



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION

The National Marine Fisheries Service's Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) is 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 October 21, 2021 through October 20, 2026.
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 personnel operating under the authority of this LOA.
 - (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 must 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 must 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 must 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.
- (g) NEFSC must designate a compliance coordinator who must be responsible for ensuring compliance with all requirements of this LOA.

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 must 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) If a NEFSC vessel 65 ft (19.8 m) or longer is traveling within a North Atlantic right whale Seasonal Management Area, the vessel shall not exceed 10 knots in speed. When practicable, all NEFSC vessels traveling within a Dynamic Management Area or acoustically-triggered Slow Zone should not exceed 10 knots in speed.
- (d) All NEFSC vessels shall maintain a separation distance of 500 m and 100 m from a North Atlantic right whale and other large whales, respectively.
- (e) NEFSC must implement handling and/or disentanglement protocols as specified in guidance provided to NEFSC survey personnel.
- (f) In the case of a bottlenose dolphin entanglement resulting in mortality and stock origin is unknown, the NEFSC must request and arrange for expedited genetic sampling for stock determination and photograph the dorsal fin and submit the image to the NMFS Regional Marine Mammal Stranding Coordinator for identification/matching to bottlenose dolphins in the Bottlenose Dolphin Photo-identification Catalog.
- (g) Trawl survey protocols:
 - (i) NEFSC must conduct trawl operations as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.

- (ii) NEFSC must initiate marine mammal watches (visual observation) no less than 15 minutes prior to sampling within 1 nautical mile (nm) of the site. Marine mammal watches must be conducted by scanning the surrounding waters with the naked eye and binoculars (or monocular). During nighttime operations, visual observation must be conducted using the naked eye and available vessel lighting.
- (iii) NEFSC must implement the “move-on” rule. If a marine mammal is sighted around the vessel within 15 minutes before gear deployment, NEFSC may 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 must 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 must 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 delayed or suspended because of the presence of marine mammals, fishing may commence after there are no sightings for 15 minutes within 1nm of sampling location. If deploying bongo plankton or other small net prior to trawl gear, NEFSC will continue visual observations until trawl gear is ready to be deployed.
- (vi) NEFSC must 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 must take the most appropriate action to avoid marine mammal interaction. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision
- (vii) NEFSC must implement standard survey protocols to minimize potential for marine mammal interactions. These protocols include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. standard tow durations of no more than 30 minutes at target depth for distances less than 3 nautical miles (nm). The exceptions to the 30-minute tow duration are the Atlantic Herring Acoustic Pelagic Trawl Survey and the Deepwater Biodiversity Survey where total time in the water (deployment, fishing, and haul-back) is 40 to 60 minutes and 180 minutes, respectively;

2. trawl tow distances of no more than 3 nm;
3. bottom trawl tows will be made in either straight lines or following depth contours, whereas other tows targeting fish aggregations and deep-water biodiversity tows may be made along oceanographic or bathymetric features;
4. sharp course changes will be avoided in all surveys;
5. open the codend of the net close to the deck/sorting area to avoid damage to animals that may be caught in gear;
6. gear will be emptied as close to the deck/sorting area and as quickly as possible after retrieval; and
7. trawl nets must be cleaned prior to deployment.

(h) Dredge survey protocols:

