broadhead flathead	Platycephalidae
<i>Sunagocia otaitensis</i>	Fringlip flathead	Platycephalidae
<i>Thysanophrys chiltonae</i>	Longsnout flathead	Platycephalidae
<i>Plesiobatis daviesi</i>	Roundray	Plesiobatidae
<i>Acanthoplesiops hiatti</i>	Hiatt's basslet	Plesiopidae
<i>Callopleiops altivelis</i>	Longfin	Plesiopidae
<i>Plesiopidae</i>	Longfins	Plesiopidae
<i>Plesiops coeruleolineatus</i>	Red-tipped longfin	Plesiopidae
<i>Plesiops corallicola</i>	Bluegill longfin	Plesiopidae
<i>Plesiops oxycephalus</i>	Sharp-nosed longfin	Plesiopidae
<i>Plotosidae</i>	Eel catfishes	Plotosidae
<i>Plotosus lineatus</i>	Striped eel catfish	Plotosidae
<i>Polymixia japonica</i>	Beardfish	Polymixiidae
<i>Polymixiidae</i>	Beardfish	Polymixiidae
<i>Polydactylus sexfilis</i>	6 Feeler threadfin	Polynemidae
<i>Polynemidae</i>	Threadfins	Polynemidae
<i>Apolemichthys griffisi</i>	Angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Apolemichthys trimaculatus</i>	Flagfin angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Apolemichthys xanthopunctatus</i>	Angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge aurantia</i>	Golden angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge bicolor</i>	Bicolor angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge bispinosa</i>	Dusky angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge colini</i>	Colin's angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge fisheri</i>	White-tail angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge flavissima</i>	Lemonpeel angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge heraldi</i>	Herald's angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge loricula</i>	Flame angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge multicolor</i>	Multicolor angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge nigriocella</i>	Black-spot angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge nox</i>	Midnight angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge shepardi</i>	Shepard's angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge tibicen</i>	Keyhole angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Centropyge vrolikii</i>	Pearlscale angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Chaetodontoplus mesoleucus</i>	Vermiculated angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Genicanthus bellus</i>	Ornate angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Genicanthus melanospilos</i>	Black-spot angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Genicanthus watanabei</i>	Watanabe's angelfish	Pomacanthidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Paracentropyge multifasciata</i>	Multibarred angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Pomacanthidae</i>	Angelfishes	Pomacanthidae
<i>Pomacanthus imperator</i>	Emperor anglefish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Pomacanthus navarchus</i>	Blue-girdled angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Pomacanthus semicirculatus</i>	Semicircle angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Pomacanthus sexstriatus</i>	6-Banded angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Pomacanthus xanthometopon</i>	Blue-faced angelfish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Pygoplites diacanthus</i>	Regal anglefish	Pomacanthidae
<i>Abudefduf lorenzi</i>	Blackspot sergeant	Pomacentridae
<i>Abudefduf notatus</i>	Yellowtail sergeant	Pomacentridae
<i>Abudefduf septemfasciatus</i>	Banded sergeant	Pomacentridae
<i>Abudefduf sexfasciatus</i>	Scissor-tail sergeant major	Pomacentridae
<i>Abudefduf sordidus</i>	Black spot sergeant	Pomacentridae
<i>Abudefduf vaigiensis</i>	Sergeant-major	Pomacentridae
<i>Amblyglyphidodon aureus</i>	Damsel fish	Pomacentridae
<i>Amblyglyphidodon curacao</i>	Staghorn damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster</i>	White-belly damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Amblyglyphidodon ternatensis</i>	Ternate damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Amphiprion chrysopterus</i>	Org-fin anemonefish	Pomacentridae
<i>Amphiprion clarkii</i>	Clark's anemonefish	Pomacentridae
<i>Amphiprion frenatus</i>	Tomato anemonefish	Pomacentridae
<i>Amphiprion melanopus</i>	Dusky anemonefish	Pomacentridae
<i>Amphiprion ocellaris</i>	False clown anemonefish	Pomacentridae
<i>Amphiprion perideraion</i>	Pink anemonefish	Pomacentridae
<i>Amphiprion tricinctus</i>	3-Banded anemonefish	Pomacentridae
<i>Cheiloprion labiatus</i>	Minstrel fish	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis acares</i>	Midget chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis agilis</i>	Bronze reef chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis alpha</i>	Yellow-speckled chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis amboinensis</i>	Ambon chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis analis</i>	Yellow chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis atripectoralis</i>	Black-axil chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis atripes</i>	Dark-fin chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis caudalis</i>	Blue-axil chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis delta</i>	Deep reef chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis elerae</i>	Twin-spot chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis lepidolepis</i>	Scaly chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis lineata</i>	Lined chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis margaritifer</i>	Bicolor chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis retrofasciata</i>	Black-bar chromis	Pomacentridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Chromis ternatensis</i>	Ternate chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis vanderbilti</i>	Vanderbilt's chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis viridis</i>	Blue-green chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis weberi</i>	Weber's chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis xanthochira</i>	Yel-axil chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chromis xanthura</i>	Black chromis	Pomacentridae
<i>Chrysiptera biocellata</i>	2-Spot demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Chrysiptera brownriggii</i>	Surge demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Chrysiptera caeruleolineata</i>	Blue-line demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Chrysiptera cyanea</i>	Blue devil	Pomacentridae
<i>Chrysiptera glauca</i>	Gray demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Chrysiptera oxycephala</i>	Blue-spot demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Chrysiptera rex</i>	King demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Chrysiptera talboti</i>	Talbot's demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Chrysiptera traceyi</i>	Tracey's demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Chrysiptera unimaculata</i>	1-Spot demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Dascyllus aruanus</i>	Humbug dascyllus	Pomacentridae
<i>Dascyllus melanurus</i>	Black-tail dascyllus	Pomacentridae
<i>Dascyllus reticulatus</i>	Reticulated dascyllus	Pomacentridae
<i>Dascyllus trimaculatus</i>	3-Spot dascyllus	Pomacentridae
<i>Dischistodus chrysopoecilus</i>	White-spot damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Dischistodus melanotus</i>	Black-vent damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Dischistodus perspicillatus</i>	White damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon</i>	Damsel fish	Pomacentridae
<i>Lepidozygus tapeinosoma</i>	Fusilier damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Neoglyphidodon melas</i>	Royal damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Neoglyphidodon nigroris</i>	Yellowfin damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Neopomacentrus nemurus</i>	Coral demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Neopomacentrus taeniurus</i>	Freshwater demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Neopomacentrus violascens</i>	Violet demoiselle	Pomacentridae
<i>Plectroglyphidodon dickii</i>	Dick's damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Plectroglyphidodon imparipennis</i>	Bright-eye damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus</i>	Johnston Isle damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus</i>	Jewel damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Plectroglyphidodon leucozonus</i>	White-band damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis</i>	Phoenix Isle damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentridae</i>	Damsel fishes	Pomacentridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Pomacentrus adelus</i>	Damselfish	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus amboinensis</i>	Ambon damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus auriventris</i>	Goldbelly damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus bankanensis</i>	Speckled damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus brachialis</i>	Charcoal damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus burroughi</i>	Burrough's damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus chrysurus</i>	White-tail damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus coelestis</i>	Neon damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus emarginatus</i>	Outer reef damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus grammorhynchus</i>	Blue-spot damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus moluccensis</i>	Lemon damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus nagasakiensis</i>	Nagasaki damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus nigromanus</i>	Black-axil damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus pavo</i>	Sapphire damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus philippinus</i>	Philippine damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus reidi</i>	Reid's damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus simsiang</i>	Blueback damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomacentrus vaiuli</i>	Princess damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomachromis exilis</i>	Slender reef-damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Pomachromis guamensis</i>	Guam damsel	Pomacentridae
<i>Stegastes albifasciatus</i>	White-bar gregory	Pomacentridae
<i>Stegastes fasciolatus</i>	Pacific gregory	Pomacentridae
<i>Stegastes lividus</i>	Farmerfish	Pomacentridae
<i>Stegastes nigricans</i>	Dusky farmerfish	Pomacentridae
<i>Cookeolus japonicus</i>	Bulleye	Priacanthidae
<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i>	Glasseye	Priacanthidae
<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i>	Deepwater glasseye	Priacanthidae
<i>Priacanthidae</i>	Bigeyes	Priacanthidae
<i>Priacanthus alalaua</i>	Bigeye	Priacanthidae
<i>Priacanthus hamrur</i>	Goggle-eye	Priacanthidae
<i>Pristigenys meyeri</i>	Bigeye	Priacanthidae
<i>Lubbockichthys multisquamatus</i>	Robust dottyback	Pseudochromidae
<i>Manonichthys polynemus</i>	Long-finned dottyback	Pseudochromidae
<i>Pictichromis porphyrea</i>	Magenta dottyback	Pseudochromidae
<i>Pseudochromidae</i>	Dottybacks	Pseudochromidae
<i>Pseudochromis cyanotaenia</i>	Surge dottyback	Pseudochromidae
<i>Pseudochromis fuscus</i>	Dusky dottyback	Pseudochromidae
<i>Pseudochromis marshallensis</i>	Marshall Island dottyback	Pseudochromidae
<i>Pseudochromis tapeinosoma</i>	Dottyback	Pseudochromidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Pseudoplesiops revellei</i>	Revelle's basslet	Pseudochromidae
<i>Pseudoplesiops rosae</i>	Rose Island basslet	Pseudochromidae
<i>Pseudoplesiops</i>	Basslet	Pseudochromidae
<i>Pseudoplesiops typus</i>	Hidden basslet	Pseudochromidae
<i>Rhinobatidae</i>	Guitarfish	Rhinobatidae
<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i>	Guitarfish	Rhinobatidae
<i>Samaridae</i>	Righteye flounders	Samaridae
<i>Samariscus triocellatus</i>	3 Spot flounder	Samaridae
<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i>	Bumphead parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Calotomus carolinus</i>	Bucktooth Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Calotomus spinidens</i>	Spinytooth parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Cetoscarus bicolor</i>	Bicolor parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Chlorurus bleekeri</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Chlorurus bowersi</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Chlorurus frontalis</i>	Tan-Faced parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Chlorurus sordidus</i>	Bullethead parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Chlorurus</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Leptoscarus vaigiensis</i>	Seagrass parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scaridae</i>	Parrotfishes	Scaridae
<i>Scarus chameleon</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus dimidiatus</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus festivus</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus flavipectoralis</i>	Yellowfin parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus frenatus</i>	Vermiculate parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus ghobban</i>	Blue-barred parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus globiceps</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus hypselopterus</i>	Java parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus niger</i>	Black parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus oviceps</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus prasiognathos</i>	Green throat parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus psittacus</i>	Pale nose parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus quoyi</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus spinus</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus tricolor</i>	Tricolor parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus xanthopleura</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scatophagidae</i>	Scats	Scatophagidae
<i>Scatophagus argus</i>	Scat	Scatophagidae
<i>Schindleria praematura</i>	Schindleriid	Schindleriidae
<i>Schindleriidae</i>	Schindleriid	Schindleriidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Grammatorcynus bilineatus</i>	2-Lined mackerel	Scombridae
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Mackerel	Scombridae
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Striped mackerel	Scombridae
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred king mackerel	Scombridae
<i>Dendrochirus brachypterus</i>	Scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Dendrochirus zebra</i>	Zebra lionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Parascorpaena mcadamsi</i>	Mcadam's scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Parascorpaena mossambica</i>	Mozambique scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Pontinus macrocephalus</i>	Large-Headed scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Pontinus</i>	Scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Pontinus tentacularis</i>	Scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Pterois antennata</i>	Spotfin lionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Pterois radiata</i>	Clearfin lionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Pterois volitans</i>	Turkeyfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Rhinopias frondosa</i>	Weedy scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenidae</i>	Scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenodes guamensis</i>	Guam scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenodes hirsutus</i>	Hairy scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenodes kelloggi</i>	Kellogg's scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenodes minor</i>	Minor scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenodes parvipinnis</i>	Coral scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenodes varipinnis</i>	Blotchfin scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenopsis diabolus</i>	Devil scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenopsis macrochir</i>	Flasher scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenopsis oxycephala</i>	Tassled scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenopsis papuensis</i>	Papuan scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Scorpaenopsis</i>	Scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Sebastapistes cyanostigma</i>	Yellowspotted scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Sebastapistes fowleri</i>	Pygmy scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Sebastapistes galactacma</i>	Galactacma scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Sebastapistes mauritiana</i>	Mauritius scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Sebastapistes strongia</i>	Barchin scorpionfish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Taenianotus triacanthus</i>	Leaf fish	Scorpaenidae
<i>Aethaloperca rogae</i>	Red-flushed grouper	Serranidae
<i>Anyperodon leucogrammicus</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Aporops bilinearis</i>	2-Lined soapfish	Serranidae
