



INCIDENTAL HARASSMENT AUTHORIZATION

Alaska Marine Lines, Inc. (AML) is hereby authorized under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA; 16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(D)) to harass marine mammals incidental to Lutak Dock Project in Haines, Alaska, when adhering to the following terms and conditions.

1. This Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) is valid from June 15, 2020 to June 14, 2021.
2. This IHA is valid only for in water construction activities associated with Lutak Dock Project in Haines, Alaska.
3. General Conditions
 - (a) A copy of this IHA must be in the possession of AML, its designees, work crew personnel, and Protected Species Observers (PSOs) operating under the authority of this IHA.
 - (b) The species authorized for taking are humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), killer whale (*Orcinus orca*), harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), Dall's porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*), Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), and harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*).
 - (c) The taking, by Level A and B harassment, is limited to the species listed in condition 3(b). Table 1 provides the authorized number of takes per species and stock.
 - (d) The taking by serious injury or death of any of species listed in condition 3(b) of this IHA or any taking of any other species of marine mammal is prohibited and may result in the modification, suspension, or revocation of this IHA.
4. Mitigation Measures

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

- (a) For in-water construction, heavy machinery activities other than pile driving (e.g., use of barge-mounted excavators, or dredging), if a marine mammal comes within 10 m, AML must cease operations and reduce vessel speed to the minimum level required to maintain steerage and safe working conditions.



- (b) AML is required to conduct briefings for construction supervisors and crews, the monitoring team, and AML staff prior to the start of all pile driving activity, and when new personnel join the work, in order to explain responsibilities, communication procedures, the marine mammal monitoring protocol, and operational procedures.
- (c) Pile driving activities can only be conducted during daylight hours.
- (d) AML is required to establish and implement a 200-m shutdown zone.
- (e) AML is required to employ 3 PSOs per the Monitoring Measures described in section 5 of this IHA.
- (f) Marine mammal monitoring must take place from 30 minutes prior to initiation of pile driving activity through 30 minutes post-completion of pile driving activity. Pile driving may commence when observers have declared the shutdown zone clear of marine mammals. In the event of a delay or shutdown of activity resulting from marine mammals in the shutdown zone, their behavior must be monitored and documented until they leave of their own volition, at which point the activity may begin.
- (g) If a marine mammal is entering or is observed within the established shutdown zone, pile driving must be halted or delayed. Pile driving may not commence or resume until either the animal has voluntarily left and been visually confirmed beyond the shutdown zone or 15 minutes have passed without subsequent detections of marine mammals (30 minutes for humpback whales and Steller sea lions).
- (h) Should environmental conditions deteriorate such that marine mammals within the entire shutdown zone would not be visible (e.g., fog, heavy rain), pile driving and removal must be delayed until the PSO is confident marine mammals within the shutdown zone could be detected.
- (i) AML must use soft start techniques when impact pile driving. Soft start requires contractors to provide an initial set of strikes at reduced energy, followed by a one-minute waiting period, then two subsequent reduced energy strike sets. A soft start must be implemented at the start of each day's impact pile driving and at any time following cessation of impact pile driving for a period of thirty minutes or longer.
- (j) AML will discontinue all in-water work whenever an Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed marine mammal for which take has not been authorized is likely to enter the Level A or Level B harassment zones. Work will not recommence until

the animal is observed outside of the Level B zone or has not been seen within the Level B zone for at least 30 minutes.

- (k) If a species for which authorization has not been granted, or a species for which authorization has been granted but the authorized takes are met, is observed approaching or within the monitoring zone, pile driving and removal activities must shut down immediately using delay and shut-down procedures. Activities must not resume until the animal has been confirmed to have left the area or if 15 minutes have elapsed since the last sighting.
- (l) If unauthorized take occurs, AML will immediately cease all in-water work and will report the incident to: 1) the Chief of the Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, and 2) NMFS Alaska Regional Office (Greg.Balogh@noaa.gov and Aleria.Jensen@noaa.gov). Activities will not resume until NMFS and the action agency reinitiate formal ESA consultation.
- (m) No pile driving or removal may occur from March 1 through May 31.
- (n) If possible, piles must be removed by using a direct pull method or by cutting piles off at the mudline instead of using a vibratory hammer.

