

INCIDENTAL HARASSMENT AUTHORIZATION

Vineyard Wind 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 construction of the Vineyard Wind offshore wind project, when adhering to the following terms and conditions.

1. This Authorization is valid for a period of one year beginning one year from the date of issuance.

2. This Authorization is valid only for take incidental to the specified construction activities in the Atlantic Ocean offshore from Massachusetts within the Wind Development Area of Lease Area OCS-A 0501.

3. General Conditions

- (a) A copy of this IHA must be in the possession of Vineyard Wind, its designees, the lead protected species observer (PSO), and work crew personnel operating under the authority of this IHA.
- (b) The species authorized for taking are listed in Table 1. The taking, by Level A and Level B harassment only, is limited to the species and numbers listed in Table 1.
- (c) The taking of any species of marine mammal by serious injury or death, the taking of any species of marine mammal not listed in Table 1, or any taking exceeding the authorized amounts listed in Table 1 are prohibited and may result in the modification, suspension, or revocation of this IHA.

4. Mitigation Measures – The Holder of this Authorization is required to implement the following mitigation measures:

- (a) Seasonal Restriction: Pile driving must not occur from January 1 through April 30.
- (b) Time Restriction: Pile driving must commence only during daylight hours. Pile driving must not be initiated after sunset or at nighttime. Pile driving may continue after dark only when the installation of the same pile began during

daylight when clearance zones were fully visible for at least 30 minutes (as described under condition 4(c)(v)) and must proceed for human safety or installation feasibility reasons¹.

- (c) Establishment of clearance and monitoring zones:
 - (i) Vineyard Wind must deploy at least two PSOs on duty at all times during pile driving to monitor for marine mammals. PSO requirements are described under condition 5(a).
 - (ii) Monitoring must take place from 60 minutes prior to initiation of pile driving activity through 30 minutes post-completion of pile driving activity.
 - (iii) For all pile driving activity, Vineyard Wind must designate clearance zones with radial distances as identified in Table 2.
 - (iv) For all pile driving activity, Vineyard Wind must designate Level B harassment zones.
 - (v) Pile driving must only commence when all clearance zones (Table 2) are fully visible (i.e., are not obscured by darkness, rain, fog, etc.) for at least 30 minutes. If conditions (e.g., darkness, rain, fog, etc.) prevent the visual detection of marine mammals in the clearance zones, construction activities must not be initiated until the full extent of all clearance zones are fully visible.
- (d) Clearance Measures: Vineyard Wind must use PSOs to establish clearance zones around the pile driving equipment (Table 2) to ensure these zones are clear of marine mammals prior to the initiation of pile driving. Clearance requirements are as follows:
 - (i) If a marine mammal is observed entering or within the relevant clearance zones (Table 2) prior to the initiation of pile driving activity, pile driving activity must be delayed.
 - (ii) Marine mammals observed within a clearance zone must be allowed to remain in the clearance zone (i.e., must leave of their own volition), and their behavior must be monitored and documented.

¹ Installation feasibility refers to ensuring that the pile installation results in a usable foundation for the wind turbine generator (e.g., installed to the target penetration depth without refusal and with a horizontal foundation/tower interface flange).

- (iii) Pile driving must only commence after PSOs have confirmed all clearance zones (Table 2) are clear of marine mammals, as described in condition 4(c)(v).
 - (iv) Pile driving may commence when either the marine mammal(s) has voluntarily left the respective clearance zone and been visually confirmed beyond that clearance zone, or, when 30 minutes have elapsed without re-detection (for mysticetes, sperm whales, Risso's dolphins and pilot whales) or 15 minutes have elapsed without re-detection (in the case of all other marine mammals).
- (e) Enhanced clearance measures for North Atlantic right whales:
- (i) From May 1 through May 14, an extended clearance zone of 10 km (radial distance from the pile being driven) must be established for North Atlantic right whales. This zone must be monitored using real-time passive acoustic monitoring (PAM). An aerial or vessel-based survey must also be conducted that would cover the 10 km extended clearance zone.
 - (ii) From November 1 through December 31 an extended clearance zone of 10 km (radial distance from the pile being driven) must be established for North Atlantic right whales. This zone must be monitored using real-time passive acoustic monitoring (PAM).
 - (iii) During these periods (May 1 through May 14 and November 1 through December 31), if a North Atlantic right whale is detected within the 10 km extended clearance zone (via visual observation or PAM) pile driving must be delayed. Pile driving must not resume until the following day, or, until a follow-up aerial or vessel-based survey is able to confirm all right whale(s) have departed the 10 km extended clearance zone, as determined by the lead PSO.
 - (iv) Aerial surveys must not begin until the lead PSO on duty determines adequate visibility and at least one hour after sunrise (on days with sun glare).
 - (v) Vessel-based surveys must not begin until the lead PSO on duty determines there is adequate visibility.
 - (vi) Requirements for real-time PAM during construction are as follows:
 1. Real-time PAM must begin at least 60 minutes prior to pile driving.

