

**Annual Report for Incidental Take Statement [50 CFR 402.14(i)(3)] for
Fisheries and Ecosystem Research Activities Conducted by the Northeast
Fisheries Science Center during January 01, 2019 – December 31, 2019 to
satisfy Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)**

Effective September 13, 2016, the National Marine Fisheries Service's Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) and its designees were 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).

In accordance with these authorizations, the NEFSC is required to provide annual reports. The following report will cover the period from January 01, 2019 – December 31, 2019.

The report will be organized into the following sections:

- I. Overview of NEFSC's required mitigation measures for MMPA LOA
- II. Line-kilometers surveyed during which EK60, ME70, DSM300 were predominant & pro-rated estimates of actual Level B acoustic take for Marine Mammals
- III. Information regarding use of all sampling gear
- IV. Accounts of all incidents of marine mammal interactions including Pinniped Haul out Census during Penobscot Bay Acoustic Survey
- V. Evaluation of effectiveness of NEFSC mitigation strategies
- VI. Final outcome of serious injury determinations
- VII. Training provided to NEFSC staff

I. Overview of NEFSC's required mitigation measures

With the issuance of the NEFSC's MMPA LOA a set of prescribed mitigation measures were outlined for the Center to follow on all surveys in order to attempt to minimize the likelihood or severity of incidental gear interactions with marine mammals and other protected species. These measures vary slightly depending on the gear type and survey but are mainly comprised of dedicated marine mammal / protected species watches, an associated exclusion zone and move-on rule if protected species are seen during watch, and standard operating procedures by gear type.

Below are gear specific descriptions of these conservation measures.

Trawl Surveys:

- (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.

Dredge Surveys:

- (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.

Longline Surveys:

- (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 nm, 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-nm 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.

Gillnet Surveys:

- (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 gill net every 20 minutes. In the unexpected case of a bottlenose dolphin entanglement, NEFSC shall request and allow 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.

Pot/trap Surveys:

- (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.

Fyke Net Surveys:

- (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.

Beach Seine Surveys:

- (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.

Rotary Screw Trap Surveys:

- (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.

II: Line-kilometers surveyed during which EK60, ME70, DSM300 (Raytheon C120) were predominant & pro-rated estimates of actual Level B acoustic take

Table 1. Total line-kilometers (kms) surveyed during the reporting period (January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019) for which the EK60, ME70, and C120 echosounder was predominant acoustic source in the LME compared to the totals calculated in the NEFSC’s MMPA LOA application (Appendix D of NEFSC’s National Environmental Policy Act Programmatic Environmental Assessment).

NEFSC Large Marine Ecosystem				
Echosounder	EA Estimated summed dominant line-kms/source (0-200m)	Summed line-kms of reporting period / source (0-200m)	EA Estimated summed dominant line-kms/source (>200m)	Summed line-kms of reporting period / source (>200m)
C120	16,927	10,802	NA	NA
EK60	14,000	2,623	NA	1,124
ME70	36,697	36,354	NA	NA

Table 2. Total line-kilometers (kms) surveyed during the reporting period (January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019) for which the EK60 or ME70 echosounder was predominant acoustic source in the NEFSC Offshore area compared to the totals calculated in the NEFSC’s MMPA LOA application (Appendix D of NEFSC’s National Environmental Policy Act Programmatic Environmental Assessment).

NEFSC Offshore Area				
Echosounder	EA Estimated summed dominant line-kms/source (0-200m)	Summed line-kms of reporting period / source (0-200m)	EA Estimated summed dominant line-kms/source (>200m)	Summed line-kms of reporting period / source (>200m)
EK60	3,666	0	8,816	0
ME70	5,150	0	0	0

III: Information regarding use of all sampling gear

Table 3. NEFSC trawl deployments by project for reporting period of January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019. Durations are in minutes.

