

6A, which do not individually or cumulatively have the potential for significant impacts on the quality of the human environment and for which we have not identified any extraordinary circumstances that would preclude this categorical exclusion. Accordingly, NMFS has determined that the issuance of the proposed IHAs qualifies to be categorically excluded from further NEPA review.

Endangered Species Act

Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that each Federal agency ensures that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. To ensure ESA compliance for the issuance of IHAs, NMFS consults internally whenever we propose to authorize take for endangered or threatened species.

NMFS is authorizing take of the Western DPS of Steller sea lions, and of the Mexico DPS of humpback whales, which are listed under the ESA. NMFS Office of Protected Resources has completed a section 7 consultation with the Alaska Regional Office for the issuance of these IHAs. The Alaska Regional Office's biological opinion states that the actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species.

Authorization

Accordingly, consistent with the requirements of section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA, NMFS has issued three IHAs to ADOT&PF for authorization to take marine mammals incidental to the Prince William Sound Ferry Terminal Improvement Projects (PWS Projects) in Cordova, Chenega, and Tatitlek, Alaska.

Dated: July 25, 2025.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

*Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XF054]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the Terminal 4 Expansion and Redevelopment Project at the Port of Grays Harbor, Washington

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; issuance of renewal incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the regulations implementing the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), as amended, notification is hereby given that NMFS has issued a renewal incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to the Port of Grays Harbor to incidentally harass marine mammals incidental to the Terminal 4 Expansion and Redevelopment Project at the Port of Grays Harbor, Washington.

DATES: This renewal IHA is valid from July 18, 2025 through July 15, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the original application, renewal request, and supporting documents (including NMFS **Federal Register** notices of the original proposed and final authorizations, and the previous IHA), as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/permit/incidental-take-authorizations-under-marine-mammal-protection-act>. In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Pauline, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427-8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The MMPA prohibits the "take" of marine mammals, with certain exceptions. Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are promulgated or, if the taking is limited to harassment, an incidental harassment authorization is issued.

Authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for taking for subsistence uses (where relevant). Further, NMFS must prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other "means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact" on the affected species or stocks and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of such species or stocks for taking for certain subsistence uses (referred to here as "mitigation measures"). NMFS must also prescribe requirements pertaining to monitoring and reporting of such takings. The definition of key terms such as "take," "harassment," and "negligible impact" can be found in the MMPA and NMFS's implementing regulations (see 16 U.S.C. 1362; 50 CFR 216.103).

NMFS' regulations implementing the MMPA at 50 CFR 216.107(e) indicate that IHAs may be renewed for additional periods of time not to exceed 1 year for each reauthorization. In the notice of proposed IHA for the initial IHA, NMFS described the circumstances under which we would consider issuing a renewal for this activity, and requested public comment on a potential renewal under those circumstances. Specifically, on a case-by-case basis, NMFS may issue a one-time 1-year renewal IHA following notice to the public providing an additional 15 days for public comments when (1) up to another year of identical, or nearly identical, activities as described in the Detailed Description of Specified Activities section of the initial IHA issuance notice is planned or (2) the activities as described in the Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts section of the initial IHA issuance notice would not be completed by the time the initial IHA expires and a renewal would allow for completion of the activities beyond that described in the **DATES** section of the notice of issuance of the initial IHA, provided all of the following conditions are met:

1. A request for renewal is received no later than 60 days prior to the needed renewal IHA effective date (recognizing that the renewal IHA expiration date cannot extend beyond 1 year from expiration of the initial IHA).

2. The request for renewal must include the following:

- An explanation that the activities to be conducted under the requested renewal IHA 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).

- 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.

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.

An additional public comment period of 15 days (for a total of 45 days), with direct notice by email, phone, or postal service to commenters on the initial IHA, is provided to allow for any additional comments on the proposed renewal. A description of the renewal process may be found on our website at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-harassment-authorization-renewals>.

History of Request

On June 6, 2024, NMFS issued an IHA to the Port to take marine mammals incidental to the Terminal 4 Expansion and Redevelopment Project at the Port of Grays Harbor, Washington (90 FR 28725, July 1, 2025), effective from July 16, 2024 through July 15, 2025. On April 16, 2025, NMFS received an application for the renewal of that initial IHA. As described in the application for renewal, the activities for which incidental take is requested

are consistent with activities that are covered by the initial authorization but will not be completed prior to its expiration. As required, the applicant also provided a preliminary monitoring report (available at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-ag-processing-incs-port-grays-harbor-terminal-4-expansion-and>) which confirms that the applicant has implemented the required mitigation and monitoring, and which also shows that no impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed or authorized have occurred as a result of the activities conducted. The notice of the proposed renewal incidental harassment authorization was published on July 1, 2025 (90 FR 28725).

Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts

The purpose of the project is to construct a new export facility at Terminal 4 (T4). The activity includes removal of existing piles and the installation of both temporary and permanent piles of various sizes. Takes of marine mammals by Level A and Level B harassment are expected to occur as a result of noise produced by both impact and vibratory pile driving and vibratory removal. The initial IHA authorized take incidental to in-water construction activities associated with the installation of a new fendering system at Terminal 4A and the installation of a new commodity export facility at Terminal 4B. Ag Processing Inc. has completed the in-water construction activities for the new commodity export facility at Terminal 4B. However, a 1-year renewal of the initial IHA is needed to complete the in-water construction activities associated with the new fendering system at Terminal 4A.

Detailed Description of the Activity

A detailed description of the demolition and construction activities for which take is authorized may be found in the Notices of the Proposed (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024) and Final (89 FR 48565, June 7, 2024) IHAs for the initial authorization. The location, timing, and nature of the activities, including the types of equipment planned for use, are similar to those described in the previous notices. The renewal IHA is effective for a period not exceeding 1 year from the date of expiration of the initial IHA (July 15, 2025).

The initial IHA authorized take incidental to the in-water pile driving/removal activities shown in tables 1 and 2. The activities in table 1 will be completed under this renewal IHA and the activities in table 2 were completed under the initial IHA. The previously planned impact proofing of 24-inch (60.96 centimeter (cm)) steel pipe piles was not required at Terminal 4B. Since the impact proofing of 24-inch (60.96 cm) steel pipe piles planned for the Terminal 4B commodity export facility portion of the Project was not required, the Port plans to conduct similar impact proofing for the fendering system construction at Terminal 4A under the renewal IHA. With the exception of impact proofing for the new fendering system, there are no new activities or modifications from the originally proposed actions. Pile removal and installation activities will occur during the in-water work window (July 16 through February 15). The most conservative estimate of time required to complete pile installation and removal activities under this renewal is 36 days of intermittent vibratory pile driving/removal and an additional 8 days of impact proofing. The renewal IHA will be effective for a period not exceeding 1 year from the date of expiration of the initial IHA.

TABLE 1—IN-WATER PILE REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION ACTIVITIES UNDER THE RENEWAL IHA FOR THE TERMINAL 4A NEW FENDERING SYSTEM

Pile type and size	Activity	Removal/installation method	Number of piles	Total days of operation	Piles per day	Hours vibratory per day	Impact strikes per day
18-inch (45.72 cm) timber piles	Removal	Vibratory hammer, direct pull.	Up to 50	Up to 12	Up to 10	Up to 5.0.	
18-inch (45.72 cm) steel pipe pile	Installation	Vibratory hammer	Up to 15	Up to 6	Up to 6	Up to 3.0.	
24-to-30-inch (60.96–76.2 cm) steel pipe pile.	Installation	Vibratory hammer	Up to 24	Up to 18	Up to 6	Up to 6.0.	
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel pipe pile	Installation	Impact proof	Up to 24	Up to 8	Up to 4 .....	.....	2,000

TABLE 2—IN-WATER PILE REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION COMPLETED FOR NEW AGP COMMODITY EXPORT FACILITY AT TERMINAL 4B UNDER THE INITIAL IHA

Pile type and size	Activity	Installation/removal method	Number of piles	Total days of operation	Piles per day	Hours vibratory per day	Impact strikes per day
12-inch (30.48 cm) steel H sections ..	Removal	Vibratory hammer or direct pull.	Up to 6	Up to 3	Up to 3	Up to 1.5.	
16.5-inch (41.91 cm) concrete octagonal pile.	Removal	Vibratory hammer, direct pull.	Up to 27	Up to 9	Up to 8	Up to 8.	
36-inch (91.44 cm) steel pipe pile	Installation	Vibratory	Up to 50	Up to 24	Up to 4	Up to 8.	
		* Impact proof		Up to 6		Up to 2,400.	
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel pipe pile	Installation	Vibratory and impact hammer.	Up to 24	Up to 10	Up to 4	Up to 6.	
		* Impact proof		Up to 2			Up to 2,000.
12-inch (30.48 cm) steel H-piles	Installation	Vibratory hammer	Up to 6	Up to 3	Up to 3	Up to 1.5.	
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel pipe pile	Installation	Vibratory hammer	Up to 24	Up to 6	Up to 8	Up to 4.	
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel pipe pile	Removal	Vibratory hammer	Up to 24	Up to 6	Up to 8	Up to 4.	