<i>Belonoperca chabanaudi</i>	Soapfish	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis argus</i>	Peacock grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis aurantia</i>	Orange grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Brownbarred grouper	Serranidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Cephalopholis cyanostigma</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis igarashiensis</i>	Yellow banded grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis leopardus</i>	Leopard grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis miniata</i>	Coral grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis polleni</i>	Harlequin grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis sexmaculata</i>	6-Banded grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis sonnerati</i>	Tomato grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis spiloparaea</i>	Pygmy grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis urodeta</i>	Flag-tailed grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus chlorostigma</i>	Brown-spotted grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus coeruleopunctatus</i>	Orange grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	Orange spot grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus corallicola</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus cyanopodus</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Blotchy grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus hexagonatus</i>	Hexagon grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus howlandi</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	Giant grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus macrospilos</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus maculatus</i>	Highfin grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	Malabar grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus melanostigma</i>	Black-spot honeycomb grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus miliaris</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus morrhua</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus ongus</i>	Wavy-lined grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus polyphekadion</i>	Marbled grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus retouti</i>	Truncated grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus retouti</i>	Grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus socialis</i>	Tidepool grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus spilotoceps</i>	4-Saddle grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	Serranidae
<i>Gracila albomarginata</i>	White-margined grouper	Serranidae
<i>Grammistes sexlineatus</i>	Yellowstripe soapfish	Serranidae
<i>Grammistops ocellatus</i>	Ocellate soapfish	Serranidae
<i>Hyporthodus septemfasciatus</i>	7-Banded grouper	Serranidae
<i>Liopropoma lunulatum</i>	Swissguard basslet	Serranidae
<i>Liopropoma maculatum</i>	Swissguard basslet	Serranidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Liopropoma mitratum</i>	Swissguard basslet	Serranidae
<i>Liopropoma multilineatum</i>	Swissguard basslet	Serranidae
<i>Liopropoma pallidum</i>	Pallid basslet	Serranidae
<i>Liopropoma susumi</i>	Pinstripe basslet	Serranidae
<i>Liopropoma tonstrinum</i>	Redstripe basslet	Serranidae
<i>Luzonichthys waitei</i>	Magenta slender basslet	Serranidae
<i>Luzonichthys whitleyi</i>	Whitley's slender basslet	Serranidae
<i>Odontanthias borbonius</i>	Fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Odontanthias katayamai</i>	Fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Plectranthias fourmanoiri</i>	Fourmanoir's basslet	Serranidae
<i>Plectranthias kamii</i>	Basslet	Serranidae
<i>Plectranthias longimanus</i>	Long-finned basslet	Serranidae
<i>Plectranthias nanus</i>	Pygmy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Plectranthias rubrifasciatus</i>	Basslet	Serranidae
<i>Plectranthias winniensis</i>	Basslet	Serranidae
<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>	Squairetail grouper	Serranidae
<i>Plectropomus laevis</i>	Saddleback grouper	Serranidae
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral trout	Serranidae
<i>Plectropomus oligacanthus</i>	Blue-lined coral trout	Serranidae
<i>Pogonoperca punctata</i>	Spotted soapfish	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias bartlettorum</i>	Bartlet's fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias bicolor</i>	Bicolor rairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias cooperi</i>	Red-bar bairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias dispar</i>	Peach fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias huchtii</i>	Fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias lori</i>	Lori's anthias	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias pascalus</i>	Purple queen	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias pleurotaenia</i>	Square-spot fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias randalli</i>	Randall's fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias smithvanizi</i>	Princess anthias	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias</i>	Fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias squamipinnis</i>	Fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias tuka</i>	Yellow striped fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudanthias ventralis ventralis</i>	Long finned fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Pseudogramma polyacantha</i>	Soapfish	Serranidae
<i>Pseudogramma</i>	Soapfish	Serranidae
<i>Rabaulichthys</i>	Fairy basslet	Serranidae
<i>Saloptia powelli</i>	Powell's grouper	Serranidae
<i>Selenanthias myersi</i>	Basslet	Serranidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Serranidae</i>	Sea basses, groupers	Serranidae
<i>Serranocirrhitis latus</i>	Hawkfish anthias	Serranidae
<i>Subfamily Grammistinae</i>	Soapfish	Serranidae
<i>Subfamily Grammistinae</i>	Soapfishes	Serranidae
<i>Scarus rivulatus</i>	Parrotfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganidae</i>	Rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus argenteus</i>	Fork-tail rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus argenteus</i>	Manahak (forktail rabbitfish)	Siganidae
<i>Siganus argenteus</i>	Manahak	Siganidae
<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>	Seagrass rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>	White-spotted rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus corallinus</i>	Coral rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus doliatus</i>	Pencil-streaked rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus fuscescens</i>	Fuscescens rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus guttatus</i>	Golden rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus lineatus</i>	Lined rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus puellus</i>	Masked rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus punctatissimus</i>	Peppered rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus punctatus</i>	Gold-spotted rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus randalli</i>	Randal's rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus spinus</i>	Scribbled rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus vermiculatus</i>	Vermiculated rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Siganus vulpinus</i>	Rabbitfish	Siganidae
<i>Sillaginidae</i>	Sillagos	Sillaginidae
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Cardinalfish	Sillaginidae
<i>Aseraggodes melanostictus</i>	Black spotted sole	Soleidae
<i>Aseraggodes whitakeri</i>	Whitaker's sole	Soleidae
<i>Aseraggodes xenicus</i>	Smith's sole	Soleidae
<i>Pardachirus pavoninus</i>	Peacock sole	Soleidae
<i>Soleichthys heterorhinos</i>	Banded sole	Soleidae
<i>Soleidae</i>	Soles	Soleidae
<i>Solenostomidae</i>	Ghost pipefish	Solenostomidae
<i>Solenostomus cyanopterus</i>	Ghost pipefish	Solenostomidae
<i>Solenostomus paradoxus</i>	Ornate ghost pipefish	Solenostomidae
<i>Sphyraena acutipinnis</i>	Sharpfin barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena flavicauda</i>	Yellowtail barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i>	Blackspot barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena novaehollandiae</i>	Arrow barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena obtusata</i>	Pygmy barracuda	Sphyraenidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Sphyraena putnamae</i>	Slender barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena qenie</i>	Blackfin barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraenidae</i>	Barracudas	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Hammerhead shark	Sphyrnidae
<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	Hammerhead shark	Sphyrnidae
<i>Sphyrnidae</i>	Hammerhead shark	Sphyrnidae
<i>Stegostoma fasciatum</i>	Leopard shark	Stegostomatidae
<i>Sternoptychidae</i>	Hatchetfishes	Sternoptychidae
<i>Belonepterygion fasciolatum</i>	Spiney basslets	Subfamily Acanthoclininae
<i>Symphysanodon typus</i>	Symphysanid	Symphysanodontidae
<i>Symphysanodontidae</i>	Sympysanodon	Symphysanodontidae
<i>Inimicus didactylus</i>	Spiny devilfish	Synanceiidae
<i>Synanceia verrucosa</i>	Stonefish	Synanceiidae
<i>Synaphobranchidae</i>	Cutthroat eel	Synaphobranchidae
<i>Synaphobranchus</i>	Cutthroat eel	Synaphobranchidae
<i>Bhanotia nuda</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Bulbonaricus brauni</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Choeroichthys brachysoma</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Choeroichthys sculptus</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Corythoichthys flavofasciatus</i>	Network pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Corythoichthys haematopterus</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Corythoichthys intestinalis</i>	Reef pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Corythoichthys nigripectus</i>	Black-breasted pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Corythoichthys ocellatus</i>	Ocellated pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Corythoichthys polynotatus</i>	Many-spotted pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Corythoichthys schultzi</i>	Guided pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Cosmocampus banneri</i>	Roughridge pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Cosmocampus darrosanus</i>	D'Arros pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Cosmocampus maxweberi</i>	Maxweber's pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Doryrhamphus excisus excisus</i>	Bluestripe pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Doryrhamphus janssi</i>	Janss' pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Doryrhamphus negrosensis</i>	Negros pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Dunckerocampus dactyliophorus</i>	Banded pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Halicampus brocki</i>	Brock's pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Halicampus dunckeri</i>	Duncker's pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Halicampus mataafae</i>	Samoan pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Halicampus nitidus</i>	Glittering pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Hippichthys cyanospilos</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Hippichthys spicifer</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Hippocampus histrix</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Hippocampus kuda</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Micrognathus andersonii</i>	Anderson's short-nosed pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Micrognathus pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy short-nosed pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Microphis brachyurus brachyurus</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Microphis brevidorsalis</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Microphis leiaspis</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Microphis manadensis</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Microphis retzii</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Minyichthys myersi</i>	Myer's pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Minyichthys myersi</i>	Ventricose milda	Syngnathidae
<i>Phoxocampus diacanthus</i>	Pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Syngnathidae</i>	Pipefish, seahorse	Syngnathidae
<i>Syngnathoides biaculeatus</i>	Alligator pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus</i>	Double-ended pipefish	Syngnathidae
<i>Saurida gracilis</i>	Graceful lizardfish	Synodontidae
<i>Saurida nebulosa</i>	Nebulous lizardfish	Synodontidae
<i>Synodontidae</i>	Reef lizardfish	Synodontidae
<i>Synodontidae</i>	Lizardfish	Synodontidae
<i>Synodus binotatus</i>	2-Spot lizardfish	Synodontidae
<i>Synodus dermatogenys</i>	Clearfin lizardfish	Synodontidae
<i>Synodus jaculum</i>	Blackblotch lizardfish	Synodontidae
<i>Synodus variegatus</i>	Variiegatus lizardfish	Synodontidae
<i>Terapon jarbua</i>	Crescent-banded grunter	Terapontidae
<i>Terapontidae</i>	Thornfishes	Terapontidae
<i>Amblyrhynchotes honckenii</i>	Evileye puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Arothron hispidus</i>	Brown puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Arothron manilensis</i>	Puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Arothron mappa</i>	Puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Arothron meleagris</i>	White-spot puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Arothron nigropunctatus</i>	Black-spotted puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	Star puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Canthigaster amboinensis</i>	Puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Canthigaster bennetti</i>	Puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Canthigaster compressa</i>	Puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Canthigaster coronata</i>	Sharp back puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Canthigaster epilampra</i>	Puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Canthigaster janthinoptera</i>	Puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Canthigaster leoparda</i>	Puffer	Tetraodontidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Canthigaster ocellincta</i>	Circle-barred toby	Tetraodontidae
<i>Canthigaster papua</i>	Papuan toby	Tetraodontidae
<i>Canthigaster solandri</i>	Sharpnose puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Canthigaster valentini</i>	Saddle/Sharp nosed puffer	Tetraodontidae
<i>Lagocephalus lagocephalus</i>	Oceanic blaasop	Tetraodontidae
<i>Lagocephalus sceleratus</i>	Silverstripe blaasop	Tetraodontidae
<i>Tetraodontidae</i>	Smooth puffers	Tetraodontidae
<i>Tetraroge barbata</i>	Mangrove waspfish	Tetrarogidae
<i>Tetrarogidae</i>	Waspfishes	Tetrarogidae
<i>Toxotidae</i>	Archerfishes	Toxotidae
<i>Toxotidae</i>	Banded archerfish	Toxotidae
<i>Halimochirurgus alcocki</i>	Spikefish	Triacanthodidae
<i>Triacanthodidae</i>	Spikefishes	Triacanthodidae
<i>Trichonotidae</i>	Sand divers	Trichonotidae
<i>Trichonotus</i>	Micronesian sand-diver	Trichonotidae
<i>Pterygotrigla multiocellata</i>	Ocellated gurnard	Triglidae
<i>Pterygotrigla</i>	Gurnard	Triglidae
<i>Triglidae</i>	Gurnards	Triglidae
<i>Triodon macropterus</i>	3 Tooth puffer	Triodontidae
<i>Triodon macropterus</i>	3 Tooth puffer	Triodontidae
<i>Triodontidae</i>	Tripletooth puffers	Triodontidae
<i>Ceratobregma helenae</i>	Triplefin	Tripterygiidae
<i>Enneapterygius hemimelas</i>	Triplefin	Tripterygiidae
<i>Enneapterygius minutus</i>	Triplefin	Tripterygiidae
<i>Enneapterygius nanus</i>	Triplefin	Tripterygiidae
<i>Helcogramma capidata</i>	Triplefin	Tripterygiidae
<i>Helcogramma chica</i>	Triplefin	Tripterygiidae
<i>Helcogramma hudsoni</i>	Triplefin	Tripterygiidae
<i>Norfolkia brachylepis</i>	Triplefin	Tripterygiidae
<i>Tripterygiidae</i>	Triplefins	Tripterygiidae
<i>Ucla xenogrammus</i>	Longjaw triplefin	Tripterygiidae
<i>Genus: Tubipora</i>	Organpipe corals	Tubiporidae
<i>Uranoscopidae</i>	Stargazers	Uranoscopidae
<i>Uranoscopus</i>	Stargazer	Uranoscopidae
<i>Allomicrodesmus dorotheae</i>	Dorothea's wriggler	Xenisthmidae
<i>Xenisthmidae</i>	Flathead wriggler	Xenisthmidae
<i>Xenisthmus polyzonatus</i>	Barred wriggler	Xenisthmidae
<i>Xenisthmus</i>	Wriggler	Xenisthmidae
<i>Zanclidae</i>	Moorish idols	Zanclidae
<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>	Moorish idol	Zanclidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Order: Zoanthinaria</i>	Soft zoanthid corals	Multiple families
<i>Misc. Bottomfish</i>	Bottomfish (Misc)	
<i>Misc. Reeffish</i>	Reef fish (misc)	
<i>Misc. Shallow bottomfish</i>	Shallow bottomfish (misc)	
<i>Acanthaster planci</i>	Crown-of-thorns	Acanthasteridae
<i>Acteonidae</i>	Bubble shells, sea hares	Acteonidae
<i>Pupa solidula</i>	Solid pupa	Acteonidae
<i>Alpheidae</i>	Snapping shrimp	Alpheidae
<i>Alpheus bellulus</i>	Snapping shrimp	Alpheidae
<i>Alpheus paracrinitus</i>	Snapping shrimp	Alpheidae
<i>Synalpheus carinatus</i>	Snapping shrimp	Alpheidae
<i>Hydatina physis</i>	Gray-lined bubble shell	Aplustridae
<i>Anadara antiquata</i>	Antique ark	Arcidae
<i>Arca navicularis</i>	Indo-Pacific ark	Arcidae
<i>Arca ventricosa</i>	Ventricose ark	Arcidae
<i>Arcidae</i>	Ark shells	Arcidae
<i>Barbatia amygdalumtostum</i>	Almond ark	Arcidae
<i>Argonauta argo</i>	Common paper nautilus	Argonautidae
