



## LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION

The National Marine Fisheries Service's Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) and its designees are hereby authorized under section 101(a)(5)(A) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA; 16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(A)) to take marine mammals incidental to fishery and ecosystem research activities in the Atlantic Ocean, subject to the provisions of the MMPA and the Regulations Governing Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Northeast Fisheries Science Center Fisheries Research in the Atlantic Coast Region (50 CFR Part 219, Subpart D) (Regulations).

1. This Letter of Authorization (LOA) is valid from the date of issuance through September 9, 2021.
2. This LOA is valid only for take incidental to the specified research survey program activities in the Atlantic Coast Region and described in the preamble to the Regulations.
3. General Conditions
  - (a) A copy of this LOA must be in the possession of NEFSC, its designees, and/or any of its cooperating institutions, contracted vessels, or commercially-hired captains it authorizes or funds to conduct activities on its behalf operating under the authority of this LOA. Hereafter, reference to NEFSC includes its cooperating institutions, contracted vessels, or commercially-hired captains, as applicable.
  - (b) The taking is limited to the species and numbers listed in Table 1 (attached).
  - (c) Taking of these species that exceeds the numbers and/or intensity indicated in Table 1 or any taking of any other species of marine mammal is prohibited and may result in the modification, suspension, or revocation of this LOA.
  - (d) NEFSC shall take all necessary measures to coordinate and communicate in advance of each specific survey with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) or other relevant parties on non-NOAA platforms to ensure that all mitigation measures and monitoring requirements described herein, as well as the specific manner of implementation and relevant event-contingent decision-making processes, are clearly understood and agreed upon.
  - (e) NEFSC shall coordinate and conduct briefings at the outset of each survey and as necessary between ship's crew (Commanding Officer/master or designee(s), as appropriate) and scientific party in order to explain responsibilities,



communication procedures, marine mammal monitoring protocol, and operational procedures.

- (f) NEFSC shall coordinate as necessary on a daily basis during survey cruises with OMAO personnel or other relevant personnel on non-NOAA platforms to ensure that requirements, procedures, and decision-making processes are understood and properly implemented.

#### 4. Mitigation Measures

The holder of this Authorization is required to implement the following mitigation measures:

- (a) When deploying any type of sampling gear at sea, NEFSC shall at all times monitor for any unusual circumstances that may arise at a sampling site and use best professional judgment to avoid any potential risks to marine mammals during use of all research equipment.
- (b) All vessels must comply with applicable and relevant take reduction plans for marine mammals, including any required use of acoustic deterrent devices.
- (c) All vessels must comply with applicable vessel speed restrictions.
- (d) NEFSC shall implement handling and/or disentanglement protocols as specified in guidance provided to NEFSC survey personnel.
- (e) Trawl survey protocols:
  - (i) NEFSC shall conduct trawl operations as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
  - (ii) NEFSC shall initiate marine mammal watches (visual observation) prior to sampling. Marine mammal watches shall be conducted by scanning the surrounding waters with the naked eye and binoculars (or monocular). During nighttime operations, visual observation shall be conducted using the naked eye and available vessel lighting.
  - (iii) NEFSC shall implement the move-on rule. If a marine mammal is sighted around the vessel before setting the gear, NEFSC may decide to move the vessel away from the marine mammal to a different section of the sampling area if the animal appears to be at risk of interaction with the gear. If, after moving on, marine mammals are still visible from the vessel, NEFSC may decide to move again or to skip the station. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.