- (i) NEFSC must deploy dredge gear as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
- (ii) NEFSC must initiate marine mammal watches (visual observation) for at least 15 minutes prior to sampling. Marine mammal watches must be conducted by scanning the surrounding waters with the naked eye and binoculars (or monocular). During nighttime operations, visual observation must be conducted using the naked eye and available vessel lighting.
- (iii) If marine mammals are sighted within 1nmi of the station within 15 minutes before setting gear, NEFSC must suspend deploying gear until marine mammals have moved away from the area or not re-sighted within 15 minutes or are no longer deemed at risk of interaction, or implement the move-on rule, as described in condition 4(g)(iii) above.
- (iv) NEFSC must 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 must 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 or after 15 minutes of no sightings.
- (vi) NEFSC must carefully empty the dredge gear as close to the deck/sorting area and as quickly as possible upon retrieval.
- (i) Longline survey protocols:
 - (i) NEFSC must deploy longline gear as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
 - (ii) NEFSC must initiate marine mammal watches (visual observation) no less than no less than fifteen minutes prior to both deployment and retrieval of the longline gear. Marine mammal watches must be conducted by scanning the surrounding waters with the naked eye and binoculars (or monocular). During nighttime operations, visual observation must be conducted using the naked eye and available vessel lighting.
 - (iii) If marine mammals are sighted within 1nmi of the station within 15 minutes before setting gear, NEFSC must suspend deploying gear until marine mammals have moved away from the area or not re-sighted within 15 minutes or are no longer deemed at risk of interaction, or implement the move-on rule, as described in condition 4(g)(iii) above.
 - (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 15 minutes before gear deployment, NEFSC must 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 must 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 must take the most appropriate action to avoid marine mammal interaction. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.
 - (vi) If gear deployment or retrieval is suspended due to presence of marine mammals, resume operations only after there are no sightings for at least 15 minutes within 1nmi of sampling location. In no case will longlines be deployed if animals are considered at-risk of interaction.

- (vii) NEFSC must implement standard survey protocols, including maximum soak durations and a prohibition on chumming.
- (j) Gillnet survey protocols:
 - (i) NEFSC must deploy gillnet gear as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
 - (ii) NEFSC must initiate marine mammal watches (visual observation) for at least 15 minutes prior to deploying the gear and continue until gear is back on deck. If a marine mammal is sighted prior to deploying gear, NEFSC will not deploy the net until the animal has left the area, is on a path away from where the net would be set, or has not been re-sighted within 15 minutes. NEFSC must take the most appropriate action to avoid marine mammal interaction. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.
 - (iii) If marine mammals are sighted within 1nmi of the station within 15 minutes before setting gear, NEFSC must suspend deploying gear until marine mammals have moved away from the area or not re-sighted within 15 minutes or are no longer deemed at risk of interaction, or implement the move-on rule, as described in condition 4(g)(iii) above.
 - (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 must 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 must 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 must maintain visual monitoring effort during the entire period of gear deployment or retrieval. If marine mammals are sighted during the soak and are deemed at risk of interaction, the gillnet must be pulled. If fishing operations are halted, operations resume when animal(s) have not been sighted within 15 minutes or are determined to no longer be at risk. In other instances, the station is moved or cancelled.
 - (vii) NEFSC must 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 must ensure that its cooperating institutions, contracted vessels, or commercially-hired captains conducting gillnet surveys adhere to monitoring and mitigation requirements and must include required protocols in all survey instructions, contracts, and agreements.
- (ix) For the COASTSPAN gillnet surveys, NEFSC must actively monitor for potential bottlenose dolphin entanglements by hand-checking the gillnet every 30 minutes or if a disturbance in the net is observed. In the unexpected case of a bottlenose dolphin entanglement resulting in mortality, NEFSC must request and arrange for expedited genetic sampling for stock determination. NEFSC must 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.
- (x) NEFSC must pull gear immediately if disturbance in the nets is observed.
- (xi) All gillnets will be designed with minimal net slack and excess floating and trailing lines will be removed.
- (xii) NEFSC will set only new or fully repaired gill nets thereby eliminating holes, and modify nets to avoid large vertical gaps between float line and net as well as lead line and net when set.
- (xiii) On Observer Training cruises, acoustic pingers and weak links may be used on all gillnets consistent with the regulations and TRPs for commercial fisheries. NEFSC must 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.
- (k) Pot/trap survey protocols:
 - (i) NEFSC must deploy pot/trap gear as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
 - (ii) NEFSC must initiate marine mammal watches (visual observation) no less than 15 minutes prior to both deployment and retrieval of the pot/trap gear. Marine mammal watches must be conducted by scanning the surrounding waters with the naked eye and binoculars (or monocular). During nighttime operations, visual observation must be conducted using the naked eye and available vessel lighting.
 - (iii) If marine mammals are sighted within 1 nmi of the station within 15 minutes before setting gear, NEFSC must suspend deploying gear until marine mammals have moved away from the area or not re-sighted within

15 minutes or are no longer deemed at risk of interaction, or implement the move-on rule, as described in condition 4(g)(iii) above.