<i>Argonauta hians</i>	Brown paper nautilus	Argonautidae
<i>Argonauta nodosus</i>	Nodose paper nautilus	Argonautidae
<i>Argonauta nouryi</i>	Noury's paper nautilus	Argonautidae
<i>Argonauta nouryi</i>	Gruner's paper nautilus	Argonautidae
<i>Argonautidae</i>	Paper nautiluses	Argonautidae
<i>Asterinidae</i>	Starfish	Asterinidae
<i>Asteropseidae</i>	Starfish	Asteropseidae
<i>Astropectinidae</i>	Starfish	Astropectinidae
<i>Atlanta peronii</i>	Peron's sea butterfly	Atlantidae
<i>Atlantidae</i>	Heteropods	Atlantidae
<i>Balanus</i>	Acorn barnacle	Balanidae
<i>Parhippolyte misticia</i>	Hump-backed shrimp	Barbouriidae
<i>Bathysquillidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Bathysquillidae
<i>Brissidae</i>	Irregular urchins	Brissidae
<i>Bryozoa</i>	Moss animals	Bryozoa
<i>Buccinidae</i>	Goblets, dwarf tritons	Buccinidae
<i>Pollia fumosa</i>	Smoky goblet	Buccinidae
<i>Pollia undosa</i>	Waved goblet	Buccinidae
<i>Clivipollia pulchra</i>	Beautiful goblet	Buccinidae
<i>Clivipollia fragaria</i>	Strawberry goblet	Buccinidae
<i>Bulla ampulla</i>	Ampule bubble	Bullidae
<i>Bullidae</i>	Bubble shells	Bullidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Bullina lineata</i>	Lined bubble	Bullidae
<i>Micromelo undatus</i>	Mini lined-bubble	Bullidae
<i>Tutufa bubo</i>	Giant frog shell	Bursidae
<i>Bursa bufonia</i>	Warty frog shell	Bursidae
<i>Bursa cruentata</i>	Blood-stain frog shell	Bursidae
<i>Bursa granularis</i>	Granulate frog shell	Bursidae
<i>Bursa lamarckii</i>	Lamarck's frog shell	Bursidae
<i>Bursa bufonia</i>	Udder frog shell	Bursidae
<i>Bursa rhodostoma</i>	Wine-mouth frog shell	Bursidae
<i>Tutufa (Tutufella) rubeta</i>	Ruddy frog shell	Bursidae
<i>Bursidae</i>	Frog shells	Bursidae
<i>Tutufa bufo</i>	Red-mouth frog shell	Bursidae
<i>Calappa bicornis</i>	Box crab	Calappidae
<i>Calappa calappa</i>	Box crab	Calappidae
<i>Calappa hepatica</i>	Box crab	Calappidae
<i>Calappidae</i>	Box crabs	Calappidae
<i>Cycloes granulosa</i>	Box crab	Calappidae
<i>Mursia spinimanus</i>	Box crab	Calappidae
<i>Cancriidae</i>	Cancriids	Cancriidae
<i>Hippopus hippopus</i>	Giant clam	Cardiidae
<i>Subfamily: Tridacninae</i>	Giant clams	Cardiidae
<i>Tridacna crocea</i>	Giant clam	Cardiidae
<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	Lagoon giant clam	Cardiidae
<i>Tridacna gigas</i>	Giant clam	Cardiidae
<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	Common giant clam	Cardiidae
<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	Fluted giant clam	Cardiidae
<i>Cardita variegata</i>	Varitated cardita	Carditidae
<i>Carditidae</i>	Carditid clams	Carditidae
<i>Fragum fragum</i>	Pacific strawberry cockle	Carditidae
<i>Vasticardium angulatum</i>	Angulate cockle	Carditidae
<i>Carpilius convexus</i>	7-11 crab	Carpiliidae
<i>Carpilius maculatus</i>	7-11 crab	Carpiliidae
<i>Casmaria erinaceus</i>	Vibex bonnet	Cassidae
<i>Casmaria ponderosa</i>	Heavy bonnet	Cassidae
<i>Cassidae</i>	Helmet shells	Cassidae
<i>Cassis cornuta</i>	Horned helmet	Cassidae
<i>Cavolinia globulosa</i>	Sea butterfly	Cavoliniidae
<i>Cavolinia tridentata</i>	3-Toothed cavoline	Cavoliniidae
<i>Cavolinia uncinata</i>	Uniculate cavoline	Cavoliniidae
<i>Cavoliniidae</i>	Sea butterflies	Cavoliniidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Diacria trispinosa</i>	3-Spined cavoline	Cavoliniidae
<i>Cephea</i>	Jellyfish	Cepheidae
<i>Cerithiidae</i>	Turret, worm-shells	Cerithiidae
<i>Cerithium columna</i>	Column certh	Cerithiidae
<i>Cerithium nodulosum</i>	Giant knobbed certh	Cerithiidae
<i>Clypeomorus bifasciata</i>	Morus certh	Cerithiidae
<i>Rhinoclavis aspera</i>	Rough vertigus	Cerithiidae
<i>Rhinoclavis sinensis</i>	Obelisk vertigus	Cerithiidae
<i>Chama lazarus</i>	Lazarus jewel box	Chamidae
<i>Chamidae</i>	Jewel boxes	Chamidae
<i>Acanthopleura spinosa</i>	Spiney chiton	Chitonidae
<i>Chitonidae</i>	Chitons	Chitonidae
<i>Cidaridae</i>	Cidarians	Cidaridae
<i>Clio cuspidata</i>	Pyramid clio	Cliidae
<i>Clio pyramidata</i>	Irregular urchins	Cliidae
<i>Clypeasteridae</i>		Clypeasteridae
<i>Colubraria muricata</i>	Maculated dwarf triton	Colubrariidae
<i>Colubraria nitidula</i>	Shiny dwarf triton	Colubrariidae
<i>Colubraria tortuosa</i>	Twisted dwarf triton	Colubrariidae
<i>Conidae</i>	Cone shells	Conidae
<i>Conus arenatus</i>	Sand-dusted cone	Conidae
<i>Conus aulicus</i>	Princely cone	Conidae
<i>Conus aureus</i>	Aureus cone	Conidae
<i>Conus auricomus</i>	Gold-leaf cone	Conidae
<i>Conus bandanus</i>	Banded marble-cone	Conidae
<i>Conus bullatus</i>	Bubble cone	Conidae
<i>Conus capitaneus</i>	Captain cone	Conidae
<i>Conus catus</i>	Cat cone	Conidae
<i>Conus chaldaeus</i>	Chaldean cone	Conidae
<i>Conus coffeae</i>	Leaden cone	Conidae
<i>Conus coronatus</i>	Crowned cone	Conidae
<i>Conus cylindraceus</i>	Cylindrical cone	Conidae
<i>Conus daucus</i>	Comma cone	Conidae
<i>Conus distans</i>	Distantly-lined cone	Conidae
<i>Conus ebraeus</i>	Hebrew cone	Conidae
<i>Conus eburneus</i>	Ivory cone	Conidae
<i>Conus episcopatus</i>	Episcopus cone	Conidae
<i>Conus flavidus</i>	Pacific yellow cone	Conidae
<i>Conus frigidus</i>	Frigid cone	Conidae
<i>Conus generalis</i>	General cone	Conidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Conus geographus</i>	Geography cone	Conidae
<i>Conus glans</i>	Acorn cone	Conidae
<i>Conus imperialis</i>	Imperial cone	Conidae
<i>Conus legatus</i>	Ambassador cone	Conidae
<i>Conus leopardus</i>	Leopard cone	Conidae
<i>Conus litoglyphus</i>	Lithography cone	Conidae
<i>Conus litteratus</i>	Lettered cone	Conidae
<i>Conus lividus</i>	Livid cone	Conidae
<i>Conus luteus</i>	Luteus cone	Conidae
<i>Conus magnificus</i>	Dignified cone	Conidae
<i>Conus miles</i>	Soldier cone	Conidae
<i>Conus miliaris</i>	1000-Spot cone	Conidae
<i>Conus moreleti</i>	Morelet's cone	Conidae
<i>Conus muriculatus</i>	Muricate cone	Conidae
<i>Conus musicus</i>	Music cone	Conidae
<i>Conus mustelinus</i>	Weasel cone	Conidae
<i>Conus obscurus</i>	Obscure cone	Conidae
<i>Conus pertusus</i>	Pertusus cone	Conidae
<i>Conus pulicarius</i>	Flea-bite cone	Conidae
<i>Conus rattus</i>	Rat cone	Conidae
<i>Conus retifer</i>	Netted cone	Conidae
<i>Conus sanguinolentus</i>	Blood-stained cone	Conidae
<i>Conus sponsalis</i>	Marriage cone	Conidae
<i>Conus striatellus</i>	Striatellus cone	Conidae
<i>Conus striatus</i>	Striated cone	Conidae
<i>Conus terebra</i>	Terebra cone	Conidae
<i>Conus tessulatus</i>	Checkered cone	Conidae
<i>Conus textile</i>	Textile cone	Conidae
<i>Conus tulipa</i>	Tulip cone	Conidae
<i>Conus varius</i>	Varius cone	Conidae
<i>Conus vexillum</i>	Flag cone	Conidae
<i>Conus vitulinus</i>	Calf cone	Conidae
<i>Condylomitra tuberosa</i>	Bumpy miter	Costellariidae
<i>Vexillum cancellarioides</i>	Cancellaria miter	Costellariidae
<i>Vexillum crocatum</i>	Saffron miter	Costellariidae
<i>Vexillum exasperatum</i>	Roughened miter	Costellariidae
<i>Orphanopusia patriarchalis</i>	Patriarchal miter	Costellariidae
<i>Vexillum semifasciatum</i>	Half-banded miter	Costellariidae
<i>Vexillum speciosum</i>	Specious miter	Costellariidae
<i>Vexillum turben</i>	Turbin miter	Costellariidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Vexillum unifasciatum</i>	Decorated miter	Costellariidae
<i>Cryptochiridae</i>	Hapalocarcinids	Cryptochiridae
<i>Cucumariidae</i>	Sea cucumbers	Cucumariidae
<i>Cuvierina columnella</i>	Cigar pteropod	Cuvierinidae
<i>Cribrarula cribraria</i>	Sieve cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Cryptocypraea dillwyni</i>	Dillwyn's cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Mauritia arabica</i>	Arabian cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Arestorides argus</i>	Eyed cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Naria beckii</i>	Beck's cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Monetaria caputserpentis</i>	Snake's head cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Lyncina carneola</i>	Carnelian cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Ovatipsa chinensis</i>	Chinese cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Palmadusta clandestina</i>	Clandestine cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Erronea cylindrica</i>	Sowerby's cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Mauritia eglantina</i>	Eglantine cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Naria erosa</i>	Eroded cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Pustularia globulus</i>	Globular cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Naria helvola</i>	Honey cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Bistolida hirundo</i>	Swallow cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Luria isabella</i>	Isabelle cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Naria labrolineata</i>	Lined-lip cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Staphylaea limacina</i>	Limacina cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Leporicypraea mappa</i>	Map cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Annepona mariae</i>	Marie's cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Mauritia mauritiana</i>	Humpback cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Purpuradusta microdon</i>	Microdon cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Monetaria moneta</i>	Money cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Naria poraria</i>	Porus cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Ransoniella punctata</i>	Punctata cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Mauritia scurra</i>	Jester cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Bistolida stolid</i>	Stolid cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Talostolida teres</i>	Teres cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Cypraea tigris</i>	Tiger cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Lyncina ventriculus</i>	Ventral cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Palmadusta ziczac</i>	Undulating cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Cypraeidae</i>	Cowrys	Cypraeidae
<i>Callistocypraea aurantium</i>	Golden cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Lyncina lynx</i>	Lynx cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Lyncina vitellus</i>	Pacific deer cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Mauritia depressa</i>	Depressed cowry	Cypraeidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Mauritia maculifera</i>	Reticulated cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Monetaria annulus</i>	Gold-ringer cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Palmadusta humphreyii</i>	Humphrey's cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Pustularia bistrinotata</i>	Bistro cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Pustularia cicercula</i>	Chick-pea cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Nucleolaria nucleus</i>	Nuclear cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Staphylaea staphylaea</i>	Grape cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Talparia talpa</i>	Mole cowry	Cypraeidae
<i>Diadema savignyi</i>	Longspine urchin	Diadematidae
<i>Diadema setosum</i>	Longspine urchin	Diadematidae
<i>Diadematidae</i>	Sea urchins	Diadematidae
<i>Echinothrix calamaris</i>	Longspine urchin	Diadematidae
<i>Echinothrix diadema</i>	Longspine urchin	Diadematidae
<i>Dardanus gemmatus</i>	Marine hermit crab	Diogenidae
<i>Dardanus megistos</i>	Marine hermit crab	Diogenidae
<i>Dardanus pedunculatus</i>	Marine hermit crab	Diogenidae
<i>Dardanus</i>	Marine hermit crab	Diogenidae
<i>Diogenidae</i>	Marine hermit crabs	Diogenidae
<i>Superfamily Doridoidea</i>	Dorid nudibranchs	Dorididae
<i>Dorippe frascone</i>	Dorippid crab	Dorippidae
<i>Tumidodromia dormia</i>	Sponge crab	Dromiidae
<i>Dromiidae</i>	Sponge crabs	Dromiidae
<i>Echinasteridae</i>	Reef starfish	Echinasteridae
<i>Echinometridae</i>	Sea crchins	Echinometridae
<i>Heterocentrotus mamillatus</i>	Slate pencil urchin	Echinometridae
<i>Echinothuriidae</i>	Sea urchins	Echinothuriidae
<i>Ellobiidae</i>	Melampus shells	Ellobiidae
<i>Melampus luteus</i>	Yellow melampus	Ellobiidae
<i>Enoplometopus debelius</i>	Soft lobster	Enoplometopidae
<i>Enoplometopus holthuisi</i>	Soft lobster	Enoplometopidae
<i>Enoplometopus occidentalis</i>	Hairy lobster	Enoplometopidae
<i>Eurysquillidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Eurysquillidae
<i>Fascioliariidae</i>	Spindles	Fascioliariidae
<i>Nodolaturus nodatus</i>	Nobby spindle	Fascioliariidae
<i>Leucozonia rudis</i>	Spindle	Fascioliariidae
<i>Galatheidae</i>	Squat lobsters	Galatheidae
<i>Gecarcinidae</i>	Gecarcinids	Gecarcinidae
<i>Gonodactylaceus mutatus</i>	Mantis shrimp	Gonodactylidae
<i>Gonodactylellus affinis</i>	Mantis shrimp	Gonodactylidae
<i>Gonodactylidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Gonodactylidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Gonodactylus chiragra</i>	Mantis shrimp	Gonodactylidae
<i>Gonodactylus platysoma</i>	Mantis shrimp	Gonodactylidae
<i>Gonodactylus smithii</i>	Mantis shrimp	Gonodactylidae
<i>Grapsidae</i>	Shore crabs	Grapsidae
<i>Grapsus albolineatus</i>	Shore crab	Grapsidae
<i>Grapsus tenuicrustatus</i>	Shore crab	Grapsidae
<i>Atys naucum</i>	White Pacific atys	Haminoeidae
<i>Harpa amouretta</i>	Little love harp	Harpidae
<i>Harpa harpa</i>	True harp	Harpidae
<i>Harpa major</i>	Major harp	Harpidae
<i>Harpidae</i>	Harp shells	Harpidae
<i>Hemisquillidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Hemisquillidae
<i>Hexabranhus sanguineus</i>	Spanish dancer	Hexabranhidae
<i>Emerita pacifica</i>	Mole crab	Hippidae
<i>Hippolytidae</i>	Hump-backed shrimp	Hippolytidae
<i>Thor amboinensis</i>	Ambonian shrimp	Hippolytidae
<i>Actinopyga lecanora</i>	Stonefish	Holothuriidae
<i>Actinopyga miliaris</i>	Blackfish	Holothuriidae
<i>Actinopyga obesa</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Actinopyga</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Bohadschia argus</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Bohadschia marmorata</i>	Brown sandfish	Holothuriidae
<i>Bohadschia paradoxa</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Bohadschia sp.</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuria (Halodeima) atra</i>	Lollyfish	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuria (Halodeima) edulis</i>	Pinkfish	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuria (Microthele) fuscogilva</i>	White teatfish	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuria fuscopunctata</i>	Elephant's trunkfish	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) hilla</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuria (Thymiosycia) impatiens</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) leucospilota</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuria</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Holothuriidae</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Pearsonothuria graeffei</i>	Sea cucumber	Holothuriidae
<i>Homolidae</i>	Homolids	Homolidae
<i>Hydrozoans</i>	Hydroid corals	Hydrozoans
<i>Hymenocera picta</i>	Harlequin shrimp	Hymenoceridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Hyperiididae</i>	Hyperid amphipods	Hyperiididae
<i>Achaeus japonicus</i>	Spider crab	Inachidae
<i>Camposcia retusa</i>	Decorator crab	Inachidae
<i>Janthina janthina</i>	Janthina snail	Janthinidae
<i>Epitoniidae</i>	Pelagic snails	Janthinidae
<i>Lima vulgaris</i>	Indo-Pacific spiny lima	Limidae
<i>Limaria fragilis</i>	Fragile lima	Limidae
<i>Limidae</i>	Limas	Limidae
<i>Lithodidae</i>	Lithodids	Lithodidae
<i>Lithoglyptidae</i>	Barnacles	Lithoglyptidae
<i>Littoraria undulata</i>	Undulate periwinkle	Littorinidae
<i>Littoraria scabra</i>	Scabra periwinkle	Littorinidae
<i>Littorinidae</i>	Periwinkles	Littorinidae
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	Loliginidae
<i>Codakia punctata</i>	Punctate lucina	Lucinidae
<i>Lucinidae</i>	Lucinas	Lucinidae
<i>Lycaeidae</i>	Lycaeids	Lycaeidae
<i>Lysiosquillidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Lysiosquillidae
<i>Macrophthalmus</i> (<i>Macrophthalmus</i>) <i>telescopicus</i>	Telescope-eye crab	Macrophthalmidae
<i>Majidae</i>	Spider crabs	Majidae
<i>Mithrodia bradleyi</i>	Spiney-armed starfish	Mithrodiidae
<i>Domiporta filaris</i>	File miter	Mitridae
<i>Domiporta granatina</i>	Flecked miter	Mitridae
<i>Imbricaria conularis</i>	Cone-like miter	Mitridae
<i>Scabricola olivaeformis</i>	Olive-shaped miter	Mitridae
<i>Imbricariopsis punctata</i>	Bonelike miter	Mitridae
<i>Nebularia acuminata</i>	Acuminate miter	Mitridae
<i>Condylomitra bernhardina</i>	Bernhard's miter	Mitridae
<i>Quasimitra cardinalis</i>	Cardinal miter	Mitridae
<i>Pseudonebularia chrysalis</i>	Chrysalis miter	Mitridae
<i>Mitra chrysostoma</i>	Gold-mouth miter	Mitridae
<i>Strigatella coffea</i>	Coffee miter	Mitridae
<i>Nebularia contracta</i>	Contracted miter	Mitridae
<i>Pseudonebularia cucumerina</i>	Kettle miter	Mitridae
<i>Nebularia ferruginea</i>	Rusty miter	Mitridae
<i>Pseudonebularia fraga</i>	Strawberry miter	Mitridae
<i>Strigatella imperialis</i>	Imperial miter	Mitridae
<i>Nebularia incompta</i>	Tesselate miter	Mitridae
<i>Mitra mitra</i>	Episcopal miter	Mitridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Mitra papalis</i>	Papal miter	Mitridae
<i>Pseudonebularia rubritincta</i>	Red-painted miter	Mitridae
<i>Mitra stictica</i>	Pontifical miter	Mitridae
<i>Mitridae</i>	Miter shells	Mitridae
<i>Neocancilla clathrus</i>	Clathrus miter	Mitridae