2. The real-time PAM system must be designed and established such that detection capability extends to 10 km from the pile driving location, from May 1 through May 14 and November 1 through December 31.
3. The real-time PAM system must ensure that the PAM operator is able to review acoustic detections within 30 minutes of the original detection in order to verify whether a right whale has been detected.
4. The PAM operator responsible for determining if the acoustic detection originated from a North Atlantic right whale must be trained in identification of mysticete vocalizations.
5. If the PAM operator has at least 75 percent confidence that a vocalization originated from a right whale located within 10 km of the pile driving location, the PAM operator must determine that a right whale has been detected.
6. A record of the PAM operator's review of any acoustic detections must be reported to NMFS.

(f) Shutdown Measures:

- (i) If a marine mammal is observed entering or within the respective clearance zones (Table 2) after pile driving has commenced, a shutdown of pile driving must be implemented when technically feasible, as described under 4(f)(ii).
- (ii) In cases where pile driving has commenced and a shutdown is called for due to a marine mammal entering or within a clearance zone, the lead engineer on duty must evaluate the following to determine whether shutdown is technically feasible:
 1. Use site-specific soil data and real-time hammer log information to judge whether a stoppage would risk causing piling refusal at re-start of piling; and
 2. Check that the pile penetration is deep enough to secure pile stability in the interim situation, taking into account weather statistics for the relevant season and the current weather forecast.
 3. Determinations by the lead engineer on duty will be made for each pile as the installation progresses and not for the site as a whole.

- (iii) If shutdown is called for but Vineyard Wind determines shutdown is not technically feasible due to human safety concerns or to maintain installation feasibility, reduced hammer energy must be implemented, when the lead engineer determines it is technically feasible.
 - (iv) After a shutdown, pile driving must only be initiated once all clearance zones are confirmed by PSOs to be clear of marine mammals for the minimum species-specific time periods ((4)(d)(iv)), or, if required to maintain installation feasibility.
- (g) Soft Start:
- (i) Vineyard Wind must implement soft start techniques for impact pile driving. The soft start must include an initial set of three strikes from the impact hammer at reduced energy, followed by a one-minute waiting period. This process must be repeated a total of three times prior to initiation of pile driving.
 - (ii) Soft start is required for any impact driving, including at the beginning of the day, and at any time following a cessation of impact pile driving of 30 minutes or longer.
- (h) Noise Attenuation:
- (i) Vineyard Wind must employ a noise attenuation device(s) during all impact pile driving, with the exception of one pile (described under condition 4(h)(iv))
 - (ii) The noise attenuation device(s) must achieve at least a 6 dB attenuation in pile driving noise, determined via sound source verification (described under condition 5(c)(ii)).
 - (iii) If a bubble curtain is used, the following requirements apply:
 1. The bubble curtain(s) must distribute air bubbles around 100 percent of the piling perimeter for the full depth of the water column.
 2. The lowest bubble ring must be in contact with the seafloor for the full circumference of the ring, and the weights attached to the bottom ring must ensure 100 percent seafloor contact.
 3. No parts of the ring or other objects may prevent full seafloor contact.