- (iv) NEFSC shall maintain visual monitoring effort during the entire period of time that trawl gear is in the water (i.e., throughout gear deployment, fishing, and retrieval). If marine mammals are sighted before the gear is fully removed from the water, NEFSC shall take the most appropriate action to avoid marine mammal interaction. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.
  - (v) If trawling operations have been suspended because of the presence of marine mammals, NEFSC may resume trawl operations when practicable only when the animals are believed to have departed the area. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this determination.
  - (vi) NEFSC shall implement standard survey protocols to minimize potential for marine mammal interactions. These may include maximum tow durations at target depth and maximum tow distance, cleaning of nets prior to deployment, and careful emptying of the trawl as quickly as possible upon retrieval.
- (f) Dredge survey protocols:
- (i) NEFSC shall deploy dredge gear as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
  - (ii) NEFSC shall initiate marine mammal watches (visual observation) prior to sampling. Marine mammal watches shall be conducted by scanning the surrounding waters with the naked eye and binoculars (or monocular). During nighttime operations, visual observation shall be conducted using the naked eye and available vessel lighting.
  - (iii) NEFSC shall implement the move-on rule. If marine mammals are sighted around the vessel before setting the gear, NEFSC may decide to move the vessel away from the marine mammal to a different section of the sampling area if the animal appears to be at risk of interaction with the gear. If, after moving on, marine mammals are still visible from the vessel, NEFSC may decide to move again or to skip the station. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision but may not elect to conduct dredge survey activity when animals remain near the vessel.
  - (iv) NEFSC shall maintain visual monitoring effort during the entire period of time that dredge gear is in the water (i.e., throughout gear deployment, fishing, and retrieval). If marine mammals are sighted before the gear is fully removed from the water, NEFSC shall take the most appropriate action to avoid marine mammal interaction. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.

- (v) If dredging operations have been suspended because of the presence of marine mammals, NEFSC may resume operations when practicable only when the animals are believed to have departed the area. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this determination.
  - (vi) NEFSC shall carefully empty the dredge gear as quickly as possible upon retrieval to determine if marine mammals are present in the gear.
- (g) Longline survey protocols:
- (i) NEFSC shall deploy longline gear as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
  - (ii) NEFSC shall initiate marine mammal watches (visual observation) no less than 30 minutes prior to both deployment and retrieval of the longline gear. Marine mammal watches shall be conducted by scanning the surrounding waters with the naked eye and binoculars (or monocular). During nighttime operations, visual observation shall be conducted using the naked eye and available vessel lighting.
  - (iii) NEFSC shall implement the move-on rule. If marine mammals are sighted near the vessel within the 30 minutes before setting the gear, NEFSC may decide to move the vessel away from the marine mammal to a different section of the sampling area if the animal appears to be at risk of interaction with the gear. If, after moving on, marine mammals are still visible from the vessel, NEFSC may decide to move again or to skip the station. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision but may not elect to conduct longline survey activity when animals remain near the vessel.
  - (iv) For the Apex Predators Bottom Longline Coastal Shark Survey, if one or more marine mammals are observed within 1 nm of the planned location in the 30 minutes before gear deployment, NEFSC shall transit to a different section of the sampling area to maintain a minimum set distance of 1 nm from the observed marine mammals. If, after moving on, marine mammals remain within 1 nmi, NEFSC may decide to move again or to skip the station. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision but may not elect to conduct pelagic longline survey activity when animals remain within the 1-nmi zone.
  - (v) NEFSC shall maintain visual monitoring effort during the entire period of gear deployment or retrieval. If marine mammals are sighted before the gear is fully deployed or retrieved, NEFSC shall take the most appropriate action to avoid marine mammal interaction. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.

- (vi) If deployment or retrieval operations have been suspended because of the presence of marine mammals, NEFSC may resume such operations after there are no sightings of marine mammals for at least 15 minutes within the area or within the 1-nm area for the Apex Predators Bottom Longline Coastal Shark Survey. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.
- (vii) NEFSC shall implement standard survey protocols, including maximum soak durations and a prohibition on chumming.
- (h) Gillnet survey protocols:
  - (i) NEFSC shall deploy gillnet gear as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
  - (ii) NEFSC shall initiate marine mammal watches (visual observation) prior to both deployment and retrieval of the gillnet gear. When the vessel is on station during the soak, marine mammal watches shall be conducted during the soak by scanning the surrounding waters with the naked eye and binoculars (or monocular).
  - (iii) NEFSC shall implement the move-on rule. If marine mammals are sighted near the vessel before setting the gear, the NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions, contracted vessels, or commercially-hired captains, as appropriate may decide to move the vessel away from the marine mammal to a different section of the sampling area if the animal appears to be at risk of interaction with the gear. If, after moving on, marine mammals are still visible from the vessel, the NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions, contracted vessels, or commercially-hired captains may decide to move again or to skip the station. NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions, contracted vessels, or commercially-hired captains may use best professional judgment in making this decision but may not elect to conduct the gillnet survey activity when animals remain near the vessel.
  - (iv) If marine mammals are sighted near the vessel during the soak and are determined to be at risk of interacting with the gear, then NEFSC shall carefully retrieve the gear as quickly as possible. NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions, contracted vessels, or commercially-hired captains may use best professional judgment in making this decision.
  - (v) NEFSC shall implement standard survey protocols, including continuously monitoring the gillnet gear during soak time and removing debris with each pass as the net is reset into the water to minimize bycatch.
  - (vi) NEFSC shall maintain visual monitoring effort during the entire period of gear deployment or retrieval. If marine mammals are sighted before the

gear is fully deployed or retrieved, the NEFSC shall take the most appropriate action to avoid marine mammal interaction. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.