<i>Neocancilla papilio</i>	Butterfly miter	Mitridae
<i>Pterygia crenulata</i>	Crenulate miter	Mitridae
<i>Pterygia fenestrata</i>	Fenestrated miter	Mitridae
<i>Pterygia nucula</i>	Nut miter	Mitridae
<i>Pterygia scabricula</i>	Rough miter	Mitridae
<i>Sabiricola casta</i>	Chaste miter	Mitridae
<i>Phylum Annelids</i>	Segmented worms	Multiple families
<i>Class Asterozoa</i>	Starfish	Multiple families
<i>Class Bivalvia</i>	Bivalves	Multiple families
<i>Class Crinozoa</i>	Crinoids	Multiple families
<i>subPhylum Crustacea</i>	Lobsters, shrimps/mantis shrimps, true crabs and hermit crabs	Multiple families
<i>Class Echinozoa</i>	Sea urchins	Multiple families
<i>Class Echinozoa</i>	Sea urchins	Multiple families
<i>Class Holothurozoa</i>	Sea cucumbers	Multiple families
<i>Class Mollusca</i>	Mollusca	Multiple families
<i>Class Ophiurozoa</i>	Basket, brittle, serpentstars	Multiple families
<i>Infraorder: Brachyura</i>	True crabs	Multiple families
<i>Order Archaeogastropoda</i>	Diotocardia	Multiple families
<i>Order Decapoda</i>	Decapod crustaceans	Multiple families
<i>Order Teuthida</i>	Squids	Multiple families
<i>Order: Stomatopoda</i>	Mantis shrimps	Multiple families
<i>Chicomurex laciniatus</i>	Lacy murex	Muricidae
<i>Chicoreus brunneus</i>	Burnt murex	Muricidae
<i>Chicoreus ramosus</i>	Ramose murex	Muricidae
<i>Chicoreus triquetra</i>	Triquetra murex	Muricidae
<i>Coralliophila erosa</i>	Eroded coral shell	Muricidae
<i>Coralliophila violacea</i>	Violet coral shell	Muricidae
<i>Cronia biconica</i>	Bionic rock shell	Muricidae
<i>Drupa clathrata</i>	Clathrate drupe	Muricidae
<i>Drupa elegans</i>	Elegant Pacific drupe	Muricidae
<i>Drupina grossularia</i>	Digitate Pacific drupe	Muricidae
<i>Drupa morum</i>	Purple Pacific drupe	Muricidae
<i>Drupa ricinus</i>	Prickly Pacific drupe	Muricidae
<i>Drupa rubusidaeus</i>	Strawberry drupe	Muricidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Homalocantha anatomica</i>	Anatomical murex	Muricidae
<i>Mancinella armigera</i>	Belligerent rock shell	Muricidae
<i>Marchia bipinnata</i>	Pinnacle murex	Muricidae
<i>Marchia martinetana</i>	Fenestrate murex	Muricidae
<i>Menathais tuberosa</i>	Tuberose rock shell	Muricidae
<i>Muricidae</i>	Murex shells	Muricidae
<i>Naquetia trigonula</i>	Tragonula murex	Muricidae
<i>Nassa francolina</i>	Francolina jopas	Muricidae
<i>Pterynotus elongatus</i>	Club murex	Muricidae
<i>Pterynotus laqueatus</i>	Fluted murex	Muricidae
<i>Pterynotus tripterus</i>	3-Winged murex	Muricidae
<i>Purpura persica</i>	Perssian purpura	Muricidae
<i>Coralliophila monodonta</i>	Quoy's coral shell	Muricidae
<i>Rapa rapa</i>	Rapa snail	Muricidae
<i>Subfamily Coralliophilinae</i>	Coral shells	Muricidae
<i>Vitularia miliaris</i>	Spotted vitularia	Muricidae
<i>Mytilidae</i>	Mussels	Mytilidae
<i>Septifer bilocularis</i>	Box mussel	Mytilidae
<i>Nannosquillidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Nannosquillidae
<i>Nassariidae</i>	Nassa mud snails	Nassariidae
<i>Nassarius granifer</i>	Granulated nassa	Nassariidae
<i>Nassarius margaritifera</i>	Margarite nassa	Nassariidae
<i>Nassarius papillosus</i>	Pimpled basket	Nassariidae
<i>Mammilla mammata</i>	Breast-shaped moon	Naticidae
<i>Naticidae</i>	Moon shells	Naticidae
<i>Polinices mammilla</i>	Pear-shaped moon	Naticidae
<i>Nautilidae</i>	Nautilus	Nautilidae
<i>Nautilus pompilius</i>	Chambered nautilus	Nautilidae
<i>Nephropidae</i>	Soft lobsters	Nephropidae
<i>Nerita albicilla</i>	Ox-palate nerite	Neritidae
<i>Nerita plicata</i>	Plicate nerite	Neritidae
<i>Nerita polita</i>	Polished nerite	Neritidae
<i>Nerita signata</i>	Reticulate nerite	Neritidae
<i>Neritidae</i>	Nerites	Neritidae
<i>Callistoctopus ornatus</i>	Ornate octopus	Octopodidae
<i>Octopodidae</i>	Octopus	Octopodidae
<i>Octopus cyanea</i>	Common octopus	Octopodidae
<i>Callistoctopus luteus</i>	Red octopus	Octopodidae
<i>Octopus</i>	Octopus	Octopodidae
<i>Octopus</i>	Long-armed octopus	Octopodidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Octopus teuthoides</i>	Elongate octopus	Octopodidae
<i>Ocypode ceratophthalmus</i>	Large ghost crab	Ocypodidae
<i>Ocypode cordimana</i>	Ghost crab	Ocypodidae
<i>Ocypode saratan</i>	Ghost crab	Ocypodidae
<i>Ocypodidae</i>	Ocypodids	Ocypodidae
<i>Odontodactylidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Odontodactylidae
<i>Odontodactylus brevirostris</i>	Mantis shrimp	Odontodactylidae
<i>Odontodactylus scyllarus</i>	Mantis shrimp	Odontodactylidae
<i>Oliva annulata</i>	Amethyst olive	Olividae
<i>Oliva carneola</i>	Carnelian olive	Olividae
<i>Miniaceoliva miniacea</i>	Red-mouth olive	Olividae
<i>Omogymna paxillus</i>	Peg olive	Olividae
<i>Olividae</i>	Olive shells	Olividae
<i>Ophidiaster confertus</i>	Orange starfish	Ophidiasteridae
<i>Octopus</i>	Pelagic octopus	Opisthoteuthidae
<i>Oreasteridae</i>	Starfish	Oreasteridae
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	Giant oyster	Ostreidae
<i>Crassostrea mordax</i>	Mangrove oyster	Ostreidae
<i>Ostreidae</i>	True oysters	Ostreidae
<i>Calpurnus verrucosus</i>	Umbilicate ovula	Ovulidae
<i>Ovula ovum</i>	Common egg cowry	Ovulidae
<i>Ovulidae</i>	Egg shells	Ovulidae
<i>Prionovolva brevis</i>	Fruit ovula	Ovulidae
<i>Paguridae</i>	Soldier hermit crab	Paguridae
<i>Paguritta gracilipes</i>	Coral hermit crab	Paguridae
<i>Paguritta harmsi</i>	Coral hermit crab	Paguridae
<i>Ancylomenes holthuisi</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Cuapetes kororensis</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Cuapetes tenuipes</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Dasycaris zanzibarica</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Gnathophylloides mineri</i>	Bumblebee shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Gnathophyllum americanum</i>	Bumblebee shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Laomenes amboinensis</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Laomenes ceratophthalmus</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Leander plumosus</i>	Palaemonid shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Palaemonidae</i>	Palaemonid shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Palaemonidae</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Palaemonidae</i>	Bumblebee and harlequin shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Ancyllocaris brevicarpalis</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Periclimenes rex</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Actinimenes inornatus</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Actinimenes ornatus</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Manipontonia psamathe</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Zenopontonia soror</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Ancylomenes venustus</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Pliopontonia furtiva</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Pontonides unciger</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Stegopontonia commensalis</i>	Commensal shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Urocaridella antonbruunii</i>	Palaemonid shrimp	Palaemonidae
<i>Justitia longimana</i>	Long-handed lobster	Palinuridae
<i>Palinurellus wieneckii</i>	Mole lobster	Palinuridae
<i>Panulirus femoristriga</i>	Painted crayfish	Palinuridae
<i>Panulirus homarus</i>	Painted crayfish	Palinuridae
<i>Panulirus longipes</i>	Painted crayfish	Palinuridae
<i>Panulirus ornatus</i>	Painted crayfish	Palinuridae
<i>Panulirus</i>	Painted crayfish	Palinuridae
<i>Panulirus versicolor</i>	Painted crayfish	Palinuridae
<i>Daldorfia horrida</i>	Elbow crab	Parthenopidae
<i>Parthenopidae</i>	Elbow crabs	Parthenopidae
<i>Rhinolambrus longispinus</i>	Elbow crab	Parthenopidae
<i>Excellichlamys spectabilis</i>	Spectacular scallop	Pectinidae
<i>Gloripallium speciosum</i>	Speciosus scallop	Pectinidae
<i>Laevichlamys cuneata</i>	Cook's scallop	Pectinidae
<i>Laevichlamys squamosa</i>	Squamose scallop	Pectinidae
<i>Mirapecten mirificus</i>	Miraculous scallop	Pectinidae
<i>Pectinidae</i>	Scallops	Pectinidae
<i>Semipallium flavicans</i>	Tiger scallop	Pectinidae
<i>Heteropenaeus</i>	Deepwater shrimps	Penaeidae
<i>Metapenaeopsis</i>	Penaeid prawn	Penaeidae
<i>Penaeidae</i>	Penaeid prawns	Penaeidae
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Penaeid prawn	Penaeidae
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Penaeid prawn	Penaeidae
<i>Percnon planissimum</i>	Flat rock crab	Percnidae
<i>Distorsio anus</i>	Anal triton	Personidae
<i>Phronimidae</i>	Phronimids	Phronimidae
<i>Anchylomera</i>	Anchylomerids	Phrosinidae
<i>Phyllophoridae</i>	Sea cucumbers	Phyllophoridae
<i>Zebrida adamsii</i>	Urchin crab	Pilumnidae
<i>Pinna bicolor</i>	Bicolor pen shell	Pinnidae
<i>Pinna saccata</i>	Baggy pen shell	Pinnidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Pinnidae</i>	Pen shells	Pinnidae
<i>Plagusia depressa</i>	Shore crab	Plagusiidae
<i>Platyscelidae</i>	Platyscelids	Platyscelidae
<i>Petrolisthes lamarckii</i>	Porcelain crab	Porcellanidae
<i>Porcellanidae</i>	Porcellanid crabs	Porcellanidae
<i>Phylum: Porifera</i>	Sponges	Multiple families
<i>Charybdis (Charybdis) hawaiiensis</i>	Red snow crab	Portunidae
<i>Charybdis erythroductyla</i>	Red-legged Snow Crab	Portunidae
<i>Lupocyclus quinquedentatus</i>	Swimming crab	Portunidae
<i>Podophthalmus vigil</i>	Long-eyed swimming crab	Portunidae
<i>Portunidae</i>	Swimming crabs	Portunidae
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	Portunidae
<i>Portunus sanguinolentus</i>	Swimming crab	Portunidae
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Mangrove crab	Portunidae
<i>Thalamita crenata</i>	Swimming crab	Portunidae
<i>Unid sp 1</i>	Portunid crab	Portunidae
<i>Unid sp 2</i>	Portunid crab	Portunidae
<i>Protosquillidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Protosquillidae
<i>Asaphis deflorata</i>	Gaudy sand clam	Psammobiidae
<i>Asaphis violascens</i>	Pacific sand clam	Psammobiidae
<i>Pseudosquilla ciliata</i>	Mantis shrimp	Pseudosquillidae
<i>Pseudosquillidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Pseudosquillidae
<i>Isognomon ehippium</i>	Saddle tree oyster	Pteriidae
<i>Pinctada margaritifera</i>	Pearl oyster	Pteriidae
<i>Pteriidae</i>	Pearl oysters	Pteriidae
<i>Pteriidae</i>	Tree oysters	Pteriidae
<i>Milda ventricosa</i>	Ventricose milda	Pyramidellidae
<i>Otopleura auriscati</i>	Cat's ear otopleura	Pyramidellidae
<i>Pyramidella maculosa</i>	Sulcate pyram	Pyramidellidae
<i>Pyramidellidae</i>	Pyram shells	Pyramidellidae
<i>Charonia tritonis</i>	Triton trumpet	Ranellidae
<i>Septa hepatica</i>	Liver triton	Ranellidae
<i>Lotoria lotoria</i>	Black-spotted triton	Ranellidae
<i>Gelagna succincta</i>	Clandestine triton	Ranellidae
<i>Gutturnium muricinum</i>	Short-neck triton	Ranellidae
<i>Gyrineum pusillum</i>	Purple gyre triton	Ranellidae
<i>Gyrineum roseum</i>	Rosy gyre triton	Ranellidae
<i>Monoplex aquatilis</i>	Aquatile hairy triton	Ranellidae
<i>Monoplex gemmatus</i>	Jeweled triton	Ranellidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Monoplex nicobaricus</i>	Nicobar hairy triton	Ranellidae
<i>Monoplex pilearis</i>	Common hairy triton	Ranellidae
<i>Monoplex vespaeus</i>	Dwarf hairy triton	Ranellidae
<i>Ranellidae</i>	Tritons	Ranellidae
<i>Ranularia pyrum</i>	Pear triton	Ranellidae
<i>Septa rubecula</i>	Red triton	Ranellidae
<i>Turritriton labiosus</i>	Wide-lipped triton	Ranellidae
<i>Lyreidus tridentatus</i>	3-Toothed frog crab	Raninidae
<i>Cinetorhynchus hiatti</i>	Hingebeak prawn	Rhynchocinetidae
<i>Rhynchocinetidae</i>	Hinge-Beaked prawns	Rhynchocinetidae
<i>Arctides regalis</i>	Slipper lobster	Scyllaridae
<i>Ibacus</i>	Slipper lobster	Scyllaridae
<i>Sepia latimanus</i>	Broadclub cuttlefish	Sepiidae
<i>Sepia</i>	Cuttlefish	Sepiidae
<i>Metasepia pfefferi</i>	Flamboyant cuttlefish	Sepiolidae
<i>Solenoceridae</i>	Solenocerids	Solenoceridae
<i>Sphaerasteridae</i>	Starfish	Sphaerasteridae
<i>Spondylidae</i>	Thorny oysters	Spondylidae
<i>Spondylus squamosus</i>	Ducal thorny oyster	Spondylidae
<i>Oratosquilla oratoria</i>	Mantis shrimp	Squillidae
<i>Squillidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Squillidae
<i>Squillidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Squillidae
<i>Squillidae</i>	Mantis shrimp	Squillidae
<i>Stenopodidae</i>	Cleaner shrimp	Stenopodidae
<i>Stenopus hispidus</i>	Banded coral shrimp	Stenopodidae
<i>Stichopodidae</i>	Sea cucumbers	Stichopodidae
<i>Stichopus chloronotus</i>	Greenfish	Stichopodidae
<i>Stichopus horrens</i>	Sea cucumber	Stichopodidae
<i>Stichopus noctivagus</i>	Sea cucumber	Stichopodidae
<i>Stichopus</i>	Sea cucumber	Stichopodidae
<i>Stichopus horrens</i>	Curryfish	Stichopodidae
<i>Thelenota ananas</i>	Prickly redfish	Stichopodidae
<i>Thelenota anax</i>	Amberfish	Stichopodidae
<i>Thelenota</i>	Sea cucumber	Stichopodidae
<i>Harpago chiragra</i>	Chiragra spider conch	Strombidae
<i>Lambis crocata</i>	Ormouth spider conch	Strombidae
<i>Lambis lambis</i>	Common spider conch	Strombidae
<i>Lambis scorpius</i>	Scorpio conch	Strombidae
<i>Lambis</i>	Spider conch	Strombidae
<i>Lambis truncata</i>	Giant spider conch	Strombidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Sinustrombus taurus</i>	Bull conch	Strombidae
<i>Strombidae</i>	True conchs	Strombidae
<i>Tridentarius dentatus</i>	Samar conch	Strombidae
<i>Terestrombus fragilis</i>	Fragile conch	Strombidae
<i>Gibberulus gibberulus</i>	Gibbose conch	Strombidae
<i>Canarium scalariforme</i>	Lavender-mouth conch	Strombidae
<i>Lentigo lentiginosus</i>	Silver-lip conch	Strombidae
<i>Conomurex luhuanus</i>	Red-lip conch	Strombidae
<i>Canarium microurceus</i>	Micro conch	Strombidae
<i>Canarium mutabile</i>	Mutable conch	Strombidae
<i>Strombus plicatus</i>	Pretty conch	Strombidae
<i>Strombus sinuatus</i>	Laciniate conch	Strombidae
<i>Terebellum terebellum</i>	Terebellum conch	Strombidae
<i>Synapta maculata</i>	Sea cucumber	Synaptidae
<i>Synapta</i>	Sea cucumber	Synaptidae
<i>Synaptidae</i>	Sea cucumbers	Synaptidae
<i>Synaptidae</i>	Sea cucumber	Synaptidae
<i>Rochia nilotica</i>	Top shell	Tegulidae
<i>Serratina capsoides</i>	Box-like tellin	Tellinidae
<i>Scutarcopagia linguafelis</i>	Cat's tongue tellin	Tellinidae
<i>Cyclotellina remies</i>	Remie's tellin	Tellinidae
<i>Scutarcopagia scobinata</i>	Rasp tellin	Tellinidae
<i>Tellinidae</i>	Tellin clams	Tellinidae
<i>Temnopleuridae</i>	Sea urchins	Temnopleuridae
<i>Hastula lanceata</i>	Lance auger	Terebridae
<i>Hastula penicillata</i>	Pencil auger	Terebridae
<i>Myurella affinis</i>	Similar auger	Terebridae
<i>Terebra areolata</i>	Fly-spotted auger	Terebridae
<i>Terebra argus</i>	Eyed auger	Terebridae
<i>Terebra babylonica</i>	Babylonian auger	Terebridae
<i>Oxymeris cerithina</i>	Certhlike auger	Terebridae
<i>Oxymeris chlorata</i>	Short auger	Terebridae
<i>Oxymeris crenulata</i>	Crenulated auger	Terebridae
<i>Oxymeris dimidiata</i>	Dimidiate auger	Terebridae
<i>Oxymeris felina</i>	Tiger auger	Terebridae
<i>Terebra funiculata</i>	Funnel auger	Terebridae
<i>Terebra guttata</i>	Spotted auger	Terebridae
<i>Terebra maculata</i>	Marlinspike auger	Terebridae
<i>Terebra nebulosa</i>	Cloud auger	Terebridae
<i>Terebra subulata</i>	Subulate auger	Terebridae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Myurella undulata</i>	Undulate auger	Terebridae
<i>Terebridae</i>	Auger shells	Terebridae
<i>Tetraclitella divisa</i>	Acorn barnacle	Tetraclitidae
<i>Malea pomum</i>	Apple tun	Tonnidae
<i>Tonna perdix</i>	Partridge tun	Tonnidae
<i>Tonnidae</i>	Tun shells	Tonnidae
<i>Pseudoboletia maculata</i>	Common urchin	Toxopneustidae
<i>Toxopneustes pileolus</i>	Flower urchin	Toxopneustidae
<i>Toxopneustidae</i>	Shortspine urchins	Toxopneustidae
<i>Tripneustes gratilla</i>	Shortspine urchin	Toxopneustidae
<i>Tectus pyramis</i>	Pyramid top	Trochidae
<i>Trochidae</i>	Top shells	Trochidae
<i>Trochus radiatus</i>	Radiate top	Trochidae
<i>Subphylum: Tunicates</i>	Tunicates	Multiple families
<i>Turbinellidae</i>	Vases	Turbinellidae
<i>Vasum ceramicum</i>	Ceramic vase	Turbinellidae
<i>Vasum turbinellus</i>	Common Pacific vase	Turbinellidae
<i>Turbinidae</i>	Turban shell	Turbinidae
<i>Turbo argyrostomus</i>	Silver-mouth turbin	Turbinidae
<i>Turbo petholatus</i>	Tapestry turbin	Turbinidae
<i>Turbo setosus</i>	Rough turbin	Turbinidae
<i>Gafrarium pectinatum</i>	Tumid venus	Veneridae
<i>Lioconcha castrensis</i>	Camp pitar venus	Veneridae
<i>Lioconcha hieroglyphica</i>	Hieroglyphic venus	Veneridae
<i>Lioconcha ornata</i>	Ornate pitar venus	Veneridae
<i>Periglypta crispata</i>	Crispate venus	Veneridae
<i>Periglypta puerpera</i>	Youthful venus	Veneridae
<i>Periglypta reticulata</i>	Reticulate venus	Veneridae
<i>Veneridae</i>	Venus shells	Veneridae
<i>Eriphia sebana</i>	Redeye crab	Xanthidae
<i>Etisus dentatus</i>	Red-reef crab	Xanthidae
<i>Etisus splendidus</i>	Red-reef crab	Xanthidae
<i>Etisus utilis</i>	Brown-reef crab	Xanthidae
<i>Unid Megalops</i>	Xanthid crab	Xanthidae
<i>Unid sp 1</i>	Xanthid crab	Xanthidae
<i>Unid sp 2</i>	Xanthid crab	Xanthidae
<i>Xanthidae</i>	Dark-finger coral crabs	Xanthidae
<i>Zosimus aeneus</i>	Shallow reef crab	Xanthidae
<i>Caulerpa racemosa</i>	Algae	Caulerpaceae
<i>Caulerpaceae</i>	Algae	Caulerpaceae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Halodule uninervis</i>	Algae	Cymodoceaceae
<i>Division: Anthophyta</i>	Algae	Multiple families
<i>Sargassum polycystum</i>	Algae	Sargassaceae
<i>Turbinaria ornata</i>	Algae	Sargassaceae
<i>Ulva clathrata</i>	Algae	Ulvaceae
	Live rock	

