



LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION

The National Marine Fisheries Service's Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) 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, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, subject to the provisions of the MMPA and the Regulations Governing Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Southeast Fisheries Science Center Fisheries Research in the Pacific Ocean (50 CFR Part 219, Subpart H) (Regulations).

1. This Letter of Authorization (LOA) is valid from June 5, 2020, through June 4, 2025.
2. This LOA is valid only for take incidental to the specified research survey program activities in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea Research Areas, described in the preamble to the Regulations.
3. General Conditions
 - (a) A copy of this LOA must be in the possession of SEFSC, partners, its designees, and personnel operating under the authority of this LOA.
 - (b) The taking is limited to the species and numbers listed in Tables 1-3 (attached).
 - (c) Taking of these species that exceeds the numbers and/or intensity indicated in Tables 1-3 (attached) 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) SEFSC 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) SEFSC 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) SEFSC must coordinate, on an annual basis, with all partners to ensure that marine mammal-related requirements, procedures, and decision-making processes are understood and properly implemented.



- (g) SEFSC must establish and maintain cooperating partner working group(s) to identify circumstances of a take should it occur and any action necessary to avoid future take.
 - i. Working groups must be established if a partner takes more than one marine mammal within 5 years to identify circumstances of marine mammal take and necessary action to avoid future take. Each working group must meet at least once annually.
 - ii. Each working group must consist of at least one SEFSC representative knowledgeable of the mitigation, monitoring and reporting requirements contained within these regulations, one or more research institution or SEFSC representative(s) (preferably researcher(s) aboard vessel when take or risk of take occurred), one or more staff from NMFS Southeast Regional Office Protected Resources Division, and one or more staff from NMFS Office of Protected Resources.

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, SEFSC 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) SEFSC must implement handling and/or disentanglement protocols that must be provided to survey personnel. During fishery surveys where there is a potential for take, at least two persons aboard SEFSC ships and one person aboard smaller vessels, including vessels operated by partners where no SEFSC staff are present, must be trained in marine mammal handling, release, and disentanglement procedures.
- (c) For research surveys using gear that has the potential to hook or entangle a marine mammal in open-ocean waters (as defined from the coastline seaward), the SEFSC must implement move-on rule mitigation protocol upon observation of any marine mammal other than dolphins and porpoises attracted to the vessel (see specific gear types below for marine mammal monitoring details). Specifically, if one or more marine mammals (other than dolphins and porpoises) are observed near the sampling area and are considered at risk of interacting with the vessel or research gear, or appear to be approaching the vessel and are considered at risk of interaction, SEFSC must either remain onsite or move on to another sampling location. If remaining onsite, the set must be delayed until the animal(s) depart or appear to no longer be at risk of interacting with the vessel or gear. At such time, the SEFSC may deploy gear. The SEFSC must use best professional judgment, in accordance with this paragraph, in making decisions related to deploying gear.

- (d) Vessels Operation - While transiting in areas subjected to the North Atlantic right whale ship strike rule, all SEFSC-affiliated research vessels (NOAA vessels, NOAA chartered vessels, and research partner vessels) must abide by the required speed restrictions and sighting alert protocols. All NOAA research vessels operating in North Atlantic right whale habitat participate in the Right Whale Early Warning System.
- (e) The SEFSC must avoid baiting the waters (*i.e.*, chumming) during all surveys.
- (f) Trawl Survey Protocols:
 - (i) SEFSC must conduct fishing operations as soon as practicable upon arrival at the sampling station and, if practicable, prior to other environmental sampling;
 - (ii) The SEFSC must limit tow times to 30 minutes (except for sea turtle research trawls);
 - (iii) The SEFSC must, during haul back, open cod end close to deck/sorting table to avoid damage to animals that may be caught in gear and empty gear as quickly as possible after retrieval haul back;
 - (iv) The SEFSC must delay gear deployment if any marine mammals are believed to be at risk of interaction;
 - (v) The SEFSC must retrieve gear immediately if any marine mammals are believed to be entangled or at risk of entanglement;
 - (vi) Dedicated marine mammal observations must occur at least 15 minutes prior to the beginning of net deployment when trawling occurs in waters less than 200 meters in depth. If trawling occurs in waters deeper than 200 m, dedicated marine mammal observations must occur at least 30 minutes prior to net deployment. This watch may include approach to the sampling station within 0.5 nm. Marine mammal watches should be conducted by systematically scanning the surrounding waters and marsh edge (if visible) 360 degrees around the vessel. If dolphin(s) are sighted and believed to be at-risk of interaction (*e.g.*, moving in the direction of the vessel/gear; moms/calves close to the gear; etc.), gear deployment should be delayed until the animal(s) are no longer at risk or have left the area on their own. If species other than dolphins are sighted, trawling must not be initiated and the marine mammal(s) must be allowed to either leave or pass through the area safely before trawling is initiated. All marine mammal sightings must be logged and reported per § 219.76 of this subpart.