- (vii) NEFSC shall ensure that surveys deploy acoustic deterrent devices on gillnets in areas where required for commercial fisheries. NEFSC must ensure that the devices are operating properly before deploying the net.
  - (viii) NEFSC shall ensure that its cooperating institutions, contracted vessels, or commercially-hired captains conducting gillnet surveys adhere to monitoring and mitigation requirements and shall include required protocols in all survey instructions, contracts, and agreements.
  - (ix) For the COASTSPAN gillnet surveys, NEFSC shall actively monitor for potential bottlenose dolphin entanglements by hand-checking the gillnet every 20 minutes. In the unexpected case of a bottlenose dolphin entanglement, NEFSC shall request and arrange for expedited genetic sampling for stock determination. NEFSC shall also photograph the dorsal fin and submit the image to the NMFS Southeast Stranding Coordinator for identification/matching to bottlenose dolphins in the Mid-Atlantic Bottlenose Dolphin Photo-Identification Catalog.
- (i) Pot/trap survey protocols:
- (i) NEFSC shall deploy pot/trap gear as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
  - (ii) NEFSC shall initiate marine mammal watches (visual observation) no less than 30 minutes prior to both deployment and retrieval of the pot/trap gear. Marine mammal watches shall be conducted by scanning the surrounding waters with the naked eye and binoculars (or monocular). During nighttime operations, visual observation shall be conducted using the naked eye and available vessel lighting.
  - (iii) NEFSC shall implement the move-on rule. If marine mammals are sighted near the vessel before setting the gear, NEFSC, as appropriate, may decide to move the vessel away from the marine mammal to a different section of the sampling area if the animal appears to be at risk of interaction with the gear. If, after moving on, marine mammals are still visible from the vessel, NEFSC may decide to move again or to skip the station. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision but may not elect to conduct the pot and trap activity when animals remain near the vessel.
  - (iv) If marine mammals are sighted near the vessel during the soak and are determined to be at risk of interacting with the gear, then NEFSC shall carefully retrieve the gear as quickly as possible. NEFSC may use best

professional judgment in making this decision.

- (v) NEFSC shall ensure that surveys deploy gear fulfilling all pot/trap universal commercial gear configurations such as weak link requirements and marking requirements as specified by applicable take reduction plans as required for commercial pot/trap fisheries.
  - (vi) NEFSC shall ensure that its cooperating institutions, contracted vessels, or commercially-hired captains conducting pot/trap surveys adhere to monitoring and mitigation requirements and shall include required protocols in all survey instructions, contracts, and agreements.
- (j) Fyke net gear protocols:
- (i) NEFSC shall conduct fyke net gear deployment as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
  - (ii) NEFSC shall visually survey the area prior to both deployment and retrieval of the fyke net gear. NEFSC shall conduct monitoring and retrieval of the gear every 12- to 24-hour soak period.
  - (iii) If marine mammals are in close proximity (approximately 100 m) of the setting location, NEFSC shall determine if the set location should be moved. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.
  - (iv) If marine mammals are observed to interact with the gear during the setting, NEFSC shall lift and remove the gear from the water.
  - (v) NEFSC must install and use a marine mammal excluder device at all times when the 2-m fyke net is used.
- (k) Beach seine gear protocols:
- (i) NEFSC shall conduct beach seine deployment as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
  - (ii) NEFSC shall visually survey the area prior to both deployment and retrieval of the seine net gear.
  - (iii) If marine mammals are in close proximity of the seining location, NEFSC shall lift the net and remove it from the water. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.
- (l) Rotary screw trap gear protocols:

- (i) NEFSC shall conduct rotary screw trap deployment as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
- (ii) NEFSC shall visually survey the area prior to both setting and retrieval of the rotary screw trap gear. If marine mammals are observed in the sampling area, NEFSC shall suspend or delay the sampling. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.
- (iii) NEFSC shall tend to the trap on a daily basis to monitor for marine mammal interactions with the gear.
- (iv) If the rotary screw trap captures a marine mammal, NEFSC shall carefully release the animal as soon as possible.