3 COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS ECOSYSTEM COMPONENT SPECIES

3.1 Bottomfish Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Amberjack	Carangidae
<i>Lethrinus amboinensis</i>	Ambon emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i>	Blacktip grouper	Serranidae
<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	Black trevally, jack	Carangidae
<i>Randallichthys filamentosus</i>	Randall's snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Hyporthodus octofasciatus</i>	Eightband grouper	Serranidae
<i>Aprion virescens</i>	Grey snapper, jobfish	Lutjanidae

3.2 Crustacean Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Panulirus marginatus</i>	Spiny lobster	Palinuridae
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>	Spiny lobster	Palinuridae
<i>Heterocarpus</i> sp.	Deepwater shrimp (saltwater shrimp)	Pandalidae
<i>Ranina ranina</i>	Kona crab	Raninidae
Family Scyllaridae	Slipper lobster	Scyllaridae

3.3 Precious Coral Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Hemicorallium laauense</i> (prev. <i>Corallium regale</i>)	Pink coral	Coralliidae
<i>Pleurocorallium secundum</i> (prev. <i>Corallium secundum</i>)	Pink coral	Coralliidae
<i>Corallium</i> sp.	Pink or red corals	Coralliidae
<i>Acanella</i> sp.	Bamboo coral	Isididae
<i>Lepidisis olapa</i>	Bamboo coral	Isididae
<i>Callogorgia gilberti</i>	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Calyptrophora</i> sp.	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Narella</i> sp.	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Kulamanamana haumea</i> (prev. <i>Gerardia</i> sp.)	Gold coral	Parazoanthidae
<i>Antipathes griggi</i> (prev. <i>Antipathes dichotoma</i>)	Black coral	Antipathidae
<i>Antipathes grandis</i>	Black coral	Antipathidae
<i>Myriopathes ulex</i> (prev. <i>Antipathes ulex</i>)	Black coral	Myriopathidae

3.4 Coral Reef Ecosystem Component Species

Regulations specify PHCRT by family level; the known species within each family from WPacFIN data collections are included here for clarity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i>	Yellowfin surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus striatus</i>	Striped bristletooth	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus binotatus</i>	Twospot bristletooth	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso lituratus</i>	Orangespine unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso unicornis</i>	Bluespine unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Zebrasoma flavescens</i>	Yellow tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Carangoides orthogrammus</i>	Yellow spotted trevally	Carangidae
<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	Bluefin trevally	Carangidae
<i>Caranx papuensis</i>	Brassy trevally	Carangidae
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye trevally	Carangidae
<i>Caranx</i> sp. (juvenile)	E'e: Juvenile Jacks	Carangidae
<i>Scomberoides lysan</i>	Leatherback	Carangidae
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	Carangidae
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	Carangidae
<i>Myripristis berndti</i>	Berndt's soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis murdjan</i>	Murdjan's soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis violacea</i>	Violet soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	Labridae
<i>Lethrinus harak</i>	Blackspot emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus obsoletus</i>	Yellowstripe emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus olivaceus</i>	Longnose emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus xanthochilus</i>	Yellowlips emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i>	Bigeye emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Aphareus furca</i>	Smalltooth jobfish	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Humpback snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i>	Yellowstripe goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus barberinus</i>	Dash & Dot goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Chlorurus frontalis</i>	Tanfaced parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Chlorurus microrhinos</i>	Pacific steephead parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Hipposcarus longiceps</i>	Longnose parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus altipinnis</i>	Filament fin parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus ghobban</i>	Bluebarred parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus rubroviolaceus</i>	Red lipped parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Cephalopholis argus</i>	Peacock grouper	Serranidae
<i>Siganus argenteus</i>	Forktailed rabbitfish	Siganidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Siganus</i> sp.	Rabbitfish (menahac)	Siganidae
<i>Acanthurus lineatus</i>	Bluebanded surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
Acanthuridae	Surgeonfishes	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigroris</i>	Bluelined surgeon	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus</i> sp.	Surgeonfish (misc.)	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Convict tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso</i> sp.	Unicornfish (misc.)	Acanthuridae
Order Actinaria	Anemones	Multiple families
Order Alcyonacea	Soft corals	Multiple families
Anomalopidae	Flashlightfishes	Anomalopidae
Antennariidae	Frogfishes	Antennariidae
Apogonidae	Cardinal misc.	Apogonidae
<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i>	Trumpetfish	Aulostomidae
Balistidae	Triggerfish (misc.)	Balistidae
<i>Rhinecanthus aculeatus</i>	Picasso trigger	Balistidae
<i>Rhinecanthus rectangulus</i>	Wedge trigger	Balistidae
Belonidae	Needlefish	Belonidae
Blenniidae	Blennies	Blenniidae
Bothidae	Flounders	Bothidae
<i>Bothus</i> sp.	Flounder (misc)	Bothidae
Bryozoa	Moss animals	Bryozoa
Caesionidae	Fusilier (misc.)	Caesionidae
Caracanthidae	Coral crouchers	Caracanthidae
Carangidae	Jacks and scads	Carangidae
<i>Caranx</i> sp.	Jacks (misc.)	Carangidae
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Mackerel scad	Carangidae
<i>Trachinotus bailloni</i>	Small-spotted pompano	Carangidae
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Snubnose pompano	Carangidae
Carcharhinidae	Reef sharks (misc)	Carcharhinidae
Chaetodontidae	Butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
Chlopsidae	Eels	Chlopsidae
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	Chanidae
Cirrhitidae	Hawkfishes	Cirrhitidae
Clupeidae	Herrings	Clupeidae
Congridae	Eels	Congridae
Dasyatidae	Rays	Dasyatidae
Echeneidae	Remoras	Echeneidae
Engraulidae	Anchovies	Engraulidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
Ephippidae	Batfoshes	Ephippidae
<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>	Cornetfish	Fistulariidae
Fungiidae	Mushroom corals	Fungiidae
<i>Gerres</i> sp.	Mojarra	Gerreidae
Gobiidae	Gobies	Gobiidae
Haemulidae	Sweetlips	Haemulidae
<i>Plectorhinchus picus</i>	Sweetlips	Haemulidae
Heliopora	Blue corals	Heliopora
Holocentridae	Squirrelfish, soldierfish	Holocentridae
Hydrozoa	Hydroid corals	Hydrozoa
Kyphosidae	Rudderfishes	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i>	Highfin rudderfish silver	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus</i> sp.	Rudderfish (guilli)	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus</i> sp.	Highfin rudderfish brown	Kyphosidae
<i>Kuhlia mugil</i>	Barred flag-tail	Kuhliidae
<i>Cheilinus trilobatus</i>	Tripletail wrasse	Labridae
Labridae	Wrasse	Labridae
<i>Calotomus carolinus</i>	Stareye parrotfish	Labridae
<i>Iniistius celebicus</i>	Bronzespot razorfish	Labridae
<i>Iniistius pavo</i>	Blue razorfish	Labridae
Razorfish (misc)	Razorfish (misc)	Labridae
Lethrinidae	Emperors	Lethrinidae
<i>Gnathodentex aureolineatus</i>	Yellowspot emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Gymnocranius</i> sp.	Stout emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus atkinsoni</i>	Yellowtail emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus erythracanthus</i>	Orangefin emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus ornatus</i>	Ornate emperor	Lethrinidae
<i>Lethrinus</i> sp.	Emperor (mafute/misc.)	Lethrinidae
Lutjanidae	Snapper (misc. shallow)	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	Red snapper	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i>	Flametail emperor	Lutjanidae
<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	Onespot snapper	Lutjanidae
Malacanthidae	Tilefishes	Malacanthidae
Millepora	Fire corals	Millepora
Monacanthidae	Filefish (misc)	Monacanthidae
Monodactylidae	Monos	Monodactylidae
Mugilidae	Mullet	Mugilidae
Mullidae	Goatfish	Mullidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Parupeneus pleurostigma</i>	Sidespot goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus trifasciatus</i>	Two-barred goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Gymnothorax eurostus</i>	Moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax flavimarginatus</i>	Yellowmargin moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax javanicus</i>	Giant moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax undulatus</i>	Undulated moray eel	Muraenidae
Muraenidae	Eels	Muraenidae
Myliobatidae	Skates	Myliobatidae
Ophichthidae	Eels	Ophichthidae
Ostraciidae	Trunkfishes	Ostraciidae
Pinguipedidae	Sandperches	Pinguipedidae
<i>Polydactylus sexfilis</i>	Threadfin	Polynemidae
Plesiopidae	Prettyfins	Plesiopidae
Family Pomacanthidae	Angelfish	Pomacanthidae
Family Pomacentridae	Damselfish	Pomacentridae
<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i>	Bigeye/glasseye	Priacanthidae
<i>Priacanthus hamrur</i>	Goggle-eye	Priacanthidae
Pseudochromidae	Dottybacks	Pseudochromidae
<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i>	Humphead parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Bulbometopon muricatum</i>	Bumphead parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Leptoscarus vaigiensis</i>	Seagrass parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Scarus</i> sp.	Parrotfish (misc.)	Scaridae
<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	Dogtooth tuna	Scombridae
Scorpaenidae	Scorpionfishes	Scorpaenidae
<i>Cephalopholis argus</i>	Peacock grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis igarashiensis</i>	Yellow banded grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis sonnerati</i>	Tomato grouper	Serranidae
<i>Cephalopholis urodeta</i>	Flagtail grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus corallicola</i>	Coral grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus maculatus</i>	Highfin grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	Serranidae
<i>Epinephelus polyphekadion</i>	Marbled grouper	Serranidae
Serranidae	Grouper (misc.)	Serranidae
<i>Plectropomus laevis</i>	Saddleback grouper	Serranidae
<i>Saloptia powelli</i>	Pink grouper	Serranidae
<i>Variola albimarginata</i>	White lyretail grouper	Serranidae
Siganidae	Rabbitfishes	Siganidae
<i>Siganus punctatus</i>	Rabbitfish (hitting, feda)	Siganidae

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Siganus spinus</i>	Rabbitfish (sesjun)	Siganidae
Soleidae	Soles	Soleidae
Sphyraenidae	Barracudas	Sphyraenidae
Sphyrnidae	Sharks	Sphyrnidae
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Hammerhead shark	Sphyrnidae
Syngnathidae	Pipefishes, seahorses	Syngnathidae
Synodontidae	Lizardfish misc.	Synodontidae
Tetraodontidae	Pufferfish, porcupine fishes	Tetraodontidae
Tubipora	Organpipe corals	Tubipora
Zanclidae	Moorish idols	Zanclidae
Zoanthinaria	Soft zoanthid corals	Zoanthinaria
Bottomfish (misc)	Bottomfish (misc)	
Reef fish (misc)	Reef fish (misc)	
Shallow bottom	Shallow bottom	
Class Bivalvia	Clam/bivalve	Multiple families
Cucumariidae	Sea cucumber	Cucumariidae
Phylum Echinoderms	Sea cucumbers, Sea urchins	Multiple families
<i>Octopus</i> sp.	Octopus	Octopodidae
Phylum Porifera	Sponges	Multiple families
Phylum Mollusca	Clams, oysters, sea snails, sea slugs, octopus, squids	Multiple families
Order Teuthida	Squid	Multiple families
<i>Trochus</i> sp.	Trochus	Trochidae
subphylum Tunicates	Sea squirts	Multiple families
Invertebrates	Invertebrates	
<i>Birgus latro</i>	Coconut crab	Diogenidae
Lemu	Lemu	
Seaweeds	Seaweeds	
Phylum Crustacea	Lobsters, shrimps/mantis shrimps, true crabs and hermit crabs	Multiple families
Crabs (misc)	Crabs (misc)	infraorder Brachyura
Phylum Annelida	Segmented worms	Multiple families
	Live rock	
	Algae	

4 HAWAII ECOSYSTEM COMPONENT SPECIES

4.1 Bottomfish Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common name	Family
<i>Pristipomoides auricilla</i>	Yellowtail snapper (kalekale)	Lutjanidae
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Giant trevally (white ulua)	Carangidae
<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	Black trevally (black ulua)	Carangidae
<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	Taape	Lutjanidae
<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Greater amberjack (kahala)	Carangidae
<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>	Pig lipped trevally (butaguchi)	Carangidae

4.2 Crustacean Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Panulirus marginatus</i>	Spiny lobster	Panuliridae
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>	Spiny lobster	Panuliridae
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobsters	Scyllaridae

4.3 Precious Coral Ecosystem Component Species

Scientific Name	Common name	Family
<i>Corallium</i> sp.	Pink or red corals	Coralliidae
<i>Lepidisis olapa</i>	Bamboo coral	Isididae
<i>Callogorgia gilberti</i>	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Calyptrophora</i> sp.	Gold coral	Primnoidae
<i>Narella</i> sp.	Gold coral	Primnoidae

4.4 Coral Reef Ecosystem Component Species

Regulations specify PHCRT by family level; the known species within each family from WPacFIN data collections are included here for clarity

Scientific name	Common name	Family
<i>Acanthurus olivaceus</i>	Orange-spot surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i>	Yellowfin surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Convict tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus dussumieri</i>	Eye-striped surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigroris</i>	Blue-lined surgeon	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus leucopareius</i>	Whitebar surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigricans</i>	Whitecheek surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus guttatus</i>	White-spotted surgeonfish	Acanthuridae

