

benthic longline 20 trips are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1—CUMULATIVE CATCH ESTIMATES FOR BENTHIC LONGLINE VESSELS FISHING IN THE CASHES LEDGE CLOSURE AREA

Species	Cumulative catch estimates
Haddock	70,000 lb (31,752 kg).
Spiny dogfish	4,000 lb (1,814 kg).
Atlantic cod	2,500 lb (1,134 kg).
Cusk	2,000 lb (907 kg).
Atlantic wolffish	200 lb (91 kg).
Winter skate	200 lb (91 kg).
Smooth skate	200 lb (91 kg).
Thorny skate	200 lb (91 kg).
Red hake	200 lb (91 kg).
White hake	200 lb (91 kg).
Sculpin	200 lb (91 kg).
Atlantic halibut	10 individuals.
Winter flounder	2 individuals.
Barndoor skate	2 individuals.

Prior to setting benthic longline gear, participating vessels would test their intended fishing area for the presence of target species. Once testing was complete, participating vessels would set an average of 10 lines per trip (five lines per tide, two tides per trip). Each line would be rigged with 1,000 hooks, and average soak time would be approximately 2.5 hours.

Participating vessels would continue to develop EM for catch accounting in the groundfish fishery. The applicant states that allowing benthic longline vessels to fish in portions of the Cashes Ledge Closure Area would give these vessels additional flexibility to extend their fishing season and improve their ability to target haddock, which is a healthy groundfish stock. The applicant additionally states that permitting benthic longline vessels access to portions of the Cashes Ledge Closure Area would provide additional opportunities for hook fishermen to set their gear in areas that are not congested with gillnet and mobile gear.

Since benthic longline fishing inside the Cashes Ledge Closure Area is outside of the scope of the project as described in the original Scientific Research Plan, we are taking public comment on the revision request. Atlantic halibut are caught in the Cashes Ledge Closure Area by vessels fishing with hook gear. We are also interested in comments regarding the potential Atlantic halibut catch, and how the exemption may affect other fixed gear fishing vessels operating in the Cashes Ledge Closure Area.

If approved, the project partners may request minor modifications and extensions to the EFP throughout the

study period. EFP modifications and extensions may be granted without further notice if they are deemed essential to facilitate completion of the proposed research and have minimal impacts that do not change the scope or impact of the initially approved EFP request. Any fishing activity conducted outside the scope of the exempted fishing activity would be prohibited.

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

Dated: January 15, 2020.

Karyl K. Brewster-Geisz,
Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XR087]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Construction at the City Dock and Ferry Terminal, Tenakee Springs, Alaska

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; issuance of incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: NMFS has received a request from the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT) for the re-issuance of a previously issued incidental harassment authorization (IHA) with the only change being effective dates. The initial IHA authorized take of seven species of marine mammals, by Level B harassment, incidental to construction associated with the city dock and ferry terminal improvement project in Tenakee Springs, Alaska. The project has been delayed and none of the work covered in the initial IHA has been conducted. The initial IHA was effective from June 1, 2019, through May 31, 2020. ADOT has requested re-issuance with new effective dates of June 1, 2020, through May 31, 2021. The scope of the activities and anticipated effects remain the same, authorized take numbers are not changed, and the required mitigation, monitoring, and reporting remains the same as included in the initial IHA. NMFS is, therefore, issuing a second IHA to cover the incidental take analyzed and authorized in the initial IHA.

DATES: This authorization is effective from June 1, 2020, through May 31, 2021.

ADDRESSES: An electronic copy of the final 2019 IHA previously issued to ADOT, ADOT’s application, and the **Federal Register** notices proposing and issuing the initial IHA may be obtained by visiting <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-city-dock-and-ferry-terminal-construction-tenakee-springs>. In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ben Laws, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427-8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA; 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

An authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant), and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such takings are set forth.

NMFS has defined “negligible impact” in 50 CFR 216.103 as an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

The MMPA states that the term “take” means to harass, hunt, capture, kill or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal.

Except with respect to certain activities not pertinent here, the MMPA defines “harassment” as any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild (Level A harassment); or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine

mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (Level B harassment).