5. Monitoring

The holder of this Authorization is required to implement the following monitoring requirements:

- (a) Visual monitoring:
  - (i) Marine mammal visual monitoring shall occur prior to deployment of trawl, longline, gillnet, fyke net, beach seine, pot/trap, and rotary screw trap gear, respectively; throughout deployment of gear and active fishing of all research gears (not including longline soak time); prior to retrieval of longline gear; and throughout retrieval of all research gear.
  - (ii) Marine mammal watches shall be conducted by watch-standers (those navigating the vessel and/or other crew) at all times when the vessel is being operated.
  - (iii) NEFSC shall monitor any potential disturbance of pinnipeds on ledges, paying particular attention to the distance at which different species of pinniped are disturbed. Disturbance shall be recorded according to a three-point scale of response severity (i.e., 1 = alert; 2 = movement; 3 = flight) to disturbance.
- (b) NEFSC shall continue to conduct a local census of pinniped haulout areas in the Penobscot River estuary to understand the local abundance of animals. The NEFSC's census reports shall include an accounting of disturbance based on the three-point scale of response severity metrics as outlined in monitoring section 4(a)(iii).
- (c) Training:

- (i) NEFSC must conduct annual training for all chief scientists and other personnel who may be responsible for conducting dedicated marine mammal visual observations to explain mitigation measures and monitoring and reporting requirements, mitigation and monitoring protocols, marine mammal identification, completion of datasheets, and use of equipment. NEFSC may determine the agenda for these trainings.
  - (ii) NEFSC shall also dedicate a portion of training to discussion of best professional judgment, including use in any incidents of marine mammal interaction and instructive examples where use of best professional judgment was determined to be successful or unsuccessful.
  - (iii) NEFSC shall coordinate with NMFS' Southeast Fisheries Science Center regarding surveys conducted in the southern portion of the Atlantic coast region, such that training and guidance related to handling procedures and data collection is consistent.
- (d) Handling procedures and data collection:
- (i) NEFSC must develop and implement standardized marine mammal handling, disentanglement, and data collection procedures. These standard procedures will be subject to approval by NMFS' Office of Protected Resources (OPR).
  - (ii) When practicable, for any marine mammal interaction involving the release of a live animal, NEFSC shall collect necessary data to facilitate a serious injury determination.
  - (iii) NEFSC shall provide its relevant personnel with standard guidance and training regarding handling of marine mammals, including how to identify different species, bring an individual aboard a vessel, assess the level of consciousness, remove fishing gear, return an individual to water, and log activities pertaining to the interaction.
  - (iv) NEFSC shall record such data on standardized forms, which will be subject to approval by OPR. The data shall be collected at a sufficient level of detail (e.g., circumstances leading to the interaction, extent of injury, condition upon release) to facilitate serious injury determinations under the MMPA. NEFSC shall also answer a standard series of supplemental questions regarding the details of any marine mammal interaction.

6. Reporting

The holder of this Authorization is required to report as follows:

- (a) NEFSC shall report all incidents of marine mammal interaction to NMFS' Protected Species Incidental Take database within 48 hours of occurrence, and shall provide supplemental information to OPR upon request. Information related to marine mammal interaction (animal captured or entangled in research gear) must include details of survey effort, full descriptions of any observations of the animals, the context (vessel and conditions), decisions made and rationale for decisions made in vessel and gear handling.
- (b) Annual reporting:
- (i) NEFSC shall submit an annual summary report to OPR not later than ninety days following the end of a given year. NEFSC shall provide a final report within thirty days following resolution of comments on the draft report.
- (ii) These reports shall contain, at minimum, the following:
1. Annual line-kilometers surveyed during which the EK60, ME70, DSM300 (or equivalent sources) were predominant and associated pro-rated estimates of actual take;
  2. Summary information regarding use of all trawl, longline, gillnet, dredge, fyke net, beach seine net, and rotary screw trap gear (including number of sets, hook-hours, tows, and tending frequency specific to each gear type);
  3. Accounts of all incidents of marine mammal interactions, including circumstances of the event and descriptions of any mitigation procedures implemented or not implemented and why;
  4. Summary information from the Penobscot River pinniped haulout census and summary information related to any disturbance of pinnipeds, including event-specific total counts of animals present, counts of reactions according to a three-point scale of response severity (1 = alert; 2 = movement; 3 = flight), and distance of closest approach;
  5. A written evaluation of the effectiveness of the NEFSC mitigation strategies in reducing the number of marine mammal interactions with survey gear, including best professional judgment and suggestions for changes to the mitigation strategies, if any;
  6. Final outcome of serious injury determinations for all incidents of marine mammal interactions where the animal(s) were released alive; and