4. Construction contractors must train personnel in the proper balancing of air flow to the bubblers. Construction contractors must submit an inspection/performance report for approval by Vineyard Wind within 72 hours following the performance test. Corrections to the attenuation device to meet the performance standards must occur prior to impact driving.
 - (iv) One single pile may be driven without the noise attenuation device(s) activated, for comparison purposes. Sound source verification (described under condition 5(c)(ii)) must be employed during the driving of this pile.
- (i) Vessel Strike Avoidance Measures. Vessel operators and crews must maintain a vigilant watch for all marine mammals and slow down, stop their vessel, or alter course, as appropriate and regardless of vessel size, to avoid striking any marine mammal. A visual observer aboard the vessel must monitor a vessel strike avoidance zone around the vessel (distances stated below). Visual observers monitoring the vessel strike avoidance zone may be third-party observers (i.e., PSOs) or crew members, but crew members responsible for these duties must be provided sufficient training to distinguish marine mammals from other phenomena and broadly to identify a marine mammal as a right whale, other whale (defined in this context as sperm whales or baleen whales other than right whales), or other marine mammal. Vineyard Wind must adhere to the following measures:
 - (i) All vessels transiting to and from the wind development area (WDA) and traveling over 10 knots must have a visual observer on duty at all times.
 - (ii) From November 1 through May 14, all vessels must travel at 10 knots or less when transiting to/from or within the WDA, except within Nantucket Sound and except crew transfer vessels as described under condition 4(i)(iii).
 - (iii) From November 1 through May 14, crew transfer vessels may travel at over 10 knots if there is at least one visual observer on duty at all times aboard the vessel to visually monitor for large whales, and real-time PAM is conducted. If a North Atlantic right whale is detected via visual observation or PAM within or approaching the transit route, all crew transfer vessels must travel at 10 knots or less for the remainder of that day.
 - (iv) All vessels must travel at 10 knots or less within any NMFS-designated Dynamic Management Area (DMA), with the exception of crew transfer vessels as described in condition 4(i)(v).

- (v) Crew transfer vessels traveling within any designated DMA must travel at 10 knots or less, unless North Atlantic right whales are confirmed to be clear of the transit route and WDA for two consecutive days, as confirmed by either vessel-based surveys conducted during daylight hours and PAM, or, by an aerial survey conducted once the lead aerial observer determines adequate visibility. If confirmed clear by one of these measures, vessels transiting within a DMA must employ at least two visual observers on duty to monitor for North Atlantic right whales. If a North Atlantic right whale is observed within or approaching the transit route, vessels must operate at 10 knots or less until clearance of the transit route for two consecutive days is confirmed by the procedures described above.
- (vi) All vessels greater than or equal to 65 ft (19.8 m) in overall length must comply with the 10 knot speed restriction in any Seasonal Management Area (SMA).
- (vii) Vessel speeds must be reduced to 10 knots or less when mother/calf pairs, pods, or large assemblages of cetaceans are observed near a vessel.
- (viii) All vessels must maintain a minimum separation distance of 500 m from North Atlantic right whales. If a whale is observed but cannot be confirmed as a species other than a right whale, the vessel operator must assume that it is a right whale and take appropriate action.
- (ix) All vessels must maintain a minimum separation distance of 100 m from sperm whales and all other baleen whales.
- (x) All vessels must, to the maximum extent practicable, attempt to maintain a minimum separation distance of 50 m from all other marine mammals, with an exception made for those animals that approach the vessel.
- (xi) When marine mammals are sighted while a vessel is underway, the vessel shall take action as necessary to avoid violating the relevant separation distance, e.g., attempt to remain parallel to the animal's course, avoid excessive speed or abrupt changes in direction until the animal has left the area. If marine mammals are sighted within the relevant separation distance, the vessel must reduce speed and shift the engine to neutral, not engaging the engines until animals are clear of the area. This does not apply to any vessel towing gear or any vessel that is navigationally constrained.
- (xii) These requirements do not apply in any case where compliance would create an imminent and serious threat to a person or vessel or to the extent that a vessel is restricted in its ability to maneuver and, because of the restriction, cannot comply.