- (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 must carefully retrieve the gear as quickly as possible. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.
- (v) NEFSC must 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.

(l) *Fyke net gear protocols:*

- (i) NEFSC must conduct fyke net gear deployment as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
- (ii) NEFSC must visually survey the area for at least 15 minutes prior to gear deployment. NEFSC must conduct monitoring and retrieval of the gear every 12- to 24-hour soak period.
- (iii) NEFSC must implement the move-on rule as described in condition 4(g)(ii) above.
- (iv) If marine mammals are in close proximity (approximately 100 m) of the setting location, NEFSC must determine if the net should be removed from the water and the set location should be moved using best professional judgment.
- (v) If marine mammals are observed to interact with the gear during the setting, NEFSC must immediately remove the gear from the water.
- (vi) NEFSC must install and use a marine mammal excluder device at all times when using fyke nets equal or greater to 2 m.

(m) *Rotary screw trap gear protocols:*

- (i) NEFSC must conduct rotary screw trap deployment as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station.
- (ii) NEFSC must 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 must suspend or delay the sampling. NEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision.

- (iii) NEFSC must 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 must remove gear from the water and implement marine mammal best handling practices.

5. Monitoring

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

- (a) Visual monitoring:
 - (i) Marine mammal visual monitoring must occur prior to deployment of beam, mid-water, and bottom trawl, bottom and pelagic longline, gillnet, fyke net, pot, trap, and rotary screw trap gear; throughout deployment of gear and active fishing of all research gears; and throughout retrieval of all research gear.
 - (ii) Marine mammal watches must be conducted by watch-standers (those navigating the vessel and/or other crew) at all times when the vessel is being operated.
 - (iii) NEFSC must monitor any potential disturbance of pinnipeds on ledges, paying particular attention to the distance at which different species of pinniped are disturbed. Disturbance must be recorded according to a three-point scale of response severity (i.e., 1 = alert; 2 = movement; 3 = flight) to disturbance.
- (b) NEFSC must 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 must 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 must 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 must 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) Marine Mammal 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 must collect necessary data to facilitate a serious injury determination.
 - (iii) NEFSC must 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 must record such data on standardized forms, which will be subject to approval by OPR. The data must 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 must 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 must report all incidents of marine mammal interaction to NMFS' Protected Species Incidental Take database within 48 hours of occurrence, and must 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 must submit an annual summary report to OPR not later than ninety days following the end of a given year. NEFSC must provide a final report within thirty days following resolution of comments on the draft report.
 - (ii) These reports must contain, at minimum, the following:
 - 1. Annual line-kilometers surveyed during which predominant active acoustic sources were used;
 - 2. Summary information regarding use of all trawl, longline, gillnet, dredge, fyke 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 North Atlantic right whales and injured or dead marine mammals:
- (i) In the event that the NEFSC observes a North Atlantic right whale during a survey, they must report the sighting as soon as possible to 866-755-6622 if the sighting occurs in the Northeast region (VA to ME) or to 877-

WHALE-HELP if the sighting occurs in the Southeast region (FL to NC). The NEFSC must also report the sighting to the U.S. Coast Guard via Channel 16.