7. A summary of all relevant training provided by the NEFSC and any coordination with NMFS' SEFSC, Greater Atlantic Regional Office, and Southeast Regional Office.

(c) Reporting injured or dead marine mammals:

(i) In the unanticipated event that the specified activity clearly causes the take of a large whale (i.e., entanglement or ship strike) or if NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions observe a carcass entangled in gear or struck by any vessel, NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions must immediately report the incident to 866-755-6622 in the Northeast region (VA to ME) and 877-WHALE-HELP in the Southeast region (FL to NC). If personnel are unable to call these numbers, personnel must contact the United States Coast Guard (USCG). For active entanglements, NEFSC personnel and/or its cooperating institutions are not allowed to remove any gear until they receive a temporary authorization from NMFS.

(ii) In the unanticipated event that the specified activity clearly causes the take of a marine mammal in a prohibited manner, NEFSC and/or its cooperating institution personnel engaged in the research activity shall immediately cease such activity until such time as an appropriate decision regarding activity continuation can be made by the NEFSC Director (or designee). For large whales, NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions must contact the hotline numbers or the USCG as outlined in 5(d)(i) first. The incident must also be reported to OPR (Benjamin.Laws@noaa.gov) and to the Greater Atlantic Regional Stranding Coordinator (Mendy.Garron@noaa.gov) and the Southeast Regional Stranding Coordinator (Blair.Mase@noaa.gov), NMFS. OPR will review the circumstances of the prohibited take and work with NEFSC to determine what measures are necessary to minimize the likelihood of further prohibited take and ensure MMPA compliance. The report must include the following information:

1. Time, date, and location (latitude/longitude) of the incident;
2. Description of the incident;
3. Environmental conditions (e.g., wind speed and direction, Beaufort sea state, cloud cover, visibility);
4. Description of all marine mammal observations in the 24 hours preceding the incident;
5. Species identification or description of the animal(s) involved;
6. Status of all sound source use in the 24 hours preceding the

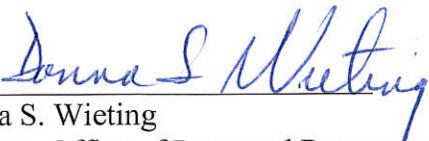
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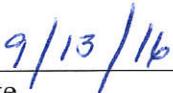
7. Water depth;
8. Fate of the animal(s); and
9. Photographs or video footage of the animal(s).

(iii) In the event that NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions discover an injured or dead marine mammal and determines that the cause of the injury or death is unknown and the death is relatively recent (e.g., in less than a moderate state of decomposition), NEFSC shall immediately report the incident to OPR, the Greater Atlantic Regional Stranding Coordinator, and the Southeast Regional Stranding Coordinator, NMFS. For large whales, the NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions must contact the hotline numbers or the USCG as outlined in 5(d)(i) first. The report must include the information identified in 5(d)(ii) of this LOA. Activities may continue while OPR reviews the circumstances of the incident. OPR will work with NEFSC to determine whether additional mitigation measures or modifications to the activities are appropriate.

(iv) In the event that NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions discover an injured or dead marine mammal and determines that the injury or death is not associated with or related to the specified activity (e.g., previously wounded animal, carcass with moderate to advanced decomposition, scavenger damage), NEFSC shall report the incident to OPR, the Greater Atlantic Regional Stranding Coordinator, and the Southeast Regional Stranding Coordinator, NMFS, within 24 hours of the discovery. For large whales, NEFSC and/or its cooperating institutions must contact the hotline numbers or the USCG as outlined in 5(d)(i) first. NEFSC shall provide photographs or video footage or other documentation of the stranded animal sighting to OPR, the Greater Atlantic Regional Stranding Coordinator, and the Southeast Regional Stranding Coordinator, NMFS.