- (xiii) When not on active watch duty, members of the monitoring team must consult NMFS' North Atlantic right whale reporting systems for the presence of North Atlantic right whales in the project area.
- (xiv) Vineyard Wind must ensure that vessel operators and crew maintain a vigilant watch for marine mammals by slowing down or stopping the vessel to avoid striking marine mammals.
- (xv) Project-specific training must be conducted for all vessel crew prior to the start of in-water construction activities. Confirmation of the training and understanding of the requirements must be documented on a training course log sheet.

5. Monitoring and Reporting – The holder of this Authorization is required to implement the following monitoring and reporting requirements:

- (a) Vineyard Wind must employ qualified, trained PSOs to conduct marine mammal monitoring during pile driving activity. PSO requirements are as follows:
 - (i) A minimum of two PSOs must be on duty at all times from 60 minutes before, during, and for 30 minutes after all pile installation activity.
 - (ii) A minimum of four PSOs must be stationed at the pile driving site at all times during pile driving activity.
 - (iii) PSOs must not exceed four consecutive watch hours on duty at any time, must have a minimum two hour break between watches, and must not exceed a combined watch schedule of more than 12 hours in a 24-hour period.
 - (iv) PSOs must observe and collect data on marine mammals in and around the project area.
 - (v) PSOs must be independent observers (i.e., not construction personnel).
 - (vi) At least one PSO on duty at all times must have prior experience working as a PSO.
 - (vii) Other PSOs may substitute education (i.e., degree in biological science or related field) or training for experience.
 - (viii) One PSO must be designated as lead observer or monitoring coordinator. The lead observer must have prior experience working as an observer.

- (ix) PSOs must be approved by NMFS. Vineyard Wind must submit PSO CVs to NMFS for approval at least 60 days prior to the first day of pile driving activity. If NMFS does not respond within 45 days the PSO is considered approved.
- (b) Vineyard Wind is required to adhere to marine mammal monitoring protocols as follows:
 - (i) Vineyard Wind must conduct briefings between construction supervisors and crews and the PSO team prior to the start of all pile driving activities, and when new personnel join the work, in order to explain responsibilities, communication procedures, marine mammal monitoring protocol, and operational procedures. An informal guide must be included with the monitoring plan to aid in identifying species if they are observed in the vicinity of the project area.
 - (ii) PSOs must be located at best vantage point(s) on the construction vessel in order to observe the entire clearance zones.
 - (iii) PSOs must record all incidents of marine mammal occurrence, regardless of distance from the construction activity.
 - (iv) PSOs must document any behavioral reactions in concert with distance from the pile being driven.
 - (v) During all observation periods during pile driving, PSOs must use high-magnification (25X), as well as standard handheld (7X) binoculars, and the naked eye to search continuously for marine mammals.
 - (vi) Monitoring distances must be measured with range finders or reticule binoculars. Distances to marine mammals observed must be based on the best estimate of the PSO, relative to known distances to objects in the vicinity of the PSO. Bearings to animals shall be determined using a compass.
 - (vii) If a marine mammal is sighted, the following information must be recorded:
 1. Identification of the animal(s) (e.g., genus/species, lowest possible taxonomic level, or unidentified); also note the composition of the group if there is a mix of species;
 2. Pace of the animal(s);
 3. Estimated number of animals (high/low/best);

4. Estimated number of animals by cohort (adults, yearlings, juveniles, calves, group composition, etc.);
 5. Description (as many distinguishing features as possible of each individual seen, including length, shape, color, pattern, scars or markings, shape and size of dorsal fin, shape of head, and blow characteristics);
 6. Detailed behavior observations (e.g., number of blows, number of surfaces, breaching, spyhopping, diving, feeding, traveling; as explicit and detailed as possible; note any observed changes in behavior);
 7. Animal's closest point of approach and/or closest distance from the center point of the pile;
 8. Construction activity at time of sighting (e.g., ramp-up, active pile driving, delay, etc.);
 9. Description of any actions implemented in response to the sighting (e.g., delay, shutdown, etc.) and time and location of the action;
 10. Watch status (sighting made by PSO on/off effort, opportunistic, crew, alternate vessel/platform);
 11. PSO who sighted the animal;
 12. Time of sighting;
 13. Location of sighting;
 14. Water depth; and
 15. Marine mammal occurrence within relevant Level A and Level B harassment zones must be documented.
- (c) Vineyard Wind must adhere to Passive Acoustic Monitoring requirements as follows:
- (i) Acoustic Monitoring during Construction
 1. Vineyard Wind must use a PAM system to supplement visual monitoring:

- (A) Acoustic monitoring must be conducted by at least one acoustic PSO.
 - (B) Acoustic monitoring must begin at least 30 minutes prior to initiation of pile driving and at all times during pile driving.
 - (C) The acoustic PSO(s) must immediately communicate all detections of marine mammals to visual PSOs, including any determination regarding species identification, distance, and bearing and the degree of confidence in the determination.
 - (D) The PAM system must not be located on the pile installation vessel.
 - (E) Acoustic PSOs may be on watch for a maximum of four consecutive hours followed by a break of at least two hours between watches.
 - (F) Acoustic PSOs must complete specialized training for operating PAM systems.
- (ii) Sound Field Verification
- 1. Vineyard Wind must conduct pile driving sound field verification for the following types and sizes of piles:
 - (A) Impact installation of the largest diameter monopile used over the duration of the IHA, with noise attenuation activated;
 - (B) Impact installation of the largest diameter monopile used over the duration of the IHA, without noise attenuation activated (if a monopile is installed without noise attenuation, as described under condition 4(g)(iv)); and
 - (C) Impact installation of the largest jacket pile used over the duration of the IHA.
 - 2. Sound field measurements must be conducted at distances of approximately 50, 500, 750 and 1500 m from the pile being driven.
- (iii) Level A and Level B Harassment Distance Verification

1. Vineyard Wind must empirically determine the distances to the isopleths corresponding to Level A and Level B harassment thresholds, either by extrapolating from in situ measurements conducted at several points between 50, 500, 750, and 1500 m from the pile being driven, or by direct measurements to locate the distance where the received levels reach the relevant thresholds or below.
 2. Isopleths corresponding to Level A and Level B harassment thresholds must be empirically verified for the following:
 - (A) Impact driving of the largest diameter monopile used over the duration of the IHA.
 - (B) Impact driving of the largest diameter jacket pile used over the duration of the IHA.
 3. For extent of Level B harassment zone verification, Vineyard Wind must report the measured or extrapolated distances where the received levels SPLrms decay to 160-dB, as well as integration time for such SPLrms.
- (iv) The Sound Field Verification report must include: peak sound pressure level (SPLpk), root-mean-square sound pressure level that contains 90% of the acoustic energy (SPLrms), single strike sound exposure level (SELss), integration time for SPLrms, SELss spectrum, and 24-hour cumulative SEL extrapolated from measurements. All these levels must be reported in the form of (1) median, (2) mean, (3) maximum, and (4) minimum.
- (v) The sound levels reported must be in median and linear average (i.e., taking averages of sound intensity before converting to dB).
- (vi) The Sound Field Verification report must also include a description of depth and sediment type at the recording location.
- (d) Reporting Measures
- (i) Final Report
 1. Vineyard Wind must submit a final report within 90 days after expiration of the IHA.
 2. The report must detail the monitoring protocol, summarize the data recorded during monitoring, estimate the number of marine

mammals that may have been harassed during the period of the report, and describe any mitigation actions taken (i.e., delays or shutdowns due to detections of marine mammals). The report must also provide details regarding all instances when shutdowns could not be implemented due to concerns related to technical feasibility or human safety, including documentation related to the lead engineer on duty's determination.

3. The report must also include results from acoustic monitoring, including dates and times of all detections, types and nature of sounds heard, whether detections were linked with visual sightings, species or taxonomic group (if determinable), spectrogram screenshot, and any other notable information.
4. NMFS will provide comments within 30 days after receiving the final report, and Vineyard Wind must address the comments and submit revisions within 30 days after receiving NMFS' comments. If no comment is received from NMFS within 30 days, the report is considered final.