* The planned impact proofing of 36-in and 24-in steel pipe pile was not required. Impact proofing of 24-inch steel piles has been added to work under the renewal IHA and has been applied to pile installation activities in table 1.

Description of Marine Mammals

A description of the marine mammals in the area of the activities for which take has been authorized, including information on abundance, status, distribution, and hearing, may be found in the Notices of the Proposed IHA for the initial authorization (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024). NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data from the initial IHA, recent draft Stock Assessment Reports, information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events, and other scientific literature, and determined there is no new information that affects which species or stocks have the potential to be affected or the pertinent information in the Description of the Marine Mammals in the Area of Specified Activities contained in the supporting documents for the initial IHA (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024). Note that the abundance estimate for the Oregon/Washington coastal stock of harbor seal has been updated to 22,549 from 24,731 animals based on more recent best available information (Pearson *et al.* 2024), but this does not impact estimated take numbers under the renewal IHA or influence the findings made in support of the initial IHA.

Potential Effects on Marine Mammals and their Habitat

A description of the potential effects of the specified activity on marine mammals and their habitat for the

activities for which incidental take is authorized here may be found in the notices of the proposed IHA for the initial authorization (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024). NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data from the initial IHA, recent draft Stock Assessment Reports, information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events, and other scientific literature, and determined that there is no new information that affects our initial analysis of impacts on marine mammals and their habitat.

Estimated Take

A detailed description of the methods used to estimate take for the specified activity are found in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the initial authorization (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024; 89 FR 48565, June 7, 2024). Specifically, the action area and marine mammal density and occurrence data applicable to this authorization remain unchanged from the initial and modified IHA. Similarly, source levels, type of activity, methods of take, and types of take remain unchanged from the initial IHA. However, there are changes to the estimated Level A harassment zones based on the 2024 Updated Technical Guidance, further discussed below. The estimated number of authorized takes is based on the subset of activities to be completed under this renewal IHA and, therefore, represents a proportion of the initial authorized takes. These takes reflect the

estimated remaining number of days of work and number of piles to be driven. Estimated take by Level A and Level B harassment for the renewal IHA was calculated using the same methodology as in the initial proposed and final IHAs (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024; 89 FR 48565, June 7, 2024).

On October 24, 2024 NMFS published (89 FR 84872) its final Updated Technical Guidance (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-acoustic-technical-guidance-other-acoustic-tools>) which includes updated thresholds and weighting functions to inform auditory injury estimates and is replacing the 2018 Technical Guidance referenced in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the initial authorization (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024; 89 FR 48565, June 7, 2024). In consideration of the best available science, NMFS conducted calculations using the Updated Technical Guidance and NMFS optional user spreadsheet, using the source levels and spreadsheet inputs provided in the notices for the proposed and final IHAs (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024; 89 FR 48565, June 7, 2024), for the purpose of understanding how Level A harassment (auditory injury) zones might change from the initial IHA. The updated marine mammal hearing groups and updated thresholds can be found in tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 3—MARINE MAMMAL HEARING GROUPS
[NMFS, 2024]

Hearing group	Generalized hearing range*
Low-frequency (LF) cetaceans (baleen whales)	7 Hz to 36 kHz.
High-frequency (HF) cetaceans (dolphins, toothed whales, beaked whales, bottlenose whales)	150 Hz to 160 kHz.
Very High-frequency (VHF) cetaceans (true porpoises, <i>Kogia</i> , river dolphins, Cephalorhynchid, <i>Lagenorhynchus cruciger</i> & <i>L. australis</i>).	200 Hz to 165 kHz.
Phocid pinnipeds (PW) (underwater) (true seals)	40 Hz to 90 kHz.