6. This Authorization may be modified, suspended or withdrawn if the holder fails to abide by the conditions prescribed herein or contained in the Regulations, or if OPR determines the authorized taking is having more than a negligible impact on the species or stock of affected marine mammals.

  
Donna S. Wieting  
Director, Office of Protected Resources  
National Marine Fisheries Service

  
Date

## Attachment 1

The incidental take of marine mammals under the activities identified in § 219.31(a) is limited to the indicated number of takes on an annual basis (by Level B harassment) or over the five-year period of validity of these regulations (by mortality) of the following species:

### (1) Level B harassment:

#### (i) Cetaceans:

- (A) Sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) – 15;
- (B) Pygmy or dwarf sperm whale (*Kogia* spp.) – 4;
- (C) Cuvier's beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*) – 33;
- (D) Blainville's, Gervais', Sowerby's, or True's beaked whales (*Mesoplodon* spp.) – 33;
- (E) Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) – 1,294;
- (F) Atlantic spotted dolphin (*Stenella frontalis*) – 16;
- (G) Striped dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*) – 236;
- (H) Short-beaked common dolphin (*Delphinis delphis*) – 1,393;
- (I) White-beaked dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus albirostris*) – 48;
- (J) Atlantic white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*) – 144;
- (K) Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*) – 79;
- (L) Rough-toothed dolphin (*Steno bredanensis*) - 1
- (M) Northern bottlenose whale (*Hyperoodon ampullatus*) - 12
- (N) Long and short-finned pilot whales (*Globicephala* spp.) – 235;
- (O) Harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) – 113;
- (P) Northern bottlenose whale (*Hyperoodon ampullatus*) – 12;

#### (ii) Pinnipeds:

- (A) Gray seal (*Halichoerus grypus*) – 8,000;
- (B) Harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) – 21,678.

### (2) Mortality (trawl gear only):

#### (i) Cetaceans:

- (A) Minke whale – 5;
- (B) Risso's dolphin – 2;
- (C) Bottlenose dolphin (Western North Atlantic offshore stock) – 2;
- (D) Bottlenose dolphin (Western North Atlantic Northern migratory stock) – 2;
- (E) Bottlenose dolphin (Western North Atlantic Southern migratory stock) – 2;
- (F) Atlantic spotted dolphin – 2;
- (G) Short-beaked common dolphin – 5;
- (H) White-beaked dolphin – 2;
- (I) Atlantic white-sided dolphin – 2;
- (J) Harbor porpoise – 2;
- (K) Unidentified cetacean (Family Delphinidae) – 1;

#### (ii) Pinnipeds:

- (A) Gray seal – 5;
- (B) Harbor seal – 5;

(C) Unidentified pinniped – 1.

(3) Mortality (gillnet gear only):

(i) Cetaceans:

- (A) Bottlenose dolphin (Western North Atlantic offshore stock) – 5;
- (B) Bottlenose dolphin (Western North Atlantic Northern migratory stock) – 5;
- (C) Bottlenose dolphin (Western North Atlantic Southern migratory stock) – 5;
- (D) Atlantic spotted dolphin – 1;
- (E) Short-beaked common dolphin – 1;
- (F) Harbor porpoise – 5;
- (G) Unidentified cetacean (Family Delphinidae) – 1;

(ii) Pinnipeds:

- (A) Gray seal – 5;
- (B) Harbor seal – 5;
- (C) Unidentified pinniped – 1.

(4) Mortality (bottom or pelagic longline gear only):

(i) Cetaceans:

- (A) Risso's dolphin – 1;
- (B) Bottlenose dolphin (Western North Atlantic offshore stock) – 1;
- (C) Bottlenose dolphin (Western North Atlantic Northern migratory stock) – 1;
- (D) Bottlenose dolphin (Western North Atlantic Southern migratory stock) – 1;
- (F) Short-beaked common dolphin – 1;
- (G) Unidentified cetacean (Family Delphinidae) – 1;

(ii) Pinnipeds:

- (A) Unidentified pinniped – 1.

(5) Mortality (fyke net gear only):

(i) Pinnipeds:

- (A) Gray seal – 5;
- (B) Harbor seal – 5;
- (C) Unidentified pinniped – 1.