<i>Acanthurus blochii</i>	Ringtail surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Acanthurus nigrofuscus</i>	Brown surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus strigosus</i>	Yellow-eyed surgeonfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Ctenochaetus striatus</i>	Striped bristletooth	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso unicornis</i>	Bluespine unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso lituratus</i>	Orangespine unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso hexacanthus</i>	Black tongue unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso annulatus</i>	Whitemargin unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso brevirostris</i>	Spotted unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Naso caesius</i>	Gray unicornfish	Acanthuridae
<i>Zebrasoma flavescens</i>	Yellow tang	Acanthuridae
<i>Melichthys vidua</i>	Pinktail triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Melichthys niger</i>	Black triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Rhinecanthus aculeatus</i>	Picassofish	Balistidae
<i>Sufflamen fraenatum</i>	Bridled triggerfish	Balistidae
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Mackerel scad	Carangidae
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	Carangidae
<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Grey reef shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>	Galapagos shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>	Blacktip reef shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>	Whitetip reef shark	Carcharhinidae
<i>Myripristis berndti</i>	Bigscale soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis amaena</i>	Brick soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis chryseres</i>	Yellowfin soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Myripristis kuntee</i>	Pearly soldierfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron microstoma</i>	File-lined squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron diadema</i>	Crown squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron punctatissimum</i>	Peppered squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron tiere</i>	Blue-lined squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron xantherythrum</i>	Hawaiian squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i>	Saber or long jaw squirrelfish	Holocentridae

<i>Neoniphon</i>	Spotfin squirrelfish	Holocentridae
<i>Kuhlia sandvicensis</i>	Hawaiian flag-tail	Kuhliidae
<i>Kyphosus bigibbus</i>	Rudderfish	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i>	Rudderfish	Kyphosidae
<i>Kyphosus vaigiensis</i>	Rudderfish	Kyphosidae
<i>Bodianus bilunulatus</i>	Saddleback hogfish	Labridae
<i>Oxycheilinus unifasciatus</i>	Ring-tailed wrasse	Labridae
<i>Iniistius pavo</i>	Razor wrasse	Labridae
<i>Cheilio inermis</i>	Cigar wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma purpureum</i>	Surge wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma quinquevittatum</i>	Red ribbon wrasse	Labridae
<i>Thalassoma lutescens</i>	Sunset wrasse	Labridae
<i>Novaculichthys taeniourus</i>	Rockmover wrasse	Labridae
<i>Mulloidichthys</i>	Yellow goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Mulloidichthys pfluegeri</i>	Orange goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Mulloidichthys vanicolensis</i>	Yellowfin goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i>	Yellowstripe goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus</i>	Nanded goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus trifasciatus</i>	Doublebar goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus cyclostomus</i>	Yellowsaddle goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus pleurostigma</i>	Side-spot goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Parupeneus multifasciatus</i>	Multi-barred goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Upeneus taeniopterus</i>	Bandtail goatfish	Mullidae
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Stripped mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Neomyxus leuciscus</i>	False mullet	Mugilidae
<i>Gymnothorax flavimarginatus</i>	Yellowmargin moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax javanicus</i>	Giant moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Gymnothorax undulatus</i>	Undulated moray eel	Muraenidae
<i>Enchelycore pardalis</i>	Dragon eel	Muraenidae
<i>Octopus cyanea</i>	Octopus	Octopodidae
<i>Callistoctopus ornatus</i>	Octopus	Octopodidae
<i>Polydactylus sexfilis</i>	Threadfin	Polynemidae

<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i>	Glasseye	Priacanthidae
<i>Priacanthus hamrur</i>	Bigeye	Priacanthidae
<i>Scarus</i>	Parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Calotomus carolinus</i>	Stareye parrotfish	Scaridae
<i>Sphyraena helleri</i>	Heller's barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	Sphyraenidae
<i>Turbo</i>	Green snails turban shells	Turbinidae
<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>	Moorish idol	Zanclidae
<i>Chaetodon auriga</i>	Butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon lunula</i>	Raccoon butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Chaetodon ephippium</i>	Saddleback butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae
<i>Sabellidae</i>	Featherduster worm	Sabellidae
<i>Labridae</i>	Wrasses	Labridae
<i>Carcharhinidae</i>	Sharks	Carcharhinidae, Sphyrnidae
<i>Dasyatididae, Myliobatidae</i>	Rays and skates	Dasyatididae, Myliobatidae
<i>Serraniae</i>	Groupers, seabass	Serraniae
<i>Malacanthidae</i>	Tilefishes	Malacanthidae
<i>Carangidae</i>	Jacks and scads	Carangidae
<i>Holocentridae</i>	Solderfishes and squirrelfishes	Holocentridae
<i>Mullidae</i>	Goatfishes	Mullidae
<i>Acanthuridae</i>	Surgeonfishes	Acanthuridae
<i>Echeneidae</i>	Remoras	Echeneidae
<i>Muraenidae</i>	Eels	Muraenidae, Congridae, Ophichthidae
<i>Apogonidae</i>	Cardinalfishes	Apogonidae
<i>Clupeidae</i>	Herrings	Clupeidae
<i>Engraulidae</i>	Anchovies	Engraulidae
<i>Caracanthinae</i>	Coral crouchers	Caracanthidae
<i>Gobiidae</i>	Gobies	Gobiidae
<i>Lutjanidae</i>	Snappers	Lutjanidae
<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i>	Trumpetfish	Aulostomidae
<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>	Cornetfish	Fistulariidae
<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>	Moorish idols	Zanclidae
<i>Chaetodontidae</i>	Butterflyfishes	Chaetodontidae
<i>Pomacanthidae</i>	Angelfishes	Pomacanthidae
<i>Pomacentridae</i>	Damselfishes	Pomacentridae

<i>Scorpaenidae</i>	Scorpionfishes, lionfishes	Scorpaenidae
<i>Blenniidae</i>	Blennies	Blenniidae
<i>Sphyraenidae</i>	Barracudas	Sphyraenidae
<i>Pinguipedidae</i>	Sandperches	Pinguipedidae
<i>Bothidae</i>	Flounders and soles	Bothidae, Soleidae, Pleurnectidae
<i>Ostraciidae</i>	Trunkfishes	Ostraciidae
<i>Balistidae</i>	Trigger fishes	Balistidae
<i>Kyphosidae</i>	Rudderfishes	Kyphosidae
<i>Cirrhitidae</i>	Hawkfishes	Cirrhitidae
<i>Tetradontidae</i>	Puffer fishes and porcupine fishes	Tetradontidae
<i>Antennariidae</i>	Frogfishes	Antennariidae
<i>Syngnathidae</i>	Pipefishes and seahorses	Syngnathidae
<i>Phylum Echinoderm</i>	Sea cucumbers and sea urchins	Multiple families
<i>Phylum Mollusca</i>	Clams, oysters, sea snails, sea slugs	Multiple Families
<i>Azooxanthellate</i>	Ahermatypic corals	Azooxanthellate
<i>Fungiidae</i>	Mushroom corals	Fungiidae
	Small and large coral polyps	
<i>Order Alcyonacea</i>	Soft corals	
<i>Order Actinaria</i>	Anemones	Multiple families
<i>Order Zoanthinaria</i>	Soft zoanthid corals	Multiple families
<i>Solanderidae</i>	Hydroid corals	Solanderidae
<i>Stylasteridae</i>	Lace corals	Stylasteridae
<i>Subphylum Crustaceans</i>	Lobsters, shrimps, mantis shrimps, true crabs and hermit crabs	Multiple families
<i>Bryozoa</i>	Moss animals	Bryozoa
<i>Hydrozoans</i>	Hydroid corals	Hydrozoans
<i>Pinctada margaritifera</i>	Black-lip pearl oyster	Pinctada margaritifera
	Sea squirts	Tunicates
<i>Phylum Porifera</i>	Sponges	Multiple families
<i>Class Cephalopods</i>	Octopi	Multiple families
	Seaweed	Algae
		Live rock
<i>Phylum Annelids</i>	Segmented worms	Multiple families

APPENDIX C. REGULATIONS

This section contains the regulations necessary to implement the conservation and management measures described in the FEP amendments.

PART 665 -- FISHERIES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

1. The authority citation for 50 CFR part 665 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

2. In § 665.1, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 665.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) The regulations in this part govern fishing for Pacific Island management unit species (MUS) and ecosystem component species (ECS) by vessels of the United States that operate or are based inside the outer boundary of the U.S. EEZ around American Samoa, Hawaii, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll, Kingman Reef, Jarvis Island, Baker Island, Howland Island, Johnston Atoll, and Wake Island.

* * * * *

3. In § 665.4 revise paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 665.4 Annual catch limits.

* * * * *

(c) *Exceptions.* The Regional Administrator is not required to specify an annual catch limit for an ECS, or for an MUS that is statutorily excepted from the requirement pursuant to 50 CFR 600.310(h)(2).

* * * * *

3. In § 665.12 remove the definitions of “Currently Harvested Coral Reef taxa” and “Potentially harvested coral reef taxa,” and revise the definitions of “Ecosystem Component Species,” “First level buyer,” “No-take MPA,” “Offload,” “Special permit,” and “Transship” as follows:

§ 665.12 Definitions.

* * * * *

Ecosystem Component Species (ECS) means a stock that a Council or the Secretary has determined does not require conservation and management, but is identified in an FEP to achieve ecosystem management objectives.

* * * * *

First level buyer means: (1) The first person who purchases, with the intention to resell, MUS or ECS, or portions thereof, that were harvested by a vessel that holds a permit or is otherwise regulated under crustacean fisheries in subparts B through E of this part; or

(2) A person who provides recordkeeping, purchase, or sales assistance in the first transaction involving MUS or ECS (such as the services provided by a wholesale auction facility).

* * * * *

No-take MPA means an area of the U.S. EEZ that is closed to fishing for or harvesting of any MUS or ECS, as defined in subparts B through F of this part.

* * * * *

Offload means to remove MUS or ECS from a vessel.

* * * * *

Special permit means a permit issued to allow fishing for coral reef ECS in low-use MPAs or with any gear not specifically allowed under §§ 665.127, 665.227, or 665.427.

* * * * *

Transship means to offload or otherwise transfer MUS or ECS or products thereof to a receiving vessel.

* * * * *

4. In § 665.13, revise paragraph (k) to read as follows:

§ 665.13 Permits and fees.

* * * * *

(k) *Display*. Any permit issued under this subpart, or a facsimile of such permit, must be on board the vessel at all times while the vessel is fishing for, taking, retaining, possessing, or landing MUS or ECS shoreward of the outer boundary of the fishery management area. Any permit issued under this section must be displayed for inspection upon request of an authorized officer.

* * * * *

5. In § 665.14, revise paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (g)(2), (g)(3), and (g)(4) to read as follows:

§ 665.14 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(a) Except for precious coral and crustacean fisheries, any person who is required to do so by applicable state law or regulation must make and/or file all reports of MUS or ECS landings containing all data and in the exact manner required by applicable state law or regulation.

* * * * *

(c) *Transshipment logbooks*. Any person subject to the requirements of §§ 665.124(a)(2), 665.224(a)(2), 665.424(a)(2), 665.624(a)(2), or 665.801(e) must maintain on board the vessel an accurate and complete NMFS transshipment logbook containing report forms provided by the Regional Administrator. All information specified on the forms must be recorded on the forms within 24 hours after the day of transshipment. Each form must be signed and dated by the receiving vessel operator. The original logbook for each day of transshipment activity must be submitted to the Regional Administrator within 72 hours of each landing of western Pacific pelagic MUS. The original logbook for each day of transshipment activity must be submitted to the Regional Administrator within 7 days of each landing of coral reef ECS.

(d) *Sales report*. The operator of any fishing vessel subject to the requirements of §§ 665.142, 665.242, 665.442, or 665.642, or the owner of a medium or large fishing vessel subject to the requirements of § 665.404(a)(2) must submit to the Regional Administrator, within 72 hours of offloading of crustacean MUS or ECS, an accurate and complete sales report on a form provided by the Regional Administrator. The form must be signed and dated by the fishing vessel operator.

* * * * *

(g) * * *

* * * * *

(2) *Crustaceans*. Upon request, any first-level buyer must immediately allow an authorized officer and any employee of NMFS designated by the Regional Administrator, to access, inspect, and copy all records relating to the harvest, sale, or transfer of crustacean MUS or ECS taken by vessels that have permits issued under this subpart or §§ 665.140 through 665.145, 665.240 through 665.252, 665.440 through 665.445, or 665.640 through 665.645 of this part. This requirement may be met by furnishing the information on a worksheet provided by the Regional Administrator. The information must include, but is not limited to:

* * * * *

(ii) The amount, number, and size of each MUS or ECS involved in each transaction.

* * * * *

(3) *Bottomfish and seamount groundfish.* Any person who is required by state laws and regulations to maintain records of landings and sales for vessels regulated by this subpart and by §§ 665.100 through 665.105, 665.200 through 665.212, 665.400 through 665.407, and 665.600 through 665.606 of this part must make those records immediately available for Federal inspection and copying upon request by an authorized officer.

(4) *Coral reefs.* Any person who has a special permit and who is required by state laws and regulations to maintain and submit records of catch and effort, landings and sales for coral reef ECS by this subpart and §§ 665.120 through 665.128, 665.220 through 665.228, 665.420 through 665.428, or 665.620 through 665.628 of this part must make those records immediately available for Federal inspection and copying upon request by an authorized officer as defined in § 600.10 of this chapter.

* * * * *

6. In § 665.15, revise paragraphs (l), (n), and (o) to read as follows:

§ 665.15 Prohibitions.

* * * * *

(l) Fish for, take or retain within a no-take MPA, defined in §§ 665.99, 665.199, 665.399, or 665.599, any bottomfish MUS or ECS, crustacean MUS or ECS, western Pacific pelagic MUS, precious coral MUS or ECS, seamount groundfish MUS, or coral reef ecosystem ECS.

* * * * *

(n) Fish for, catch, or harvest MUS or ECS without an operational VMS unit on board the vessel after installation of the VMS unit by NMFS, in violation of § 665.19(e)(2).

(o) Possess MUS or ECS, that were harvested after NMFS has installed the VMS unit on the vessel, on board that vessel without an operational VMS unit, in violation of § 665.19(e)(2).

* * * * *

7. In § 665.17, revise paragraphs (a) and (b) to read as follows:

§ 665.17 Experimental fishing.

(a) *General.* The Regional Administrator may authorize, for limited purposes, the direct or incidental harvest of MUS or ECS that would otherwise be prohibited by this part. No experimental fishing may be conducted unless authorized by an EFP issued by the Regional Administrator in accordance with the criteria and procedures specified in this section. EFPs will be issued without charge.

(b) *Observers.* No experimental fishing for crustacean MUS or ECS may be conducted unless a NMFS observer is aboard the vessel.

* * * * *

8. In § 665.101, revise the definition of “American Samoa bottomfish management unit species” and add the definition of “American Samoa bottomfish ecosystem component species” in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 665.101 Definitions.

As used in §§ 665.100 through 665.119:

American Samoa bottomfish ecosystem component species (*American Samoa bottomfish ECS*) means those species identified as ECS in the American Samoa FEP and not defined as American Samoa bottomfish MUS.

American Samoa bottomfish management unit species (American Samoa bottomfish MUS) means the following species:

Local name	English common name	Scientific name
palu-gutusaliva	red snapper, silvermouth	<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>
asoama	gray snapper, jobfish	<i>Aprion virescens</i>
tafauli	black trevally, jack	<i>Caranx lugubris</i>
papa, velo	lunartail grouper	<i>Variola louti</i>
palu malau	red snapper	<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>
palu-loa	red snapper	<i>Etelis coruscans</i>
filoa-paomumu	redgill emperor	<i>Lethrinus rubrioperculatus</i>
savane	blueline snapper	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>
palu`ena`ena	pink snapper	<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>
palu-sina	yelloweye snapper	<i>Pristipomoides flavipinnis</i>
palu-ula, palu-sega	snapper	<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>

9. Revise § 665.103 to read as follows:

§ 665.103 Prohibitions. In addition to the general prohibitions specified in § 600.725 of this chapter and § 665.15, it is unlawful for any person to fish for American Samoa bottomfish MUS or ECS using gear prohibited under § 665.104.

* * * * *

10. In § 665.104, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 665.104 Gear restrictions.

(a) *Bottom trawls and bottom set gillnets.* Fishing for American Samoa bottomfish MUS or ECS with bottom trawls and bottom set gillnets is prohibited.

* * * * *

11. In Section § 665.121, remove the definition of “American Samoa coral reef ecosystem management unit species” and the associated tables “American Samoa Mariana Currently Harvested Coral Reef Taxa” and “American Samoa Potentially Harvested Coral Reef Taxa,” and add the definition of “American Samoa coral reef ecosystem component species” to read as follows:

§ 665.121 Definitions. As used in §§ 665.120-665.139:

American Samoa coral reef ecosystem component species (American Samoa coral reef ECS) means those species identified as ECS in the American Samoa FEP and not defined as MUS or another ECS in this subpart.