Trawl Project	Trawl Gear Type	#Trawls	Depth Range (m)	Duration
Spring Bottom Trawl Survey - 2019	4 seam 3 bridle rock hopper	371	10 - 400	20
Fall Bottom Trawl Survey - 2019	4 seam 3 bridle rock hopper	357	10 - 400	20
Spring State of Mass Inshore Survey - 2019	2 seam rockhopper	106	5 - 50	30
Fall State of Mass Inshore Survey - 2019	2 seam rockhopper	102	5 - 50	30
Northern Shrimp Trawl GOM survey	4 seam shrimp net rock hopper	83	50 - 400	20
Northern Shrimp Gear/Door Testing	4 seam shrimp net rock hopper	25	50 - 400	20
Spring NEAMAP Inshore Survey - 2019	4 seam 3 bridle cookie sweep	150	5 - 50	20
Fall NEAMAP Inshore Survey - 2019	4 seam 3 bridle cookie sweep	150	5 - 50	20
Spring ME/NH Inshore Trawl Survey	4 seam shrimp rock hopper	120	5 - 200	20
Fall ME/NH Inshore Trawl Survey	4 seam shrimp rock hopper	99	5 - 200	20
Twin Trawl Gear Comparison	4 seam 3 bridle net/commercial restrictor cable	170	10 - 200	20
Meso-Pelagic Mid-Water Trawl	High Speed Midwater trawl	23	0 - 250	60

Table 4. NEFSC dredge deployments by project for reporting period of January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019. Dredge haul durations in minutes.

Dredges	Trawl Gear Type	#Dredge hauls	Depth Range (m)	Duration
Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog	COMM. CLAM DREDGE 13'	187	10 - 100	5
Sea Scallop Survey	8' scallop dredge	122	10 - 100	15
Scallop RSA Grant Programs	8' and 15' dredges	1,520	10 - 150	15/30

Table 5. NEFSC long line deployments by project for reporting period from January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019. Long line soak times in hours.

Long Line Gear	Sets	Number of Hooks (avg.)	Avg. Soak Time (hours)
Spring 2019 GOM Longline Survey	45	50	2
Fall 2019 GOM Longline Survey	45	50	2
COASTSPAN	1,118	1 - 100 (avg. 38)	0.5

Table 6. NEFSC gill net deployments by project for reporting period from January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019. Gill net soak times in hours.

Gill Net Gear	Sets	Length of set (meters)	Avg. Soak Time (hours)
COASTSPAN	209	< 50 meters	.5

Table 7. NEFSC fyke net, beach seine, pot/trap, rotary screw traps deployments by project for reporting period from January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019.

Gear	Effort
Fyke Net	none
Beach Seine	1
Pot/traps	none
Rotary Screw Trap	none

IV: Accounts of all incidents of marine mammal interactions (mortality or injury leading to mortality) from January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019

Injury or mortality interactions in NEFSC LME and Offshore Area

During the reporting period, NEFSC had one mortality marine mammal interaction in the LME. The NEFSC captured (lethal take) a common dolphin, *Delphinus delphis*, during twin trawl operations to test door restriction spreading technology on September 24, 2019 aboard a commercial platform. Per NEFSC MMPA LOA mitigation measures, the LOA was onboard in a manual for protected species. Multiple Staff onboard had the most recent training (January 2019). Prior to leaving the dock, the Chief Scientist held a meeting with the Captain and discussed mitigation measures to avoid marine mammal interactions during operations. The take was at night/early morning conditions, so visually scanning for marine mammals was difficult (personal communication with Chief Scientist). Deployment of the net took place within fifteen minutes of arrival on station and to the best of the Vessel personnel and Scientists ability to detect marine mammals in those conditions, no marine mammals were present or sighted during the approach or at the sampling site (personal communications with the Chief Scientist). Vessel personnel maintained watch for marine mammals during trawling operations. None were sighted, so the station was completed. The tows were short in duration (20 minutes) and the vessel maintained a consistent tow speed of 3 knots. Upon completion of the trawl, the nets (twin trawl) were recovered and each catch was dumped immediately into a checker and the marine mammal was detected (fresh dead). There was no indication that a marine mammal had been captured. It was clear that the animal was fresh dead and could not be revived. Scientific processing took place immediately. The animal was

not retained, but was discarded, and a DNA sample was taken. Marine mammal (fresh dead) tags were not supplied by the Protected Species Coordinator, so the animal was discarded with no tag. Freezer space limitations aboard the commercial vessel prevented the retention of the marine mammal. As a result of the take, a discussion and review of the LOA mitigation measures was conducted by the Chief Scientist with the Vessel operators to avoid additional takes. The scientific staff did not feel that they could have conducted any additional strategies to prevent interactions after this initial event. A PSIT record was reported to the NEPA coordinator in a timely manner and the report was made to PSIT immediately.

Table 8. NEFSC’s annual Level B harassment by acoustic sources by sound type for each marine mammal species in the LME. For each species and predominant source, the cross sectional area for the relevant depth strata (Table 6.5 of NEFSC EA appendix D) was multiplied by the actual line-km for each respective strata (Table 1.) and the volumetric density (shown here) to assess Level B harassment for the reporting period.