5. Monitoring Measures

The holder of this IHA is required to abide by the following marine mammal monitoring measures:

- (a) Marine mammal monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the Marine Mammal Monitoring section of the IHA.
- (b) Marine mammal monitoring during pile driving and removal must be conducted by NMFS-approved PSOs in a manner consistent with the following:
 - i. Independent PSOs (*i.e.*, not construction personnel) who have no other assigned tasks during monitoring periods must be used.
 - ii. Other PSOs may substitute education (degree in biological science or related field) or training for experience.
 - iii. Where a team of three or more PSOs are required, a lead observer or monitoring coordinator must be designated. The lead observer must have prior experience working as a marine mammal observer during construction.

- iv. AML must submit PSO CVs for approval by NMFS prior to the onset of pile driving.
- v. Three PSOs are required. A primary PSO must be placed at Lutak Dock to monitor and implement the 200-m shutdown zone. Two additional PSOs must focus on monitoring visible parts of the Level B harassment zone (1.6 km for impact, 25.1 km for DTH drilling, and 46.4 km for vibratory; note that land truncates the harassment zones to no more than 7 km in any direction) and the Level A harassment zones (Table 2). Of the two additional PSOs, one must be placed at a vantage point near Tanani Point that allows monitoring of the area offshore from Lutak Dock and across the inlet. The other additional PSO must be placed northwest of the dock near the edge of the Level A harassment zone for low-frequency cetaceans. These two PSOs must also describe movement of animals within Level A harassment zones as described in 6(a) below.
- vi. An extrapolation of the estimated takes by Level A and/or B harassment based on the number of observed exposures within the Level A and/or B harassment zones and the percentage of the Level A and/or B harassment zone that was not visible.

6. Reporting

The holder of this IHA is required to:

- (a) Submit a draft report on all monitoring conducted under the IHA within ninety calendar days of the completion of marine mammal and acoustic monitoring or sixty days prior to the issuance of any subsequent IHA for this project, whichever comes first. A final report shall be prepared and submitted within thirty days following resolution of comments on the draft report from NMFS. This report must contain the informational elements described in the Marine Mammal Monitoring section of the IHA, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Dates and times (begin and end) of all marine mammal monitoring.
 - ii. Construction activities occurring during each daily observation period, including how many and what type of piles were driven or removed and by what method (*i.e.*, impact or vibratory).
 - iii. Weather parameters and water conditions during each monitoring period (*e.g.*, wind speed, percent cover, visibility, sea state).
 - iv. The number of marine mammals observed, by species, relative to the pile location and if pile driving or removal was occurring at time of sighting.

- v. Age and sex class, if possible, of all marine mammals observed.
 - vi. PSO locations during marine mammal monitoring.
 - vii. Distances and bearings of each marine mammal observed to the pile being driven or removed for each sighting (if pile driving or removal was occurring at time of sighting), and estimated time spent within the Level A harassment zone.
 - viii. Description of any marine mammal behavior patterns during observation, including direction of travel.
 - ix. Number of individuals of each species (differentiated by month as appropriate) detected within the monitoring zone, as well as time spent at various distances from the source, and estimates of number of marine mammals taken, by species (a correction factor may be applied to total take numbers, as appropriate).
 - x. Detailed information about any implementation of any mitigation triggered (e.g., shutdowns and delays), a description of specific actions that ensued, and resulting behavior of the animal, if any.
 - xi. Description of attempts to distinguish between the number of individual animals taken and the number of incidences of take, such as ability to track groups or individuals.
 - xii. An extrapolation of the estimated takes by Level A or B harassment based on the number of observed exposures within the Level A or B harassment zone and the percentage of the Level A or B harassment zone that was not visible.
- (b) Submit all PSO datasheets and/or raw sighting data (in a separate file from the Final Report referenced immediately above).
 - (c) Develop and submit to NMFS AKR (Greg.Balogh@noaa.gov) a digital spreadsheet that specifies the date and start/stop times each pile was removed/installed; the method(s) used to remove/install each pile; the size of each pile; and any other information which may be useful in aiding the assessment of effects of different pile driving activities on ESA-listed species.
 - (d) Reporting injured or dead marine mammals:
 - i. In the unanticipated event that the specified activity clearly causes the take of a marine mammal in a manner prohibited by this IHA, such as serious injury, or mortality, AML must immediately cease the specified activities and report the incident to the NMFS Office of Protected Resources (301-427-8401) and Alaska Regional Office (Mandy.Keogh@noaa.gov, (907)