(ii) Reporting of injured or dead marine mammals:

1. In the unanticipated event that the construction activities clearly cause the take of a marine mammal in a prohibited manner, such as an injury, serious injury, or mortality, Vineyard Wind must immediately cease all operations related to the activity resulting in the unanticipated take and immediately report the incident to the NMFS Office of Protected Resources at 301-427-8401 and the NMFS New England Stranding Network Coordinator at 978-282-8478. The report must include the following information:
 - (A) Time, date, and location (latitude/longitude) of the incident;
 - (B) Description of the incident;
 - (C) Status of all sound source use in the 24 hours preceding the incident;
 - (D) Environmental conditions (e.g., wind speed and direction, sea state, cloud cover, visibility, and water depth);
 - (E) Description of marine mammal observations in the 24 hours preceding the incident;

- (F) Species identification or description of the animal(s) involved;
- (G) The fate of the animal(s); and
- (H) Photographs or video footage of the animal (if equipment is available).

The activity shall not resume until NMFS is able to review the circumstances of the prohibited take. NMFS shall work with Vineyard Wind to determine what is necessary to minimize the likelihood of further prohibited take and ensure MMPA compliance. Vineyard Wind may not resume the activity until notified by NMFS via letter, email, or telephone.

2. In the event that Vineyard Wind discovers an injured or dead marine mammal, and the lead PSO determines that the cause of the injury or death is unknown and the death is relatively recent (i.e., in less than a moderate state of decomposition as described in the next paragraph), Vineyard Wind must immediately report the incident to the NMFS Office of Protected Resources and the NMFS New England Stranding Network Coordinator. The report must include the same information identified in paragraph (d)(ii)(1) of this IHA. Activities may continue while NMFS reviews the circumstances of the incident. NMFS will work with Vineyard Wind to determine whether modifications in the activities are appropriate.

3. In the event that Vineyard Wind discovers an injured or dead marine mammal, and the lead PSO determines that the injury or death is not associated with or related to the activities authorized in the IHA (e.g., previously wounded animal, carcass with moderate to advanced decomposition, or scavenger damage), Vineyard Wind must report the incident to the NMFS Office of Protected Resources and the NMFS New England Stranding Network Coordinator, within 24 hours of the discovery. Vineyard Wind must provide photographs or video footage (if available) or other documentation of the stranded animal sighting to NMFS and the Marine Mammal Stranding Network. Vineyard Wind can continue its operations under such a case.

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

7. Renewals— On a case-by-case basis, NMFS may issue a one-year IHA renewal with an expedited public comment period (15 days) when 1) another year of identical or nearly identical activities as described in the Specified Activities section is planned or 2) the activities 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, 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 the following:
 - (i) An explanation that the activities to be conducted beyond the initial dates either are identical to the previously analyzed activities or include changes so minor (e.g., reduction in pile size) that the changes do not affect the previous analyses, take estimates, or mitigation and monitoring requirements.
 - (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 remain the same and appropriate, and the original findings remain valid.

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

Date

Table 1. Authorized Numbers of Take by Level A and Level B harassment.

| Species | Takes by Level A harassment | Takes by Level B harassment | Total takes |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Fin whale | 4 | 33 | 37 |
| Humpback Whale | 10 | 56 | 66 |
| Minke Whale | 2 | 98 | 100 |
| North Atlantic Right Whale | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| Sei Whale | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Sperm whale | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Atlantic White-Sided Dolphin | 28 | 1107 | 1135 |
| Bottlenose Dolphin | 8 | 96 | 104 |
| Long-finned Pilot Whale | 9 | 91 | 100 |
| Risso's Dolphin | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Common Dolphin | 35 | 4646 | 4681 |
| Harbor porpoise | 4 | 150 | 154 |
| Gray seal | 2 | 414 | 416 |
| Harbor seal | 2 | 214 | 216 |
| Harp seal | 2 | 217 | 219 |

Table 2. Clearance Zones.

| Species | Clearance Zone |
|---|-----------------------|
| North Atlantic right whale | 1,000 m* |
| All other mysticete whales (including humpback, sei, fin and minke whale) | 500 m |
| Harbor porpoise | 120 m |
| All other marine mammals (including dolphins and pinnipeds) | 50 m |

*An extended clearance zone of 10 km for North Atlantic right whales is in effect from May 1-14 and November 1 – December 31.