Common Name	Volumetric density (#/km ³)	Typical vertical habitat		NEFSC Reporting Period Acoustic Takes (# of animals)			Reporting Period Total Takes	EA Estimated Annual Takes
		0 - 200m	>200m	EK60	ME70	C120		
LME Area Cetaceans								
Atlantic white-sided dolphin	0.122	X		5	89	19	113	144
Cmn. bottlenose dolphin (coastal)	0.5165	X		19	377	80	477	609
Cmn. bottlenose dolphin (offshore)	0.03	X		1	22	5	28	35
Cuvier’s beaked whale	0.0105	X		0	8	2	9	12
Dwarf/Pygmy Sperm Whale	0.00004		X	0	0	0	0	10
Harbor Porpoise	0.0965	X		4	71	15	89	114
Long-finned Pilot Whale	0.1725	X		6	126	27	159	203
Mesoplodon beaked whales	0.0105	X		0	8	2	10	12
Risso’s dolphin	0.011	X		0	8	2	10	13
Short-beaked common dolphin	1.0575	X		39	773	164	977	1,247
Short-finned Pilot Whale	0.1725	X		6	126	27	159	203
Sperm Whale	0.00005		X	0	0	0	0	10
White-beaked dolphin	0.0405	X		2	30	6	37	48
LME Area Pinnipeds								
Gray Seal	0	X		0	0	0	0	0
Harbor Seal	1.422	X		53	1,039	221	1,313	1,677

Table 9. NEFSC’s annual Level B harassment by acoustic sources by sound type for each marine mammal species in the offshore area. For each species and predominant source, the cross sectional area for the relevant depth strata (Table 6.5 of NEFSC EA appendix D) was multiplied by the actual line-km for each respective strata (Table 1.) and the volumetric density (shown here) to assess Level B harassment for the reporting period.

Common Name	Volumetric density (#/km ³)	Typical vertical habitat		NEFSC Reporting Period Acoustic Takes (# of animals)			Reporting Period Total Takes	EA Estimated Annual Takes
		0 - 200m	>200m	EK60	ME70	C120		
Offshore Area Cetaceans								
Atlantic spotted dolphin	0.104		X	0	0	0	0	16
Cmn. bottlenose dolphin (offshore)	0.263		X	0	0	0	0	41
Cuvier’s beaked whale	0.0312		X	0	0	0	0	19
Dwarf sperm whale	0.004		X	0	0	0	0	2
Long-finned pilot whale	0.0512		X	0	0	0	0	32
Mesoplodon beaked whales	0.0312		X	0	0	0	0	19
Northern bottlenose whale	0.0034		X	0	0	0	0	2
Pygmy sperm whale	0.004		X	0	0	0	0	2
Risso’s dolphin	0.422		X	0	0	0	0	66
Rough toothed dolphin	0.008		X	0	0	0	0	1
Short-beaked common dolphin	0.9375		X	0	0	0	0	146
Short-finned pilot whale	0.0512		X	0	0	0	0	32
Sperm whale	0.0304		X	0	0	0	0	19
Striped dolphin	1.514		X	0	0	0	0	236

Level B Disturbance of Penobscot Bay Pinniped Haul-out Area Survey

As part of the NEFSC Atlantic Salmon Group’s Penobscot hydroacoustic transect survey, Avian and Marine Mammal Census (referred as **Penobscot River pinniped haul out census** in LOA) are conducted to document fish predators relative to the fish biomass identified in the acoustics. NEFSC Atlantic Salmon Research Team used 10x50 magnification binoculars to survey both sides of the river and ahead of the boat for birds and mammals, continually scanning as the boat proceeded along the transect line. All bird and marine mammal species in or immediately above the river or using the banks of the river, and their primary (i.e. swimming, flying, and stationary) and secondary (i.e. foraging, resting) behavior were recorded. Time of each observation was recorded to the nearest minute. The observations and time were joined with the waypoint data from the GPS to geospatially assign observations. The width of the estuary allowed for accurate observation from shore to shore for the northern estuary portion but wider sections in the lower estuary were considered a sample count and not a census. The speed of the boat allowed for approximately 200 m to be traveled in one minute, and most birds and marine mammals were observed well within 200 m. Effort was made to avoid counting birds multiple times in the same

area by tracking activity as much as practical. The transect design passes by 3 ledges that are potential pinniped haul-outs and these points are observed by binocular from a distance of 300-500 meters.