TABLE 3—MARINE MAMMAL HEARING GROUPS—Continued
[NMFS, 2024]

Hearing group	Generalized hearing range*
Otariid pinnipeds (OW) (underwater) (sea lions and fur seals)	60 Hz to 68 kHz.

* Represents the generalized hearing range for the entire group as a composite (*i.e.*, all species within the group), where individual species' hearing ranges may not be as broad. Generalized hearing range chosen based on ~65-dB threshold from composite audiogram, previous analysis in NMFS, 2018, and/or data from Southall *et al.*, 2007; Southall *et al.*, 2019. Additionally, animals are able to detect very loud sounds above and below that "generalized" hearing range. Hz = Hertz. kHz = kilohertz.

TABLE 4—ONSET OF AUDITORY INJURY (AUD INJ) (NMFS, 2024)

Hearing group	AUD INJ Onset Thresholds* (received level)	
	Impulsive	Non-impulsive
Low-Frequency (LF) Cetaceans	Cell 1: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 222 dB; $L_{E,p,LF,24h}$: 183 dB	Cell 2: $L_{E,p,LF,24h}$: 197 dB.
High-Frequency (HF) Cetaceans	Cell 3: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 230 dB; $L_{E,p,HF,24h}$: 193 dB	Cell 4: $L_{E,p,HF,24h}$: 201 dB.
Very High-Frequency (VHF) Cetaceans	Cell 5: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 202 dB; $L_{E,p,VHF,24h}$: 159 dB	Cell 6: $L_{E,p,VHF,24h}$: 181 dB.
Phocid Pinnipeds (PW)	Cell 7: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 223 dB; $L_{E,p,PW,24h}$: 183 dB	Cell 8: $L_{E,p,PW,24h}$: 195 dB.
(Underwater)		
Otariid Pinnipeds (OW)	Cell 9: $L_{p,0-pk,flat}$: 230 dB; $L_{E,p,OW,24h}$: 185 dB	Cell 10: $L_{E,p,OW,24h}$: 199
(Underwater)		dB.

* Dual metric thresholds for impulsive sounds: Use whichever results in the largest isopleth for calculating AUD INJ onset. If a non-impulsive sound has the potential of exceeding the peak sound pressure level thresholds associated with impulsive sounds, these thresholds are recommended for consideration.

Note: Peak sound pressure level ($L_{p,0-pk}$) has a reference value of 1 μ Pa, and weighted cumulative sound exposure level ($L_{E,p}$) has a reference value of 1 μ Pa²s. In this table, thresholds are abbreviated to be more reflective of International Organization for Standardization standards (ISO, 2017). The subscript "flat" is being included to indicate peak sound pressure are flat weighted or unweighted within the generalized hearing range of marine mammals (*i.e.*, 7 Hz to 165 kHz). The subscript associated with cumulative sound exposure level thresholds indicates the designated marine mammal auditory weighting function (LF, HF, and VHF cetaceans, and PW and OW pinnipeds) and that the recommended accumulation period is 24 hours. The weighted cumulative sound exposure level thresholds could be exceeded in a multitude of ways (*i.e.*, varying exposure levels and durations, duty cycle). When possible, it is valuable for action proponents to indicate the conditions under which these thresholds will be exceeded.

The inputs contained in the 2018 Technical Guidance user spreadsheet for the initial IHA are identical to those utilized in the 2024 Technical Guidance user spreadsheet. However, the

estimated Level A harassment isopleths have increased in some cases when the updated 2024 Technical Guidance is used as shown in table 5. The Port changed the shutdown zones

accordingly and consistent with the intent of the measures prescribed through the initial IHA, as discussed in *Description of Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Measures* section.

TABLE 5—LEVEL A HARASSMENT ISOPLETHS USING 2024 UPDATED TECHNICAL GUIDANCE AND 2018 TECHNICAL GUIDANCE (METERS)

Pile type and size	Activity	Removal/installation method	Harbor seal		Sea lion		Harbor porpoise	
			2024	2018	2024	2018	2024	2018
Up to 18-inch (45.72 cm) timber piles	Removal	Vibratory hammer	41	15	14	1	26	35
Up to 18-inch (45.72 cm) steel pipe pile	Installation	Vibratory hammer	16	6	5	1	10	13
24-to-30-inch (60.96–76.2 cm) steel pipe pile	Installation	Vibratory hammer	29	10	10	1	18	25
Up to 24-inch (60.96 cm) steel pipe pile	Installation	Impact Proof	259	157	97	12	452	349