- (vii) The SEFSC must retrieve gear immediately if marine mammals are believed to be captured/entangled in a net or associated gear (*e.g.*, lazy line) and follow disentanglement protocols;
 - (viii) The SEFSC must minimize “pocketing” in areas of trawl nets where dolphin depredation evidence is commonly observed;
 - (ix) When conducting research under an ESA section 10(a)(1)(A) scientific research permit issued by NMFS, all marine mammal mitigation and monitoring protocol contained within that permit must be implemented;
 - (x) SEFSC must implement standard survey protocols to minimize potential for marine mammal interactions, including maximum tow durations at target depth and maximum tow distance, and must carefully empty the trawl as quickly as possible upon retrieval. Trawl nets must be cleaned prior to deployment; and
 - (xi) The SEFSC must continue investigation into gear modifications (*e.g.*, stiffening lazy lines) and the effectiveness of gear modification at avoiding entanglement, as funding allows.
- (g) Seine Net and Gillnet Protocols:
- (i) Conduct gillnet and trammel net research activities during daylight hours only.
 - (ii) Limit soak times to the least amount of time required to conduct sampling;
 - (iii) Conduct dedicated marine mammal observation monitoring beginning 15 minutes prior to deploying the gear and continue through deployment and haulback;
 - (iv) Hand-check the net every 30 minutes if soak times are longer than 30 minutes or immediately if disturbance is observed;
 - (v) Reduce net slack and excess floating and trailing lines;
 - (vi) Repair damaged nets prior to deploying;
 - (vii) Delay setting net if a marine mammal is deemed to be at-risk of entanglement;

- (viii) Pull net immediately if a marine mammal is entangled and follow disentanglement procedures; and
 - (ix) If marine mammals are sighted in the sampling area during active netting, the SEFSC must raise and lower the net leadline. If marine mammals do not immediately depart the area and the animal appears to be at-risk of entanglement (*e.g.*, interacting with or on a path towards the net), the SEFSC must delay or pull all gear immediately.
- (h) Hook and Line (including longline) Protocols
- (i) SEFSC must deploy hook and line gear as soon as is practicable upon arrival at the sampling station;
 - (ii) SEFSC must initiate marine mammal observations (visual observation) no less than 30 minutes prior to gear deployment if sampling is conducted in waters greater than 200 m. If sampling in water less than 200 m, the SEFSC must initiate marine mammal observations no less than 15 minutes prior to setting gear. Observations must be conducted by scanning the surrounding waters with the naked eye and range-finding binoculars (or monocular) when longlines exceed observation distances using the naked eye. During nighttime operations, visual observation must be conducted using available vessel lighting;
 - (iii) SEFSC must implement the move-on rule mitigation protocol, as described in 4(c);
 - (iv) SEFSC must maintain visual monitoring effort, where practicable, during the entire period of gear deployment and retrieval. If marine mammals are sighted before the gear is fully deployed or retrieved, SEFSC must take the most appropriate action to avoid marine mammal interaction. SEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision;
 - (v) If gear deployment or fishing has been suspended because of the presence of marine mammals, SEFSC may resume such operations when practicable only when the animals are believed to have departed the area in accordance with the move-on rule as described in 4(c). If longline operations have been delayed because of the presence of protected species, the vessel resumes longline operations only when these species have not been sighted within 15 minutes if in less than 200 m or 30 minutes if greater than 200 m of water, or otherwise determined to no longer be at risk. SEFSC may use best professional judgment in making this decision;
 - (vi) SEFSC must implement standard survey protocols, including maximum soak durations and limiting longline length to that necessary;