The NEFSC is tasked with ranking hauled-out pinniped behavior according to the three-point scale of response severity (1 = alert; 2 = movement; 3 = flight). In general, the haul-out seals remained on the ledge during observation and did not flight to the water as a group. According to the three-point scale of response severity (1 = alert; 2 = movement; 3 = flight), the haul-out observations should be considered level = 1 as it isn't possible to equate movement and flight from the ledge as caused by the vessel or acoustic gear versus normal behaviors. During the 14 hydroacoustics surveys in 2019, 2 species of marine mammal were observed: Harbor seal *Phoca vitulina*, Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus* and harbor porpoise *Phocoenaphocoena*. We observed 330 Harbor seals, 33 Grey seals and 3 unidentified seals on haul outs.

In addition, 50 harbor seals, 29 grey seals, and 5 unidentified seals were observed swimming. Since these observations were all made while the vessel was under power, the response severity should be conservatively considered = 3. The mammals observed never maintained their position and either swam away or dove assumingly in response to our nearby vessel.

Table 10. Pinniped Haul Out Survey and Response Severity

Species	Count (on haul-out)	Count (in water)	Response (severity score = # of animals)
Harbor seal	330	50	(1) (3)
Grey seal	33	29	(1) (3)
Harbor porpoise	n/a	0	(1) (3)

V: Evaluation of Monitoring and Effectiveness of NEFSC mitigation strategies

An evaluation of the mitigation measures employed by the NEFSC to reduce potential impacts to marine mammals is outlined below for deployed fishing gear types. For detailed mitigation measure descriptions, please see Section 1 of this report. Monitoring, recording of sightings, and indication of decision to move on within a sampling area or skip a sampling location was not instigated for NEFSC programs consistently in 2019. Data recorded and presented is anecdotal or derived. During the 2019 MMPA LOA training, NEFSC did discuss guidance for recording the presence of marine mammals that trigger a mitigation measure unless it was an incidental harassment injury or mortality take. All programs will record incidents when a sampling location is dropped or the “move-on rule” is evoked. All monitoring was conducted and mitigation measures were taken.

Trawl Survey Marine Mammal Mitigation Strategies

The Northeast Fisheries Science Center and its partners utilizes several different types of bottom and mid-water trawling gear. They range from the 4 seam 3 bridle standardized bottom trawl with rockhopper footrope gear for the seasonal shelf wide bottom trawl survey, an inshore seasonal shelf wide bottom trawl survey with the same gear and an alternate cookie

footrope, 2 seam bottom trawls for inshore work for the state of Massachusetts inshore bottom trawl survey, cooperative research work with 2 seam bottom trawl gear for turtle excluder devices (TEDS), 4 seam rockhopper rigged shrimp trawls for Gulf of Maine shrimp survey, paired trawls gear comparison research cruises with the standardized nets rigged with different footgear, 8' wide beam trawls, and small mid-water trawls for Penobscot bay predator/prey surveys. We currently do not separate mitigation and reporting measures between bottom and mid-water trawling gear. With the dramatic reduction in mid-water trawling activities, the need to separate these gear types for reporting purposes has diminished.

During use of any of these trawl gears, the following mitigation protocols were to be conducted: trawls were conducted as soon as practicable, visual observations (mammal watches) were conducted by Bridge staff during the entire gear deployment, move on rule to within the sampling site or sites skipped if mammals were in the area and not moving out of the site, and maintain standard trawling protocols to minimize marine mammal interactions (short trawls (20 minutes) and cleaning out nets quickly and carefully upon retrieval.

The NEFSC discussed a standardized method to record mitigation efficiency effects from trawl surveys at the January 2019 training session. Bridge logs and electronic entry will be used to assemble a data base of times the move-on and trawl aborted rule for each trawl survey was initiated in order to assess the loss of survey time (survey efficiency loss due to abiding by marine mammal mitigation measures). The NEFSC will work during 2020 to finalize a standard method of recording these data and reporting requirements to the LOA coordinator. Some of our surveys utilize an electronic bridge log that may be able to record these data easily.

The NEAMAP survey responded to this request with 300 trawl deployments (150 per season for the spring of 2019 and fall 2019) with zero incidents when station efficiency was affected by the presence of marine mammals. They did not have to move trawl locations to locations within the random sampling site or skip sites to move on to another random site for spring or fall 2019. This information was based on comments from the PI's in charge of the surveys that are on the bridge during station arrival and gear deployment. Unfortunately, our other programs were not informed in 2019 to record these interaction notes in a standard manner across programs, so NEFSC is not prepared to report on the effects of mitigation measures on project efficiency.