Summary of Request

On June 20, 2018, NMFS published final notice of our issuance of an IHA authorizing take of marine mammals incidental to the Tenakee Springs dock project (83 FR 29749). The effective dates of that IHA were June 1, 2019, through May 31, 2020. On October 14, 2019, ADOT informed NMFS that the project was delayed. None of the work identified in the initial IHA (*e.g.*, pile driving and removal) has occurred. ADOT submitted a request for a new identical IHA that would be effective from June 1, 2020 through May 31, 2021, in order to conduct the construction work that was analyzed and authorized through the previously issued IHA. Therefore, re-issuance of the IHA is appropriate.

Summary of Specified Activity and Anticipated Impacts

The planned activities (including mitigation, monitoring, and reporting), authorized incidental take, and anticipated impacts on the affected stocks are the same as those analyzed and authorized through the previously issued IHA.

The purpose of ADOT's construction project is to replace the existing, aging mooring and transfer structures nearing the end of their operational life due to corrosion and wear with modern facilities that provide improved operations for Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) ferry vessels, as well as freight and fueling operators, servicing the community of Tenakee Springs. Planned improvements include the installation of new shoreside facilities and marine structures and the renovation of existing structures. The location, timing, and nature of the activities, including the types of equipment planned for use, are the same as those described in the initial IHA. The mitigation and monitoring are also as prescribed in the initial IHA.

Species that are expected to be taken by the planned activity include harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), Dall's porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*), killer whale (*Orcinus orca*), humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), and Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*). A description of the methods and inputs used to estimate take anticipated to occur and, ultimately, the take that was

authorized is found in the previous documents referenced above. The data inputs and methods of estimating take are identical to those used in the initial IHA. NMFS has reviewed recent Stock Assessment Reports, information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events, and recent scientific literature, and determined that no new information affects our original analysis of impacts or take estimate under the initial IHA.

We refer to the documents related to the previously issued IHA, which include the **Federal Register** notice of the issuance of the initial 2019 IHA for ADOT's construction work (83 FR 29749), ADOT's application, the **Federal Register** notice of the proposed IHA (83 FR 12152), and all associated references and documents.

Determinations

ADOT will conduct activities as analyzed in the initial 2019 IHA. As described above, the number of authorized takes of the same species and stocks of marine mammals are identical to the numbers that were found to meet the negligible impact and small numbers standards and authorized under the initial IHA and no new information has emerged that would change those findings. The re-issued 2020 IHA includes identical required mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures as the initial IHA, and there is no new information suggesting that our analysis or findings should change.

Based on the information contained here and in the referenced documents, NMFS has determined the following: (1) The required mitigation measures will effect the least practicable impact on marine mammal species or stocks and their habitat; (2) the authorized takes will have a negligible impact on the affected marine mammal species or stocks; (3) the authorized takes represent small numbers of marine mammals relative to the affected stock abundances; and (4) ADOT's activities will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on taking for subsistence purposes.

National Environmental Policy Act

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and NOAA Administrative Order (NAO) 216-6A, NMFS must review our proposed action with respect to environmental consequences on the human environment.

Accordingly, NMFS has determined that the issuance of the IHA qualifies to be categorically excluded from further NEPA review. This action is consistent with categories of activities identified in

CE B4 of the Companion Manual for NOAA Administrative Order 216-6A, which do not individually or cumulatively have the potential for significant impacts on the quality of the human environment and for which we have not identified any extraordinary circumstances that would preclude this categorical exclusion.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA: 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that each Federal agency insure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. To ensure ESA compliance for the issuance of IHAs, NMFS consults internally whenever we propose to authorize take for endangered or threatened species.

NMFS' Alaska Regional Office issued a Biological Opinion to NMFS' Office of Protected Resources which concluded the city dock and improvement project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of Steller sea lions (western Distinct Population Segment) or humpback whales (Mexico DPS) or adversely modify critical habitat.

Authorization

NMFS has issued an IHA to ADOT for in-water construction activities associated with the specified activity from June 1, 2020, through May 31, 2021. All previously described mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements from the initial 2019 IHA are incorporated.

Dated: January 14, 2020.

Donna S. Wieting,

*Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska; Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish Program

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.