586-7070 and Greg.Balogh@noaa.gov (907) 271-3023). The report must include the following information:

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

Activities must not resume until NMFS is able to review the circumstances of the prohibited take. NMFS will work with AML to determine what measures are necessary to minimize the likelihood of further prohibited take and ensure MMPA compliance. AML may not resume their activities until notified by NMFS.'

- ii. In the event AML discovers an injured or dead marine mammal, and the lead observer 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), AML must immediately report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, and the Alaska Region Stranding Coordinator, NMFS. The report must include the same information identified in 6(b)(i) of this IHA. Activities may continue while NMFS reviews the circumstances of the incident. NMFS will work with AML to determine whether additional mitigation measures or modifications to the activities are appropriate.

- iii. In the event that AML discovers an injured or dead marine mammal, and the lead observer determines that the injury or death is not associated with or related to the specified activities (*e.g.*, previously wounded animal, carcass with moderate to advanced decomposition, or scavenger damage), AML must report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, and the Alaska Region Stranding Coordinator, NMFS, within 24 hours of the discovery.

7. This Authorization may be modified, suspended or withdrawn if the holder fails to abide by the conditions prescribed herein, or if NMFS determines the authorized taking is

having more than a negligible impact on the species or stock of affected marine mammals.

8. Renewals - On a case-by-case basis, NMFS may issue a one-year IHA renewal with an additional 15 days for public comments when (1) another year of identical or nearly identical activities as described in the Specified Activities section of this notice is planned or (2) the activities as described in the Specified Activities section of this notice would not be completed by the time the IHA expires and a second IHA would allow for completion of the activities beyond that described in the Dates and Duration section of this notice, provided all of the following conditions are met:
- (a) A request for renewal is received no later than 60 days prior to expiration of the current IHA.
 - (b) The request for renewal must include:
 - i. An explanation that the activities to be conducted under the requested Renewal are identical to the activities analyzed under the initial IHA, are a subset of the activities, or include changes so minor (e.g., reduction in pile size) that the changes do not affect the previous analyses, mitigation and monitoring requirements, or take estimates (with the exception of reducing the type or amount of take because only a subset of the initially analyzed activities remain to be completed under the Renewal).
 - ii. A preliminary monitoring report showing the results of the required monitoring to date and an explanation showing that the monitoring results do not indicate impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed or authorized.
 - (c) Upon review of the request for Renewal, the status of the affected species or stocks, and any other pertinent information, NMFS determines that there are no more than minor changes in the activities, the mitigation and monitoring measures will remain the same and appropriate, and the findings in the initial IHA remain valid.

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

Date

Table 1. Authorized Amount of Taking, by Level A harassment and Level B harassment, by species and stock.

Species	Authorized Take	
	Level B	Level A
Humpback Whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	7	3
Minke Whale (<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>)	2	2
Killer Whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>) Alaska Resident, Northern Resident, and West Coast transient Stocks	10	0
Harbor Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	6	4
Dall's Porpoise (<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>)	12	8
Harbor Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina richardii</i>) Lynn Canal/Stephens Passage Stock	174	21
Steller Sea Lion (<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>) Eastern U.S. Stock	1291	0
Steller Sea Lion (<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>) Western U.S. Stock	18	0

Table 2. Level A Harassment zones (m) for each project activity.

Hearing Group	Vibratory	DTH	Combined Vibratory + DTH	Impact
Low Frequency Cetaceans	200*	200*	200*	1400
Mid-Frequency Cetaceans	200*	200*	200*	200*
High Frequency Cetaceans	253	200*	296	2700
Phocids	200*	200*	200*	1200
Otarids	200*	200*	200*	200*

*Actual zone distance is less, but 200-m shutdown zone takes precedence