NEFSC Standardized Trawl Survey: No stations were moved or dropped due to the presence of marine mammals.

Gulf of Maine Shrimp Survey: No stations were moved or dropped due to the presence of marine mammals.

Penobscot Bay Trawl Survey: Not conducted in 2019.

ME/NH Inshore Trawl Survey: No stations were moved or dropped due to the presence of marine mammals.

Mass Inshore Trawl Survey: No stations were moved or dropped due to the presence of marine mammals.

Dredge Gear Marine Mammal Mitigation Strategies

The NEFSC and its partners utilize several types of dredge gear to conduct surveys and research. The standardized scallop survey uses a lined 8' wide New Bedford style dredge, the RSA Scallop surveys utilize both 8' wide science dredge and 15' wide commercial sized scallop dredge gear, the clam survey uses a commercial sized (13' wide) clam dredge, During use of any of these dredge gears, the following mitigation protocols were to be conducted: dredge hauls were conducted as soon as practicable, visual observations (mammal watches) were conducted by Bridge staff during the entire gear deployment, move on rule to within the sampling site or sites skipped if mammals were in the area and not moving out of the site, and maintain standard dredging protocols to minimize marine mammal interactions (short trawls (15 and 30 for scallop, 5 for clam) and cleaning out dredge gear quickly and carefully upon retrieval.

Sea Scallop Survey: No stations moved or dropped due to the presence of marine mammals.

Surf Clam Dredge Survey: No stations moved or dropped due to the presence of marine mammals in 2019.

Scallop RSA Dredge Surveys: No stations moved or dropped due the presence of marine mammals for RSA Projects

As stated above, NEFSC has initiated the standardization of the collection of the mitigation measures, therefor assessment of the successes to mitigation measures at this time is still anecdotal.

Longline Gear Marine Mammal Mitigation Strategies

As stated above, NEFSC has not standardized the collection of marine mammal sightings, triggers for mitigation measures, therefore assessment of the successes to mitigation measures is anecdotal. COASTSPAN longline shark surveys did not report any takes of marine mammals in 2019 across 1,118 longline deployments with over 818 hours of soak time. One Loggerhead turtle and six Kemp's Ridley turtles were caught during COASTSPAN Long Line deployments. All released unharmed.

Gill Nets Marine Mammal Mitigation Strategies

Gill net surveys for shark species are conducted using gill nets in waters off of Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. The NEFSC Apex Predator group contracts out gill net surveys annually. COASTSPAN longline shark surveys did not report any takes of marine mammals in 2019 across 209 gillnet deployments with over 104 hours of soak time. Two green turtles were captured in COASTSPAN small gillnets by Florida Atlantic University. Both were released unmeasured, untagged and unharmed, but before they could be tagged.

Pot/Traps, Fyke Nets, Beach Seines, Rotary Screw Traps Marine Mammal Mitigation Strategies

The NEFSC COASTSPAN Contractor, Florida Atlantic University, conducted one beach seine set. There were no pot/trap or Fyke nets conducted in 2019, so there were no methods to assess for mitigation success and changes for those gear types. Rotary Screw traps were not deployed in 2019. No marine mammal interactions were reported.

Each PI was provided the LOA that contain the mitigation and monitoring measures for each gear type. From all reports, mitigation monitoring and reporting were followed. These included marine mammal watches before, during, hauling of all gear types.

VI: Final outcome of serious injury determinations

The NEFSC had one marine mammal take in 2019. Serious injury determination was immediately discussed during the twin trawl survey and reviewed during the 2020 January training session. Mitigation measures were reviewed and a discussion about possible improvements to the mitigation measures was discussed. Other than reviewing and adhering to the current mitigation strategies, no changes were recommended by the staff at the training session. This particular program did not have additional interactions. This specific interaction was discussed during the annual training in January of 2020. The group discussed the advantages of conducting the yearly training/ refresher program. Development of a standardized method to record marine mammal sightings was discussed and some programs are already recording this information on bridge logs. NEFSC needs to standardize this information. Other than not conducting operations at night or low visibility conditions, the group did not have an alternative. This alternative is not an option that we could adopt without a dramatic shift in funding for our programs.

If a method of recording the presence or absence of marine mammals in an area is still going to have an issue with night/ low visibility observations. NEFSC does not see a method to resolve that, unless a monumental shift occurs with our methods of sampling. Another issue was discussed with the possibility of seasonal increases of marine mammals in large sampling areas and how that would prevent NEFSC from conducting its surveys in a timely manner. We will be reaching out to OPR for more guidance for this issue.