A detailed description of the methods and inputs used to estimate take for the specified activity are found in the Notices of the Proposed and/or Final IHAs (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024; 89 FR 48565, June 7, 2024) for the initial authorization. Specifically, the source levels, days of operation, and marine mammal density/occurrence data

applicable to this authorization remain unchanged from the previously issued IHA. The sizes of the estimated Level A harassment zones have changed in some cases as shown in table 5 and these are reflected in tables 6 through 11. The stocks taken, methods of take, and types of take remain unchanged from the previously issued IHA. The estimated

number of takes for the renewal IHA was calculated by adding the individual takes associated with each of the activities listed in table 5. Tables 6–11 show calculated take numbers by Level A (where authorized) and Level B harassment.

TABLE 6—CALCULATED TAKE OF HARBOR PORPOISE BY LEVEL B HARASSMENT

Pile type	Harbor porpoise density per km ²	Days of pile driving	Level B area (km ²)	Shutdown area (km ²)	Level B take estimate
24-to-30-inch (60.96–76.2 cm) steel pipe piles—vibratory (installation)	0.467	18	4.95	0.023	41.42
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel piles, permanent—impact (installation)	0.467	8	0.46	0.05	1.53
18-inch (45.72 cm) steel pipe piles (installation) vibratory ..	0.467	6	4.3	0.014	12.01
18-inch (45.72 cm) creosote timber piles—Vibratory (removal)	0.467	12	7.4	0.034	41.28
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.2

TABLE 7—CALCULATED TAKE OF HARBOR PORPOISE BY LEVEL A HARASSMENT

Pile type	Harbor porpoise density per km ²	Days of pile driving	Level A area (km ²)	Shutdown area (km ²)	Level A take estimate
24-to-30-inch (60.96–76.2 cm) steel pipe piles—vibratory (installation)	0.467	18	0.008	0.023	0.00
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel piles, permanent—impact (installation)	0.467	8	0.44	0.047	1.47
18-inch (45.72 cm) steel pipe piles (installation) vibratory ..	0.467	6	0.009	0.014	0.00
18-inch (45.72 cm) creosote timber piles—Vibratory (removal)	0.467	12	0.025	0.034	0.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5

The Port requested and NMFS has Level B harassment takes of harbor authorized 2 Level A harassment and 94 porpoise.

TABLE 8—CALCULATED TAKE OF STELLER SEA LION BY LEVEL B HARASSMENT

Pile type	Stellar Sea lion density per km ²	Days of pile driving	Level B area (km ²)	Shutdown area (km ²)	Level B take estimate
24-to-30-inch (60.96–76.2 cm) steel pipe piles—vibratory (installation)	0.1993	18	4.95	0.009	17.73
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel piles, permanent—impact (installation)	0.1993	8	0.46	0.047	0.66
18-inch (45.72 cm) steel pipe piles (installation) vibratory ..	0.1993	6	4.3	0.009	5.13
18-inch (45.72 cm) creosote timber piles—Vibratory (removal)	0.1993	12	7.4	0.009	17.68
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.2

The Port requested and NMFS has Level B harassment. No take by Level A authorized 42 takes of Steller sea lion by harassment is anticipated or authorized.

TABLE 9—CALCULATED TAKE OF CALIFORNIA SEA LION BY LEVEL B HARASSMENT

Pile type	California sea lion density per km ²	Days of pile driving	Level B area (km ²)	Shutdown area (km ²)	Level B take estimate
24-to-30-inch (60.96–76.2 cm) steel pipe piles—vibratory (installation)	0.6493	18	4.95	0.009	57.75
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel piles, permanent—impact (installation)	0.6493	8	0.46	0.047	2.15
18-inch (45.72 cm) steel pipe piles (installation) vibratory ..	0.6493	6	4.3	0.009	16.72
18-inch (45.72 cm) creosote timber piles—Vibratory (removal)	0.6493	12	7.4	0.009	57.59

TABLE 9—CALCULATED TAKE OF CALIFORNIA SEA LION BY LEVEL B HARASSMENT—Continued

Pile type	California sea lion density per km ²	Days of pile driving	Level B area (km ²)	Shutdown area (km ²)	Level B take estimate
Total	134.2

The Port requested and NMFS has authorized 134 takes of California sea lion by Level B harassment. No take by

Level A harassment is anticipated or authorized.