- (vii) For pelagic, surface longlines, gangion length must allow hooked animals to reach the surface. SEFSC must immediately reel in lines if marine mammals are deemed to be at risk of interacting with gear;
 - (viii) SEFSC must follow existing Dolphin Friendly Fishing Tips available at http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/protected_resources/outreach_and_education/documents/dolphin_friendly_fishing_tips.pdf.
 - (ix) SEFSC must not discard leftover bait overboard while actively fishing.
 - (x) SEFSC must inspect tackles daily to avoid unwanted line breaks.
 - (xi) SEFSC must pull gear immediately if a marine mammal is hooked and follow disentanglement procedures.
 - (xii) Avoid using stainless steel hooks.
 - (xiii) For pelagic longline surveys in the Atlantic Ocean, follow the Pelagic Longline Take Reduction Plan and Longline Marine Mammal Handling and Release Guidelines.
- (i) *Electrofishing*
- (i) SEFSC must implement marine mammal monitoring 15 minutes prior to the onset of electrofishing (this can include approach to the survey site). If the vessel moves to another survey site, the 15 minutes observation period must be repeated;
 - (ii) SEFSC must implement a 50-m safety zone. If a marine mammal is observed within 50 m of the vessel or on a path toward the vessel, electrofishing must be delayed. Electrofishing must not begin until the animal is outside of the 50 m safety zone or on a consistent path away from the vessel;
 - (iii) All samples collected during electrofishing must remain on the vessel and not be discarded until all electrofishing is completed to avoid attracting protected species.

5. Monitoring

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

- (a) SEFSC must designate a compliance coordinator who shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with all requirements of this LOA and for preparing for any subsequent request(s) for incidental take authorization.

(b) Visual monitoring

- (i) Marine mammal visual monitoring must occur prior to deployment of trawl, seine, and hook and line gear, respectively; throughout deployment of gear and active fishing of research gears (not including longline soak time); prior to retrieval of longline gear; and throughout retrieval of all research gear.
- (ii) When vessels are transiting, the SEFSC must maintain marine mammal observations to avoid ship strike.

(c) Training

- (i) SEFSC must conduct annual training for all SEFSC and affiliate 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. SEFSC may determine the agenda for these trainings.
- (ii) The training must provide detailed descriptions of reporting, data collection, and sampling protocols. This portion of the training will include instruction on how to complete new data collection forms such as the marine mammal watch log, the incidental take form (*e.g.*, specific gear configuration and details relevant to an interaction with protected species), and forms used for species identification and biological sampling. The biological data collection and sampling training module will include the same sampling and necropsy training that is used for the Southeast Regional Observer training.
- (iii) SEFSC 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.
- (iv) SEFSC must coordinate with NMFS' Office of Science and Technology to ensure training and guidance related to handling procedures and data collection is consistent with other fishery science centers.

(d) Handling procedures and data collection

- (i) SEFSC 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) For any marine mammal interaction involving the release of a live animal, SEFSC must collect necessary data to facilitate a serious injury determination.

- (iii) SEFSC 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) SEFSC must record such data on standardized forms, which will be subject to approval by OPR. SEFSC must also answer a standard series of supplemental questions regarding the details of any marine mammal interaction.
- (v) At least two persons aboard SEFSC ships and one person aboard smaller vessels, including vessels operated by partners where no SEFSC staff are present, must be trained in marine mammal handling, release, and disentanglement procedures.
- (vi) SEFSC must record such data on standardized forms, which will be subject to approval by OPR. SEFSC must also answer a standard series of supplemental questions regarding the details of any marine mammal interaction.
- (vii) For any marine mammals that are killed during fisheries research activities, when practicable, scientists will collect data and samples pursuant to Appendix D of the SEFSC PEA, "Protected Species Handling Procedures for SEFSC Fisheries Research Vessels."

6. Reporting

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

- (a) The SEFSC must notify the Southeast Marine Mammal Stranding Network (877-433-8299) immediately following the incidental take of a marine mammal. For injured/uninjured marine mammals, priority should be to release the animal before notifying the Stranding Network.
- (b) SEFSC 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.
- (c) Annual reporting:
 - (i) SEFSC must submit an annual summary report to OPR not later than ninety days following the end of a given year. SEFSC 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 the EK60, ME70, and/or EQ50 (or equivalent sources) operating below 200 kHz were predominant and associated pro-rated estimates of actual take;
2. Summary information regarding use of all trawl, gillnet, seine net, and hook and line, including number of sets, hook hours, tows, etc., specific to each gear;
3. Accounts of surveys where marine mammals were observed during sampling but no interactions occurred;
4. Accounts of all incidents of marine mammal interactions, including circumstances of the event, descriptions of any mitigation procedures implemented or not implemented and why;
5. Summary information related to disturbance of marine mammals and distance of closest approach;
6. A written evaluation of the effectiveness of SEFSC 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;
7. A summary of all relevant training provided by SEFSC and any coordination with NMFS Office of Science and Technology and NMFS' Southeast Regional Office;
8. A summary of meeting(s) and workshop(s) outcomes with any partner working group, including, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, designed to reduce the number of marine mammal interactions;
9. A written description of any mitigation research investigation efforts and findings (*e.g.*, lazy line modifications).