- (ii) In the event that personnel involved in the survey activities covered by the authorization discover an injured or dead marine mammal, NEFSC must report the incident to OPR (PR.ITP.MonitoringReports@noaa.gov), 866-755-6622 in the Northeast region (VA to ME) and 877-WHALE-HELP in the Southeast region (FL to NC).
- (iii) In the unanticipated event that the specified activity clearly causes the take of a marine mammal in a prohibited manner, NEFSC must immediately cease such activity until such time as an appropriate decision regarding activity continuation can be made by the NEFSC Director (or designee). The incident must be immediately reported to the contacts in 6(c)(ii). 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 incident;
 - 7. Water depth;
 - 8. Fate of the animal(s); and
 - 9. Photographs or video footage of the animal(s).
- (iv) 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 must immediately report the incident the contacts listed in 6(c)(ii). 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.

- (v) In the event of a ship strike of a marine mammal by any vessel involved in the activities covered by the authorization, NEFSC must report the incident to OPR and to the appropriate Regional Stranding Network as soon as feasible. The report must include the following information:
1. Time, date, and location (latitude/longitude) of the incident;
 2. Species identification (if known) or description of the animal(s) involved;
 3. Vessel's speed during and leading up to the incident;
 4. Vessel's course/heading and what operations were being conducted (if applicable);
 5. Status of all sound sources in use;
 6. Description of avoidance measures/requirements that were in place at the time of the strike and what additional measures were taken, if any, to avoid strike;
 7. Environmental conditions (*e.g.*, wind speed and direction, Beaufort sea state, cloud cover, visibility) immediately preceding the strike;
 8. Estimated size and length of animal that was struck;
 9. Description of the behavior of the marine mammal immediately preceding and following the strike;
 10. If available, description of the presence and behavior of any other marine mammals immediately preceding the strike;
 11. Estimated fate of the animal (*e.g.*, dead, injured but alive, injured and moving, blood or tissue observed in the water, status unknown, disappeared); and
 12. To the extent practicable, photographs or video footage of the animal(s).

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.

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Kimberly Damon-Randall
Director, Office of Protected Resources
National Marine Fisheries Service

10/22/2021

Date

Table 1: Total Take Authorized, by M/SI and Level B Harassment, Over 5 Years (2021-2026).

Species	5-Year Total M/SI Take Authorization	Annual Level B Take		Total 5-Yr Level B Take 2021-2026
		LME	Offshore	
NARW	0	4	0	20
Humpback whale	0	2	0	10
Fin whale	0	6	1	35
Sei whale	0	1	0	5
Minke whale	5	3	0	15
Blue whale	0	1	1	10
Sperm whale	0	0	5	25
Dwarf sperm whale	0	0	4	20
Pygmy sperm whale	0	0	4	20
Killer Whale	0	1	1	10
Pygmy killer whale	0	1	1	10
Northern bottlenose whale	0	0	1	5
Cuvier's beaked whale	0	0	5	25
Mesoplodon beaked whale	0	0	4	20
Melon-headed whale	0	0	1	5
Risso's dolphin	3	12	9	105
Long-finned pilot whale	0	129	17	730
Short-finned pilot whale	0	129	17	730
Atlantic white-sided dolphin	3	265	0	1,325
White-beaked common dolphin	2	1	0	5
Short-beaked common dolphin	7	520	0	2,600
Atlantic spotted dolphin	2	8	16	120
Pantropical spotted dolphin	0	0	1	5
Striped dolphin	0	0	41	205
Fraser's dolphin	0	0	1	5
Rough toothed dolphin	0	3	1	20

Clymene dolphin	0	19	0	95
Spinner dolphin	0	0	5	25
Bottlenose dolphin ¹	16	794	43	4,185
Harbor Porpoise	7	236	0	1,180
Harbor seals ²	15	1,660 4,480	0	30,700
Gray seals ²	15	549 336	0	4,425

¹Eight M/SI takes each from the offshore and northern migratory coastal stocks, over the 5-year period.

²For Level B takes, the first number is disturbance due to acoustic sources, the second is physical disturbance due to surveys in Penobscot Bay.