TABLE 10—CALCULATED TAKE OF HARBOR SEAL BY LEVEL B HARASSMENT

Pile type	Harbor seal density per km ²	Days of pile driving	Level B area (km ²)	Shutdown area (km ²)	Level B take estimate
24-to-30-inch (60.96–76.2 cm) steel pipe piles—vibratory (installation)	30.8	18	4.95	0.009	2,739.29
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel piles, permanent—impact (installation)	30.85	8	0.46	0.05	101.19
18-inch (45.72 cm) steel pipe piles (installation) vibratory ..	30.85	6	4.3	0.009	794.26
18-inch (45.72 cm) creosote timber piles—Vibratory (removal)	30.85	12	7.4	0.014	2,734.30
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,369.0

TABLE 11—CALCULATED TAKE OF HARBOR SEAL BY LEVEL A HARASSMENT

Pile type	Harbor seal density per km ²	Days of pile driving	Level A area (km ²)	Shutdown area (km ²)	Level A take estimate
24-to-30-inch (60.96–76.2 cm) steel pipe piles—vibratory (installation)	30.85	18	0.013	0.009	2.22
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel piles, permanent—impact (installation)	30.85	8	0.174	0.05	30.60
18-inch (45.72 cm) steel pipe piles (installation) vibratory ..	30.85	6	0.015	0.009	1.11
18-inch (45.72 cm) creosote timber piles—Vibratory (removal)	30.85	12	0.041	0.014	10.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.9

The Port requested and NMFS has authorized 44 Level A harassment takes

and 6,325 Level B harassment takes of harbor seal.

The total number of takes authorized under the renewal IHA for all species by

Level A and Level B harassment as well as the percentage of each stock are shown in table 12.

TABLE 12—SUMMARY OF MARINE MAMMAL TAKES BY SPECIES AND PERCENTAGE OF STOCK TAKEN

Common name	Scientific name	Stock	Level A harassment	Level B harassment	Stock abundance	Percent of stock (%)
Harbor porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Northern Oregon/ Washington Coast.	2	94	22,074	<0.01
Steller sea lion	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Eastern U.S. ....	.....	42	36,308	<0.01
California sea lion	<i>Zalophus californianus</i>	U.S. ....	.....	135	257,606	<0.01
Harbor seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	OR/WA coast stock.	44	6,325	* 22,549	28.2

* This is likely an underestimate of total abundance since it only includes data for the Washington portion of the Oregon-Washington Coastal Stock (Pearson *et al.*, 2024).

Description of Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Measures

The mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures included as requirements in this renewal IHA are similar to those included in the **Federal Register** notice announcing the issuance of the initial IHA (89 FR 48565, June 7, 2024), and the discussion of the least practicable adverse impact included in that document and the Notice of the Proposed IHA (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024) remain accurate. The following measures are planned for this renewal:

- The Port must employ NMFS-approved protected Species Observers (PSOs) and establish monitoring locations to the maximum extent possible based on the required number of PSOs, required monitoring locations, and environmental conditions;
- Monitoring must take place from 30 minutes prior to initiation of pile driving activity (*i.e.*, pre-start clearance monitoring) through 30 minutes post-completion of pile driving activity;
- Pre-start clearance monitoring must be conducted during periods of

visibility sufficient for the lead PSO to determine that the shutdown zones are clear of marine mammals;

- If a marine mammal is observed entering or within the shutdown zones pile driving activity must be delayed or halted;
- If pile driving is delayed or halted due to the presence of a marine mammal, the activity may not commence or resume until either the animal has voluntarily exited and been visually confirmed beyond the shutdown;
- Soft start techniques must be used when impact pile driving;
- A bubble curtain must be used during impact pile driving;
- Pile driving activity must be halted upon observation of either a species for which incidental take is not authorized or a species for which incidental take has been authorized but the authorized number of takes has been met, entering or within the harassment zone;
- The Port must shut down construction operations if a marine mammal comes within 10 m of construction activity to avoid direct

physical interaction with marine mammals;

- The Port must submit a draft marine mammal monitoring report to NMFS within 90 days after the completion of pile driving activities or 60 calendar days prior to the requested issuance of any subsequent IHA for construction activity at the same location, whichever comes first. A final report must be prepared and submitted within 30 calendar days following receipt of any NMFS comments on the draft report; and
- All injured or dead marine mammals must be reported to the Office of Protected Resources and to the West Coast regional stranding network.