(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 prohibited manner, SEFSC personnel engaged in the research activity must immediately cease such activity until such time as an appropriate decision regarding activity continuation can be made by the SEFSC Director (or designee). The incident must be reported immediately to OPR and SERO. OPR and SERO will review the circumstances of the prohibited take and work with SEFSC to determine what measures are necessary to minimize the

likelihood of further prohibited take. The immediate decision made by SEFSC regarding continuation of the specified activity is subject to OPR concurrence. The report must include the information included below:

1. Time, date, and location (latitude/longitude) of the incident;
 2. Description of the incident including, but not limited to, monitoring prior to and occurring at time of 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 or gear used in the 24 hours preceding the incident;
 7. Water depth;
 8. Fate of the animal(s) (*e.g.* dead, injured but alive, injured and moving, blood or tissue observed in the water, status unknown, disappeared, etc.); and
 9. Photographs or video footage of the animal(s).
- (ii) SEFSC or partner must report all injured or dead marine mammals observed during fishery research surveys that are not attributed to the specified activity to the Southeast Regional Stranding Coordinator within 24 hours. If the discovery is made by a partner, the report must also be submitted to the SEFSC Environmental Compliance Coordinator. The report must contain the information in 6(d)(i) above.
- (iii) In the event of a ship strike of a marine mammal by any SEFSC or partner vessel involved in the activities covered by the authorization, SEFSC or partner must immediately report the information in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, as well as the following additional information:
1. Vessel's speed during and leading up to the incident;
 2. Vessel's course/heading and what operations were being conducted;
 3. Status of all sound sources in use;

4. 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;
 5. Estimated size and length of animal that was struck; and
 6. Description of the behavior of the marine mammal immediately preceding and following the strike.
7. This Authorization may be modified, suspended or withdrawn if the holder fails to abide by the conditions prescribed herein or contained in the Regulations, or if OPR determines the authorized taking is having more than a negligible impact on the species or stock of affected marine mammals.

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

Date

Table 1. Authorized Take, by Mortality, Serious Injury (M/SI) and Level A Harassment, of Bottlenose Dolphins in the ARA, GOMRA, and CRA Over the 5-year LOA.

Stock	Total 5-Yr Authorized Take (M/SI or Level A)
Northern North Carolina Estuarine System Stock	0 ¹
Southern North Carolina Estuarine System Stock	0 ¹
Northern South Carolina Estuarine Stock	1
Charleston Estuarine System Stock	1
Northern Georgia/Southern South Carolina Estuarine System Stock	1
Central Georgia Estuarine System	1
Southern Georgia Estuarine System Stock	1
Jacksonville Estuarine System Stock	1
Indian River Lagoon Estuarine System Stock	0 ¹
Biscayne Bay Stock	0
Florida Bay Stock	1
Western North Atlantic South Carolina/Georgia Coastal Stock	3
Western North Atlantic Northern Florida Coastal Stock	3
Western North Atlantic Central Florida Coastal Stock	3
Western North Atlantic Northern Migratory Coastal Stock	3
Western North Atlantic Southern Migratory Coastal Stock	3
Western North Atlantic Offshore Stock	3
Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands Stock	1
Laguna Madre	0 ¹
Nueces Bay, Corpus Christi Bay	0 ¹
Copano Bay, Aransas Bay, San Antonio Bay, Redfish Bay, Espirtu Santo Bay	0 ¹

Matagorda Bay, Tres Palacios Bay, Lavaca Bay	0 ¹
West Bay	0 ¹
Galveston Bay, East Bay, Trinity Bay	0 ¹
Sabine Lake	0 ¹
Calcasieu Lake	0
Atchafalaya Bay, Vermilion Bay, West Cote Blanche Bay	0
Terrabonne Bay, Timbalier Bay	1
Barataria Bay Estuarine System	0 ²
Mississippi River Delta	1
Mississippi Sound, Lake Bornege, Bay Boudreau	1 M/SI, 1 Level A ³
Mobile Bay, Bonsecour Bay	1
Perdido Bay	0 ²
Pensacola Bay, East Bay	0 ²
Choctwhatchee Bay	0 ²
St. Andrew Bay	1
St. Joseph Bay	1
St. Vincent Sound, Apalachiola Bay, St. George Sound	1
Apalachee Bay	1
Waccasassa Bay, Withlacoochee Bay, Crystal Bay	1
St. Joseph Sound, Clearwater Harbor	0
Tampa Bay	0
Sarasota Bay, Little Sarasota Bay	0
Pine Island Sound, Charlotte Harbor, Gasparilla Sound, Lemon Bay	1
Caloosahatchee River	0
Estero Bay	0
Chokoloskee Bay, Ten Thousand Islands, Gullivan Bay	1
Whitewater Bay	0