12. Revise § 665.123 to read as follows:

§ 665.123 Relation to other laws. To ensure consistency between the management regimes of different Federal agencies with shared management responsibilities of fishery resources within the American Samoa fishery management area, fishing for American Samoa coral reef ECS is not allowed within the boundary of a National Wildlife Refuge unless specifically authorized by the USFWS, regardless of whether that refuge was established by action of the President or the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * *

13. In § 665.124 revise paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 665.124 Permits and fees.

(a) * * *

(1) *Special permit.* Any person of the United States fishing for, taking or retaining American Samoa coral reef ECS must have a special permit if they, or a vessel which they operate, is used to fish for any:

- (i) American Samoa coral reef ECS in low-use MPAs as defined in § 665.99;
- (ii) American Samoa coral reef ECS in the coral reef ecosystem management area; or
- (iii) American Samoa coral reef ECS in the coral reef ecosystem management area with any gear not specifically allowed in this subpart.

(2) *Transshipment permit.* A receiving vessel must be registered for use with a transshipment permit if that vessel is used in the American Samoa coral reef ecosystem management area to land or transship American Samoa coral reef ECS harvested within low-use MPAs.

(3) * * *

(i) Any person issued a permit to fish under any FEP who incidentally catches American Samoa coral reef ECS while fishing for bottomfish MUS or ECS, crustacean ECS, western Pacific pelagic MUS, precious coral ECS, or seamount groundfish MUS.

(ii) Any person fishing for American Samoa coral reef ECS outside of an MPA, who does not retain any American Samoa coral reef ECS; and

* * * * *

14. In § 665.125, revise paragraphs (a), (a)(3), and (b) to read as follows:

§ 665.125 Prohibitions.

* * * * *

(a) Fish for, take, retain, possess or land any American Samoa coral reef ecosystem ECS in any low-use MPA as defined in § 665.99 unless:

* * * * *

(3) The American Samoa coral reef ECS possessed on board the vessel originated outside the management area and this can be demonstrated through receipts of purchase, invoices, fishing logbooks or other documentation.

(b) Fish for, take, or retain any American Samoa coral reef ECS:

* * * * *

15. Revise § 665.126 to read as follows:

§ 665.126 Notifications. Any special permit holder subject to the requirements of this subpart must contact the appropriate NMFS enforcement agent in American Samoa, Guam, or Hawaii at least 24 hours before landing any American Samoa coral reef ECS harvested under a special permit, and report the port and the approximate date and time at which the catch will be landed.

16. In § 665.127, revise paragraphs (a) and (b) as follows:

§ 665.127 Allowable gear and gear restrictions.

(a) American Samoa coral reef ECS may be taken only with the following allowable gear and methods:

* * * * *

(b) American Samoa coral reef ECS may not be taken by means of poisons, explosives, or intoxicating substances. Possession or use of these materials by any permit holder under this subpart who is established to be fishing for coral reef ECS in the management area is prohibited.

* * * * *

17. In § 665.128, revise paragraph (a) as follows:

§ 665.128 Gear identification.

(a) The vessel number must be affixed to all fish and crab traps on board the vessel or deployed in the water by any vessel or person holding a permit under §§ 665.13 or 665.124 or that is otherwise established to be fishing for American Samoa coral reef ecosystem ECS in the management area.

* * * * *

18. In § 665.141, remove the definition of “American Samoa crustacean management unit species” and add the definition of “American Samoa crustacean ecosystem component species” in alphabetical order as follows:

§ 665.141 Definitions. As used in §§ 665.140 through 665.159:

American Samoa crustacean ecosystem component species (American Samoa crustacean ECS) means those species identified as ECS in the American Samoa FEP.

* * * * *

19. In § 665.161, remove the definition of “American Samoa precious coral management unit species” and the associated table, and add the definition of “American Samoa precious coral ecosystem component species” in alphabetical order as follows:

§ 665.161 Definitions. As used in §§ 665.160 through 665.169:

American Samoa precious coral ecosystem component species (American Samoa precious coral ECS) means those species identified as ECS in the American Samoa FEP.

* * * * *

20. In § 665.162, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 665.162 Permits. (a) Any vessel of the United States fishing for, taking, or retaining American Samoa precious coral ECS in any American Samoa precious coral permit area must have a permit issued under § 665.13.

* * * * *

21. In § 665.163, revise paragraphs (b) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 665.163 Prohibitions.

* * * * *

(b) Fish for, take, or retain any species of American Samoa precious coral ECS in any precious coral permit area:

* * * * *

(c) Take and retain, possess, or land any live *Hemicorallium laauense*, *Pleurocorallium secundum*, or *Corallium* sp. or live black coral from any precious coral permit area that is less than the minimum height specified in § 665.165 unless:

* * * * *

22. In § 665.165, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 665.165 Size restrictions.

* * * * *

(a) Live *Hemicorallium laauense*, *Pleurocorallium secundum*, or *Corallium* sp. harvested from any precious coral permit area must have attained a minimum height of 10 inches (25.4 cm).

* * * * *

23. In § 665.167, revise paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 665.167 Quotas.

* * * * *

(d) The American Samoa exploratory permit area X-P-AS has an annual quota of 1,000 kg for all American Samoa precious coral ECS combined with the exception of black corals.

24. In § 665.201 revise the definition of “Hawaii bottomfish management unit species,” “Main Hawaiian Islands non-commercial bottomfish permit,” and “Seamount Groundfish MUS,” and add the definition of “Hawaii ecosystem component species” in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 665.201 Definitions. As used in §§ 665.200 through 665.219:

Hawaii bottomfish ecosystem component species (Hawaii bottomfish ECS) means those species not listed as Hawaii bottomfish MUS and are identified as ECS in Table 4 of the Hawaii Archipelago FEP.

Hawaii bottomfish management unit species (Hawaii bottomfish MUS) means the following species:

Local name	English common name	Scientific name
lehi	silver jaw jobfish	<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>
uku	gray jobfish	<i>Aprion virescens</i>
hapu‘upu‘u	sea bass	<i>Hyporthodus quernus</i>
ehu	squirrelfish snapper	<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>
onaga	longtail snapper	<i>Etelis coruscans</i>
‘opakapaka	pink snapper	<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>
kalekale	pink snapper	<i>Pristipomoides seiboldii</i>
gindai	snapper	<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>

* * * * *

Hawaii seamount groundfish management unit species (Hawaii seamount groundfish MUS) means the following species:

Common name	Scientific name
Armorhead	<i>Pentaceros wheeleri</i>
* * * * *	

* * * * *

Main Hawaiian Islands non-commercial bottomfish permit means the permit required by § 665.203(a)(2) to own or fish from a vessel that is used in any non-commercial vessel-based fishing, landing, or transshipment of any Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS in the MHI Management Subarea.

* * * * *

25. In § 665.203 revise paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (e)(1), and (j)(1) to read as follows:

§ 665.203 Permits.

(a) * * *

(1) *Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.* The owner of any vessel used to fish for, land, or transship Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS shoreward of the outer boundary of the NWHI subarea must have a permit issued under this section, and the permit must be registered for use with that vessel. PIRO will not register a single vessel for use with a Ho‘omaluku Zone permit and a Mau Zone permit at the same time. Mau Zone permits issued before June 14, 1999, became invalid June 14, 1999, except that a permit issued to a person who submitted a timely application under paragraph (b)(3) of this section is valid until the permit holder either receives a Mau Zone limited entry permit or until final agency action is taken on the permit holder's application. The

Ho'omalulu Zone and the Mau Zone limited entry systems described in this section are subject to abolition, modification, or additional effort limitation programs.

(2) *MHI non-commercial*. The owner of a vessel that is used for and any person who participates in non-commercial, vessel-based fishing, landing, or transshipment of Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS in the MHI management subarea is required to obtain an MHI non-commercial bottomfish permit or a State of Hawaii Commercial Marine License. If one or more persons on a vessel-based bottomfish fishing trip holds an MHI non-commercial permit, then the entire trip is considered non-commercial, and not commercial. However, if any commercial fishing occurs during or as a result of a vessel-based fishing trip, then the fishing trip is considered commercial, and not non-commercial. Charter boat customers are not subject to the requirements of the section.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) A qualifying landing for Ho'omalulu Zone permit renewal is a landing of at least 2,500 lb (1,134 kg) of Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS from the Ho'omalulu Zone or a landing of at least 2,500 lb (1,134 kg) of fish from the Ho'omalulu Zone, of which at least 50 percent by weight was Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS. A permit is eligible for renewal for the next calendar year if the vessel covered by the permit made three or more qualifying landings during the current calendar year.

* * * * *

(j) * * *

(1) A Mau Zone permit will be eligible for renewal if the vessel for which the permit is registered for use made at least five separate fishing trips with landings of at least 500 lb (227 kg) of Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS per trip during the calendar year. Only one landing of bottomfish MUS or ECS per fishing trip to the Mau Zone will be counted toward the landing requirement.

* * * * *

26. In § 665.204 revise paragraphs (a), (b), (g), and (k) to read as follows:

§ 665.204 Prohibitions.

* * * * *

(a) Fish for Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS, or seamount groundfish MUS using gear prohibited under § 665.206.

(b) Fish for, or retain on board a vessel, Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS in the Ho'omalulu Zone or the Mau Zone without the appropriate permit registered for use with that vessel issued under § 665.13.

* * * * *

(g) Own a vessel or fish from a vessel that is used to fish non-commercially for any Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS in the MHI management subarea without either a MHI non-commercial bottomfish permit or a State of Hawaii Commercial Marine License, in violation of §§ 665.2 or 665.203(a)(2).

* * * * *

(k) Fish for or possess any Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS, or seamount groundfish MUS in the Hancock Seamounts Ecosystem Management Area, in violation of § 665.209.

* * * * *

27. In Section § 665.205, revise paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 665.205 Notification.

* * * * *

(b) The operator of a fishing vessel that has taken Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS in the Ho'omaluu Zone must contact the USCG, by radio or otherwise, at the 14th District, Honolulu, HI; Pacific Area, San Francisco, CA; or 17th District, Juneau, AK, at least 24 hours before landing, and report the port and the approximate date and time at which the bottomfish will be landed.

* * * * *

28. Revise § 665.206 to read as follows:

§ 665.206 Gear restrictions.

(a) *Bottom trawls and bottom set gillnets.* Fishing for Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS, or seamount groundfish MUS with bottom trawls and bottom set gillnets is prohibited.

(b) *Possession of gear.* Possession of a bottom trawl and bottom set gillnet by any vessel having a permit under § 665.203 or otherwise established to be fishing for Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS, or seamount groundfish MUS in the management subareas is prohibited.

(c) *Poisons and explosives.* The possession or use of any poisons, explosives, or intoxicating substances for the purpose of harvesting Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS, or seamount groundfish MUS is prohibited.

* * * * *

29. Revise § 665.209 to read as follows:

§ 665.209 Fishing moratorium at Hancock Seamounts. Fishing for, and possession of, Hawaii bottomfish MUS or ECS, or seamount groundfish MUS in the Hancock Seamounts Ecosystem Management Area is prohibited until the Regional Administrator determines that the armorhead stock is rebuilt.

* * * * *

30. Revise § 665.210 to read as follows:

§ 665.210 Hawaii restricted bottomfish species.

Hawaii restricted bottomfish species means the following species:

Local name	English common name	Scientific name
lehi	silver jaw jobfish	<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>
ehu	red snapper	<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>
onaga or 'ula'ula koa'e	longtail snapper	<i>Etelis coruscans</i>
'opakapaka	pink snapper	<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>
kalekale	pink snapper	<i>Pristipomoides sieboldii</i>
gindai	snapper	<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>
hapu`upu`u	sea bass	<i>Hyporthodus quernus</i>

31. In § 665.221, remove the definition of “Hawaii coral reef ecosystem management unit species” and the associated tables “Hawaii Currently Harvested Coral Reef Taxa” and “Hawaii Potentially Harvested Coral Reef Taxa,” and add the definition of “Hawaii coral reef ecosystem component species” in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 665.221 Definitions.

As used in §§ 665.220 through 665.239:

Hawaii coral reef ecosystem component species (Hawaii coral reef ECS) means those species identified as ECS in the Hawaii FEP and are not defined as MUS or another ECS in this subpart.

* * * * *

32. Revise § 665.223 to read as follows:

§ 665.223 Relation to other laws. To ensure consistency between the management regimes of different Federal agencies with shared management responsibilities of fishery resources within the Hawaii coral reef ecosystem management area, fishing for Hawaii coral reef ECS is not allowed within the boundary of a National Wildlife Refuge unless specifically authorized by the USFWS, regardless of whether that refuge was established by action of the President or the Secretary of the Interior.

33. In § 665.224, revise paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 665.224 Permits and fees.

(a) * * *

(1) *Special permit.* Any person of the United States fishing for, taking or retaining Hawaii coral reef ECS must have a special permit if they, or a vessel which they operate, is used to fish for any:

(i) Hawaii coral reef ECS in low-use MPAs as defined in § 665.199;

(ii) Hawaii coral reef ECS in the coral reef ecosystem management area; or

(iii) Hawaii coral reef ECS in the coral reef ecosystem management area with any gear not specifically allowed in this subpart.

(2) *Transshipment permit.* A receiving vessel must be registered for use with a transshipment permit if that vessel is used in the Hawaii coral reef ecosystem management area to land or transship Hawaii coral reef ECS harvested within low-use MPAs.

(3) * * *

(i) Any person issued a permit to fish under any FEP who incidentally catches Hawaii coral reef ECS while fishing for bottomfish MUS or ECS, crustacean MUS, western Pacific pelagic MUS, precious corals, or seamount groundfish.

(ii) Any person fishing for Hawaii coral reef ECS outside of an MPA, who does not retain any American Samoa coral reef ECS; and

* * * * *

34. In § 665.225, revise paragraphs (a) and (b) to read as follows:

§ 665.225 Prohibitions.

* * * * *

(a) Fish for, take, retain, possess or land any Hawaii coral reef ECS in any low-use MPA as defined in § 665.99 unless:

* * * * *

(3) The Hawaii coral reef ECS possessed on board the vessel originated outside the management area and this can be demonstrated through receipts of purchase, invoices, fishing logbooks or other documentation.

(b) Fish for, take, or retain any Hawaii coral reef ECS:

* * * * *

35. Revise § 665.226 to read as follows:

§ 665.226 Notifications. Any special permit holder subject to the requirements of this subpart must contact the appropriate NMFS enforcement agent in American Samoa, Guam, or Hawaii at

least 24 hours before landing any Hawaii coral reef ECS harvested under a special permit, and report the port and the approximate date and time at which the catch will be landed.

36. In § 665.227, revise paragraphs (a) and (b) as follows:

§ 665.227 Allowable gear and gear restrictions.

(a) Hawaii coral reef ECS may be taken only with the following allowable gear and methods:

* * * * *

(b) Hawaii coral reef ECS may not be taken by means of poisons, explosives, or intoxicating substances. Possession or use of these materials by any permit holder under this subpart who is established to be fishing for coral reef ECS in the management area is prohibited.

* * * * *

37. In § 665.228 revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 665.228 Gear identification.

(a) The vessel number must be affixed to all fish and crab traps on board the vessel or deployed in the water by any vessel or person holding a permit under §§ 665.13 or 665.124 or that is otherwise established to be fishing for Hawaii coral reef ECS in the management area.

* * * * *

38. In § 665.241, revise the definition of “Hawaii crustacean management unit species” and add the definition of “Hawaii crustacean ecosystem component species” in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 665.241 Definitions.

As used in §§665.240 through 665.259:

* * * * *

Hawaii crustacean ecosystem component species (Hawaii crustacean ECS) means those species identified as ECS in the Hawaii FEP.

* * * * *

Hawaii crustacean management unit species (Hawaii crustacean MUS) means the following crustaceans:

Local name	English common name	Scientific name
papa`i kua loa	Kona crab	<i>Ranina ranina</i>
	deepwater shrimp, nylon shrimp	<i>Heterocarpus</i> spp.

* * * * *

39. In § 665.242 revise paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4) to read as follows:

§ 665.242 Permits.

(a) * * *

(3) The owner of any vessel used to fish for deepwater shrimp in Crustacean Permit Areas 1 or 2 must have a permit issued for that vessel.

(4) Harvest of Hawaii crustacean MUS or ECS within the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument is subject to the requirements of 50 CFR part 404.

* * * * *

40. In § 665.261, revise the definition of “Hawaii precious coral management unit species” and add the definition of “Hawaii precious coral ecosystem component species” in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 665.261 Definitions.

As used in §§ 665.260 through 665.270:

Hawaii precious coral ecosystem component species (Hawaii precious coral ECS) means those species identified as ECS in the Hawaii FEP.

Hawaii precious coral management unit species (Hawaii precious coral MUS) means the following species:

English common name	Scientific name
Pink coral	<i>Pleurocorallium secundum</i>
Red coral	<i>Hemicorallium laauense</i>
Gold coral	<i>Kulamanamana haumeaae</i>
Bamboo coral	<i>Acanella</i> spp.
Black coral	<i>Antipathes griggi</i> , <i>Antipathes grandis</i> , <i>Myriopathes ulex</i>

* * * * *

41. In § 665.262 revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 665.262 Permits.

(a) Any vessel of the United States fishing for, taking, or retaining Hawaii precious coral MUS or ECS in any Hawaiian Archipelago precious coral permit area must have a permit issued under § 665.13.