VII: Training provided to NEFSC staff

The NEFSC is required to conduct annual training for all chief scientists and other personnel who may be responsible for implementing mitigation measures, data collection, and reporting requirements. A portion of the training must be dedicated to discussion on the use of best professional judgment to avoid marine mammal interactions to gain an understanding of successful versus unsuccessful decisions.

Training was provided by NEFSC to NEFSC staff and partner seagoing personnel on January 28, 2020. Thirty-two participants from NEFSC, State of Massachusetts, State of New Hampshire, State of Virginia, and staff from the Fishery Observer program attended.

Tania Lewandowski (NEFSC Fishery Observer Branch) and Victor Nordahl (NEPA Coordinator) developed and provided the logistics, *Training on Incidental Take Authorization and Environmental Compliance Process for NEFSC Fisheries and Ecosystem Research* – the training was put on for NEFSC’s biological sampling programs in Falmouth Massachusetts. The training occurred over one full work day and divisions determined who from seagoing staff would participate – chief scientists relayed all relevant information to those folks who could not make the training.

The training was designed to introduce staff who had not played a major role in acquiring environmental compliance and incidental take authorizations to the process and new regulatory requirements that would have to be implemented on their surveys. Throughout the training two way communication was promoted between staff and presenters to ensure that a thorough and complete understanding of all new requirements was translated.

First, an overview and background were provided to give a general understanding of statutory requirements, NEFSC’s incidental take history, and development of the NEFSC’s mitigation measures. After that, the main objective of the training was to introduce 1) the scope (research areas, gear types, authorized take species, etc.) of what the Center’s authorizations would cover, and 2) the implementation of the authorization conditions (mitigation measures, reporting requirements, data collection, etc.) for each Incidental Take species group. Included was a portion of the training focused on the circumstances in which professional judgment decisions can be used and what decisions are frequently made when dealing with specific gear types and interactions / avoidance practices with protected species.

The first session of the daily training was titled “Sea Turtles” and was conducted by Stephanie Petrus from NEFO/NEFSC. The session included sea turtle identification, resuscitation methods, sampling protocol review, photographing, biopsy protocols, Iconel tagging and pit tagging scanning practice.

The second session was titled “Marine Mammals and Sea Birds” and was conducted by Stephanie Petrus from NEFO/NEFSC. The session included marine mammal identification, sampling protocol review, photographing, biopsy protocols, and condition reporting. Sea bird sighting and sampling protocols for retaining sea bird carcasses.

The third session was titled “Sturgeon” and was conducted by NEFSC’s Keith from Fisheries Sampling Branch. The session included species identification between Atlantic and Short-nosed sturgeon, critical measurements, fin clip protocols, photographing, resuscitation, and pit tag scanning and tagging practice.

The fourth session was titled “Atlantic Salmon” and was conducted by Mark Renkewisz of the NEFSC Protected Species Branch. The session included salmon ID, critical measurements, sampling, photographing, resuscitation and pit tag scanning and tagging protocols.

The fifth session was titled “Mitigation Results” and was conducted by Victor Nordahl of the Operations, Management and Information Division/ NEPA Coordinator. Results of the 2019 sampling year were presented with numbers of interactions reported by survey type. Discussions regarding the best practices for avoiding marine mammal interactions. A plan for

the 2020 season was discussed for each program to record when a station or sampling site had to be moved or the move on rule evoked. To this point, protocols were being followed, just not tracked.

The sixth session was a hands on lab session for handling and tagging turtles and sturgeon. Heather Haas and Stephanie Petrus conducted the sessions. The marine mammal and sea turtle handling and sampling portion of the trainings were developed in coordination with NEFSC's Marine Mammal and Turtle Division and GARFO. There have been several turtle and sturgeon interactions, but all mitigation measures have been followed. It was decided to continue with reporting and not to re-assess mitigation measures at this time.

The NEFSC has not scheduled a second training for 2020 as of yet. There is a small number of NEFSC staff that need the training. Although, NEFSC recognizes the value of meeting each year to provide updates to changes in protocols, discuss past mitigation measures, and discuss improvements. The idea is that an annual training session is useful to prepare seagoing staff immediately prior to their field season, and a forum is useful to debrief implementing mitigation, reporting and collecting data during the past season while memories are still fresh. The NEFSC Environmental Compliance Coordinator will make plans to conduct onsite training for new staff at remote sites if needed.

Appendix 1. Section 5 of Letter of Authorization

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.