Florida Keys-Bahia Honda to Key West	0
Northern Gulf of Mexico Western Coastal Stock	3
Northern Gulf of Mexico Northern Coastal Stock	3
Northern Gulf of Mexico Eastern Coastal Stock	3
<p>¹ Surveys overlapping these stocks have a low to discountable potential to take marine mammals due to temporal and spatial overlap with stock, fishing methods, and/or gear types. The SEFSC has no history of taking individuals from these stocks.</p> <p>² No surveys are proposed that overlap with these stocks.</p> <p>³ The SEFSC has the potential to take one marine mammal by M/SI or Level A harassment and one marine mammal by Level A harassment (injury) only for the Mississippi Sound stock.</p>	

Table 2. Total Take, by Species and Stock, of Pelagic Marine Mammals in the ARA and GOMRA Incidental to Trawl and Hook and Line Research and, in the CRA, Incidental to Hook and Line Research Activities Over the 5-Year LOA.

Species	Stock	Total 5-Yr LOA M&SI Take
Risso's dolphin	Western North Atlantic	1
	N. Gulf of Mexico	1
Melon headed whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	3
Short-finned pilot whale	Western North Atlantic	1
	N. Gulf of Mexico	1
Long-finned pilot whale	Western North Atlantic	1
Short-beaked common dolphin	Western North Atlantic	4
Atlantic spotted dolphin	Western North Atlantic	4
	N. Gulf of Mexico	4
Pantropical spotted dolphin	Western North Atlantic	1
	N. Gulf of Mexico	4
Striped dolphin	Western North Atlantic	3
	N. Gulf of Mexico	3

Spinner dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico	3
Rough-toothed dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico	1
Bottlenose dolphin	Western North Atlantic Oceanic	4
	N. Gulf of Mexico Oceanic	4
	N. Gulf of Mexico Continental Shelf	4
	Puerto Rico/USVI	1
Harbor porpoise	Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy	1
Undetermined delphinid	Western North Atlantic	1
	N. Gulf of Mexico	1
Harbor seal	Western North Atlantic	1
Gray seal	Western North Atlantic	1

Table 3. Amount of Level B (behavioral) harassment authorized annually, by species and stock.

Common name	MMPA Stock	Level B Take (annual)	Level B take (5-yr total)
Fin whale	Western North Atlantic	4	20
Blue whale	Western North Atlantic	4	20
N. Atlantic right whale	Western North Atlantic	4	20
Sei whale	Western North Atlantic	4	20
Bryde's whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico	4	20
Humpback whale	Gulf of Maine	4	20
Sperm whale	North Atlantic	4	20
	Northern Gulf of Mexico	17	85
	Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands	4	20
	Western North Atlantic	10	

Pygmy/dwarf sperm whale ¹	Northern Gulf of Mexico	6	
	Northern Gulf of Mexico (CRA)	6	
Beaked whale ²	Western North Atlantic	9	
	Northern Gulf of Mexico (GOMRA)	4	20
	Northern Gulf of Mexico (CRA)	4	20
Melon-headed whales	Northern Gulf of Mexico	100	
Risso's dolphin	Western North Atlantic	15	
	Northern Gulf of Mexico	18	
	Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Island	10	
Short-finned pilot whales	Western North Atlantic	48	
	Northern Gulf of Mexico	25	
	Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands	20	
Common dolphin	Western North Atlantic	267	
Atlantic spotted dolphin	Western North Atlantic	37	
	Northern Gulf of Mexico	198	
	Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands	50	
Pantropical spotted dolphin	Western North Atlantic	78	
	Northern Gulf of Mexico	203	
Striped dolphin	Western North Atlantic	75	
	Northern Gulf of Mexico	46	230
Bottlenose dolphin	Western North Atlantic (offshore)	39	195
	Western North Atlantic (coastal/continental shelf)	110	550

	Northern Gulf of Mexico (coastal)	350 ³	1,750
	Northern Gulf of Mexico (continental shelf)	350	1,750
	Northern Gulf of Mexico (oceanic)	100	500
	Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands	50	250
Rough-toothed dolphin	Western North Atlantic	10	50
	Northern Gulf of Mexico	20	100
Clymene dolphin	Western North Atlantic	110	550
	Northern Gulf of Mexico	100	500
Spinner dolphin	Western North Atlantic	100	500
	Northern Gulf of Mexico	200	1000
	Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands	50	250
Pygmy killer whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico	20	100
False killer whale	Western North Atlantic	20	100
	Northern Gulf of Mexico	28	140
Harbor porpoise	Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy	16	80