* * * * *

42. In § 665.263, revise paragraphs (b) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 665.263 Prohibitions.

* * * * *

(b) Fish for, take, or retain any species of Hawaii precious coral MUS or Hawaii precious coral ECS in any precious coral permit area:

* * * * *

(c) Take and retain, possess, or land any live *Hemicorallium laauense*, *Pleurocorallium secundum*, or *Corallium* sp. or live black coral from any precious coral permit area that is less than the minimum height specified in § 665.265 unless:

* * * * *

43. In § 665.265, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 665.265 Size restrictions.

* * * * *

(a) Live *Hemicorallium laauense*, *Pleurocorallium secundum*, or *Corallium* sp. harvested from any precious coral permit area must have attained a minimum height of 10 inches (25.4 cm).

* * * * *

44. Revise § 665.270 to read as follows:

§ 665.270 Gold coral harvest moratorium. Fishing for, taking, or retaining any gold coral MUS or ECS in any precious coral permit area is prohibited through June 30, 2023.

* * * * *

45. In § 665.401, revise the definition of “Mariana restricted bottomfish species” and add the definition of “Mariana bottomfish ecosystem component species” in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 665.401 Definitions.

* * * * *

Mariana bottomfish ecosystem component species (Mariana bottomfish ECS) means those species identified as ECS in the Marianas Archipelago FEP and not defined as Mariana bottomfish MUS.

Mariana bottomfish management unit species (Mariana bottomfish MUS) means the following fish:

Local name	English common name	Scientific name
lehi/maroobw	red snapper, silvermouth	<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>
tarakitu/etam	giant trevally, jack	<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>
tarakiton attelong, orong	Black trevally, jack	<i>Caranx lugubris</i>
bueli, bwele	lunartail grouper	<i>Variola louti</i>
buninas agaga', falaghal moroobw	red snapper	<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>
abuninas, taighulupegh	red snapper	<i>Etelis coruscans</i>
mafuti, atigh	redgill emperor	<i>Lethrinus rubrioperculatus</i>
funai, saas	blueline snapper	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>
buninas, falaghal-maroobw	yellowtail snapper	<i>Pristipomoides auricilla</i>
buninas, pakapaka, falaghal-maroobw, pakapaka	pink snapper	<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>
Buninas, falaghal-maroobw	yelloweye snapper	<i>Pristipomoides flavipinnis</i>
	pink snapper	<i>Pristipomoides seiboldii</i>
Buninas rayao amariyu, falaghal-maroobw	Flower snapper	<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>

46. In § 665.403, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 665.403 Bottomfish fishery area management.

(a) *Guam large vessel bottomfish prohibited area (Area GU-1)*. A large vessel of the United States, as defined in § 665.12, may not be used to fish for Mariana bottomfish MUS or ECS in the Guam large vessel bottomfish prohibited area, defined as the U.S. EEZ waters surrounding Guam that are enclosed by straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

* * * * *

47. In § 665.404, revise paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) to read as follows:

§ 665.404 Permits.

(a) * * *

(1) *Guam large vessel*. The owner of any large vessel used to fish for, land, or transship Mariana bottomfish MUS or ECS shoreward of the outer boundary of the Guam subarea must have a permit issued under this section, and the permit must be registered for use with that vessel.

(2) *Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) commercial*. The owner of any vessel used to commercially fish for, transship, receive, or land Mariana bottomfish MUS or ECS shoreward of the outer boundary of the CNMI management subarea must have a permit issued under this section, and the permit must be registered for use with that vessel.

* * * * *

48. Revise § 665.405 to read as follows:

§ 665.405 Prohibitions.

In addition to the general prohibitions specified in §600.725 of this chapter and §665.15, it is unlawful for any person to do any of the following:

(a) Fish for Mariana bottomfish MUS or ECS using gear prohibited under § 665.406.

(b) Use a large vessel that does not have a valid Guam bottomfish permit registered for use with that vessel to fish for, land, or transship Mariana bottomfish MUS or ECS shoreward of the outer boundary of the Guam management subarea of the bottomfish fishery management area in violation of § 665.404(a).

(c) Use a large vessel to fish for Mariana bottomfish MUS or ECS within the Guam large vessel bottomfish prohibited area, as defined in § 665.403(a).

(d) Land or transship, shoreward of the outer boundary of the Guam management subarea of the bottomfish fishery management area, Mariana bottomfish MUS or ECS that were harvested in violation of § 665.405(c).

(e) Use a vessel to fish commercially for Mariana bottomfish MUS or ECS in the CNMI management subarea without a valid CNMI commercial bottomfish permit registered for use with that vessel, in violation of § 665.404(a)(2).

(f) Falsify or fail to make, keep, maintain, or submit a Federal logbook as required under § 665.14(b) when using a vessel to engage in commercial fishing for Mariana bottomfish MUS or ECS in the CNMI management subarea in violation of § 665.14(b).

49. In § 665.421, remove the definition of “Mariana coral reef ecosystem management unit species” and the associated tables “Mariana Currently Harvested Coral Reef Taxa” and “Mariana Potentially Harvested Coral Reef Taxa,” and add the definition of “Mariana coral reef ecosystem component species” in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 665.421 Definitions.

As used in §§ 665.420 through 665.439:

Mariana coral reef ecosystem component species (Mariana coral reef ECS) are those species identified in the Marianas Archipelago FEP and are not defined as MUS or another ECS in this subpart.

50. Revise § 665.423 to read as follows:

§ 665.423 Relation to other laws. To ensure consistency between the management regimes of different Federal agencies with shared management responsibilities of fishery resources within the Mariana coral reef ecosystem management area, fishing for Mariana coral reef ECS is not allowed within the boundary of a National Wildlife Refuge unless specifically authorized by the USFWS, regardless of whether that refuge was established by action of the President or the Secretary of the Interior.

51. In § 665.424, revise paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 665.424 Permits and fees.

(a) * * *

(1) *Special permit.* Any person of the United States fishing for, taking or retaining Mariana coral reef ECS must have a special permit if they, or a vessel which they operate, is used to fish for any:

(i) Mariana coral reef ecosystem MUS ECS in low-use MPAs as defined in § 665.399;

(ii) Mariana coral reef ECS in the coral reef ecosystem management area; or

(iii) Mariana coral reef ECS in the Mariana coral reef ecosystem management area with any gear not specifically allowed in this subpart.

(2) *Transshipment permit.* A receiving vessel must be registered for use with a transshipment permit if that vessel is used in the Mariana coral reef ecosystem management area to land or transship any Mariana coral reef ECS harvested within low-use MPAs.

(3) * * *

(i) Any person issued a permit to fish under any FEP who incidentally catches Mariana coral reef ECS while fishing for bottomfish MUS or ECS, crustacean ECS, western Pacific pelagic MUS, precious coral ECS, or seamount groundfish MUS.

(ii) Any person fishing for Mariana coral reef ECS outside of an MPA, who does not retain any Mariana coral reef ECS.

* * * * *

52. In § 665.425, revise paragraphs (a), (a)(3), and (b) to read as follows:

§ 665.425 Prohibitions.

* * * * *

(a) Fish for, take, retain, possess or land any Mariana coral reef ECS in any low-use MPA as defined in § 665.12 unless:

* * * * *

(3) The Mariana coral reef ECS possessed on board the vessel originated outside the management area and this can be demonstrated through receipts of purchase, invoices, fishing logbooks or other documentation.

(b) Fish for, take, or retain any Mariana coral reef ECS species:

* * * * *

53. Revise § 665.426 to read as follows:

§ 665.426 Notifications. Any special permit holder subject to the requirements of this subpart must contact the appropriate NMFS enforcement agent in American Samoa, Guam, or Hawaii at least 24 hours before landing any Mariana coral reef ECS harvested under a special permit, and report the port and the approximate date and time at which the catch will be landed.

54. In § 665.427, revise paragraphs (a) and (b) to read as follows:

§ 665.427 Allowable gear and gear restrictions.

(a) Mariana coral reef ECS may be taken only with the following allowable gear and methods:

* * * * *

(b) Mariana coral reef ECS may not be taken by means of poisons, explosives, or intoxicating substances. Possession or use of these materials by any permit holder under this subpart who is established to be fishing for coral reef ECS in the management area is prohibited.

* * * * *

55. In § 665.441, remove the definition of “Mariana crustacean management unit species” and add the definition of “Mariana crustacean ecosystem component species” to read as follows:

§ 665.441 Definitions.

* * * * *

Mariana crustacean ecosystem component species (Mariana crustacean ECS) means those species identified as ECS in the Marianas Archipelago FEP.

* * * * *

56. In § 665.442, revise paragraph (a)(2) to read as follows:

§ 665.442 Permits.

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(2) The owner of any vessel used to fish for deepwater shrimp in Crustacean Permit Area 5 must have a permit issued for that vessel.

* * * * *

57. Revise § 665.443 to read as follows:

§ 665.443 Prohibitions.

In addition to the general prohibitions specified in § 600.725 of this chapter and § 665.15, it is unlawful for any person in Crustacean Permit Area 5 to fish for, take, or retain deepwater shrimp without a permit issued under § 665.442.

58. In § 665.461, remove the definition of “Mariana precious coral management unit species” and associated table, and add the definition of “Mariana precious coral ecosystem component species” in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 665.461 Definitions.

Mariana precious coral ecosystem component species (Mariana precious coral ECS means those species identified as ECS in the Marianas Archipelago FEP.

* * * * *

59. Revise § 665.462 paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 665.462 Permits.

(a) Any vessel of the United States fishing for, taking, or retaining Mariana precious coral ECS in any Mariana Archipelago precious coral permit area must have a permit issued under § 665.13.

* * * * *

60. In § 665.463, revise paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) to read as follows:

§ 665.463 Prohibitions.

* * * * *

(a) Use any vessel to fish for, take, retain, possess or land Mariana precious coral ECS in any Mariana precious coral permit area, unless a permit has been issued for that vessel and area as specified in § 665.13 and that permit is on board the vessel.

(b) Fish for, take, or retain any species of Mariana precious coral ECS in any Mariana precious coral permit area:

* * * * *

(c) Take and retain, possess, or land any live *Hemicorallium laauense*, *Pleurocorallium secundum*, or *Corallium* sp. or live black coral from any precious coral permit area that is less than the minimum height specified in § 665.465 unless:

* * * * *

61. In § 665.465, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 665.465 Size restrictions.

* * * * *

(a) Live *Hemicorallium laauense*, *Pleurocorallium secundum*, or *Corallium* sp. harvested from any precious coral permit area must have attained a minimum height of 10 inches (25.4 cm).

* * * * *

END

APPENDIX D. REGULATORY IMPACT REVIEW

This Regulatory Impact Review (RIR) provides an assessment of the costs and benefits of the proposed action and other alternatives in accordance with Executive Order 12866 (E.O. 12866) and its guidelines established in OMB Circular A-4. This RIR is for a NMFS proposed action to reclassify certain species listed as management unit species (MUS) to ecosystem component species (ECS) which would amend the fishery ecosystem plans (FEP) for Hawaii Archipelago, Mariana Archipelago, and American Samoa

Description of the Problem and Management Objectives

The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) recommended and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) proposes to change the classification of certain species listed as management unit species (MUS) to ecosystem component species (ECS) in the fishery ecosystem plans (FEP) for the Hawaii Archipelago, Mariana Archipelago, and American Samoa. The proposed action would reduce an unnecessary burden on the Council and NMFS (including its member entities) to develop and implement ACLs and AMs for stocks that are not in need of conservation and management.

In 2009, NMFS published National Standard 1 advisory guidelines which defined ECS as “non-target species; those not determined to be, or not likely to become, subject to overfishing, approaching overfished, or overfished; or those not generally not retained for sale or personal use.” Species that are classified as ECS would not require annual catch limits (ACL) or accountability measures (AM). Since 2012, the Council and NMFS have complied with the requirement to manage all Pacific Island fisheries under ACLs and AMs. This work substantiated early observations that ACLs and AMs are not providing meaningful management for a number of stocks and those might be more appropriately managed as ECS. Applying management only to those stocks that are MUS would allow the Council and NMFS to focus resources on species that are in need of conservation and management and better balance fishing demand or interest with use of resources to support conservation and management work. Such improvements in management would still allow the Council and NMFS to monitor and manage ECS species and stocks as well. The need for this action is to create an efficient and effective federal management of Western Pacific fisheries that focuses resources on those species or stocks caught in federal waters that are in need of conservation and management.

Description of Affected Fishery

For more information on socio-economic background of the fisheries, see the FEPs (WPFMC 2009a, WPFMC 2009b, WPFMC 2009c, WPFMC 2009d) and the most recent annual SAFE reports for the American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii Archipelago (WPFMC 2017a, WPFMC 2017b), WPFMC 2017c).

Description of Alternatives

Alternative 1: No Action (Status Quo/Current Management):

Under the No Action Alternative, the Council and NMFS would not recommend changes to the existing MUS list in the American Samoa, Mariana, and Hawaii FEPs.

Alternative 2 (Preferred): Reclassify some of the MUS as ECS

Under Alternative 2, NMFS and the Council would amend the American Samoa, Mariana Archipelago, and Hawaii Archipelago FEPs to reclassify some of the MUS to ECS. Each FEP would include an ECS list of stocks not in need of conservation and management. Alternative 2 would reduce the number of MUS in the American Samoa FEP from 205 species/families to 11 species; from 227 species/families to 13 species in the Marianas FEP; and from 173 species/families to 20 MUS species in the Hawaii FEP.

Economic Impacts

No Action Alternative

Under this alternative (status quo), the current management regime would remain the same and fishing practices, catch and landings would remain similar to those of recent years.

NMFS would continue to manage all MUS using ACLs and AMs. The Council and NMFS would continue to monitor catches of all species and stocks in the current MUS and would continue to work with the state and territories to manage these species. For species and stocks caught predominantly in state and territorial waters, the ACLs and AMs would continue to require substantial scientific and administrative resources without direct conservation and management benefits. These species would be subject to stock assessments and review and NMFS, the Council, and the local marine resource management agencies would continue to monitor all catches, and review catches against ACLs and AMs. In addition, preserving the current MUS list would maintain the EFH designated areas that currently apply. Federal agencies would still need to consult with NMFS in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act, for any proposed project that may adversely affect those areas.

Preferred Alternative

The proposed action would reclassifies some MUS to ECS, but this would not result in changes to any fishery and how they operate because under the current management scheme, ACLs and AMs currently do not limit the conduct of these fisheries that catch the species proposed for reclassification. Monitoring, review by the Council, and research would continue for MUS and ECS. Table 2 (Proposed MUS) and Appendix B (Proposed ECS) of the Environmental Assessment together reflect the proposed changes to the list of MUS.

The reclassification of some MUS to ECS would result in a smaller number of species and stocks of MUS that would be monitored and reviewed against their ACLs, which would reduce overall

costs associated with these administrative activities. The Council may recommend ECS to remain in the FEP for data collection purposes and/or recommend management measures for ECS.

EFH designations would no longer apply to species and stocks that are reclassified as ECS, unless the habitat is designated EFH for a MUS as well. As a result, the proposed action would reduce the EFH footprint in American Samoa, Guam, and CNMI, because of the removal of the substrate EFH designation for deepwater shrimp MUS (the other EFH that would have been removed with the reclassification to ECS overlap with EFH of MUS that would remain). Figures 3, 4, and 5 of the Environmental Assessment depict the changes of the EFH. Federal agencies would no longer be required to consult with NMFS on potential effects on those areas. As a result, these agencies would require less staff time or other resources for the consultation process as well as any mitigation measures that would be requested by NMFS to offset impacts to EFH. Similarly, NMFS would expect to have lower administrative costs overall with regard to EFH consultations. On the other hand, without the EFH consultation, there is some likelihood that the action with a federal nexus would result in some habitat modification that would adversely affect critical deepwater shrimp and other marine species that rely on that habitat for any parts of their lifecycles, which could in turn constrain productivity of the fishery. The reduction in productivity could extend to the human community in terms of decrease of seafood availability, although with the very little amount of federal activity currently occurring in these areas, as identified in the Environmental Assessment, this reduction in productivity resulting from the reduced EFH footprint, is likely to be negligible.

Significance under E.O. 12866

For the purposes of determining significance under E.O. 12866, this rule is *not*:

- 1) Expected to have an annual effect on the economy of more than \$100 million, or to adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, jobs, the environment, public health or safety; or state, local or tribal governments or communities;
- 2) Likely to create any serious inconsistencies or otherwise interfere with any actions taken or planned by another agency;
- 3) Likely to materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights or obligations of recipients thereof; and
- 4) Likely to raise novel or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

Based on these findings, this rule is determined to not be significant under E.O. 12866.