Consistent with the mitigation required through the initial IHA, shutdown zones under the renewal IHA are based on the largest Level A harassment zone for each pile size/type and driving method, as updated using the draft 2024 Technical Guidance rather than the 2018 Technical Guidance. These zones are shown in table 13.

TABLE 13—SHUTDOWN AND MONITORING ZONES (METERS)

Pile type	Shutdown zone			Monitoring zone
	Very high-frequency cetaceans *	Phocid pinnipeds	Otariid pinnipeds	
Impact				
24-inch (60.96 cm) steel piles, permanent (installation)	100	100	** 100 (10)	465
Vibratory				
24-to-30-inch (60.96–76.2 cm) steel pipe piles (installation)	25	10	10	3,985
18-inch (45.72 cm) steel pipe piles (installation)	15	10	10	3,415
18-inch (45.72 cm) creosote timber piles (removal)	35	15	** 15 (10)	6,310

* In the 2018 guidance and initial IHA, VHF cetaceans were referred to as HF (high-frequency) cetaceans.
** Represents change from Initial 2024–2025 IHA. Initial zones in parentheses.

The monitoring zones in the renewal IHA are identical to those found in the initial proposed and final IHAs (89 FR 24436, April 8, 2024; 89 FR 48565, June 7, 2024). Most of the Level A harassment zones remain unchanged from the initial proposed and final IHAs. However, the Level A harassment zone for Otariids during impact installation of 24-inch (60.96 cm) steel piles increased from 12 m to 97 m so the shutdown zone was increased to 100 m. Vibratory removal of 18-in creosote timber piles for Otariids increased from 1 m to 14 m so the shutdown zone was increased to 15 m from the previous 10 m minimum.

Comments and Responses

A notice of NMFS’ proposal to issue a renewal IHA to the Port was published in the **Federal Register** on July 1, 2025 (90 FR 28725FR). That notice either described, or referenced descriptions of, the Port’s activity, the marine mammal species that may be affected by the activity, the anticipated effects on marine mammals and their habitat, estimated amount and manner of take, and proposed mitigation, monitoring and reporting measures. NMFS received no public comments.

Determinations

The Port’s action requires the completion of a subset of pile driving activities that were not completed under the initial IHA. Work at Terminal 4B has

been completed while work at Terminal 4A has yet to begin. The method of taking and effects of the work on Terminal 4A were analyzed in the initial IHA along with Terminal B. Work on both terminals was expected to take 105 days under the initial IHA. The Port estimates that only 44 days of work remain under the renewal IHA. The take estimate for the renewal IHA is based on the activities planned to occur during these remaining days. The renewal take numbers represent a subset of the total take authorized under the initial IHA. In analyzing the effects of the activities for the initial IHA, NMFS determined that the Port’s activities would have a negligible impact on the affected species or stocks and that authorized take numbers of each species or stock were

small relative to the relevant stocks (*e.g.*, less than one-third the abundance of all stocks). The mitigation measures and monitoring and reporting requirements as described above are substantially similar to those required through the initial IHA, although some shutdown zones for Otariids have undergone slight revisions due to the Updated 2024 Technical Guidance. The abundance of a single species (OR/WA coast stock of harbor seals) has also changed since the initial IHA, but none of this new information affects NMFS' determinations supporting issuance of the initial IHA. The piles planned to be driven in the subset of work and any minor changes described above do not affect the least practicable adverse impact determinations.

NMFS has concluded that there is no new information suggesting that our analysis or findings should change from those reached for the initial IHA. Based on the information and analysis contained here and in the referenced documents, NMFS has determined the following: (1) the required mitigation measures will effect the least practicable impact on marine mammal species or stocks and their habitat; (2) the authorized takes will have a negligible impact on the affected marine mammal species or stocks; (3) the authorized takes represent small numbers of marine mammals relative to the affected stock abundances; (4) the Port's activities will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on taking for subsistence purposes as no relevant subsistence uses of marine mammals are implicated by this action, and; (5) appropriate monitoring and reporting requirements are included.

National Environmental Policy Act

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and NOAA Administrative Order (NAO) 216-6A, NMFS must review our proposed action (*i.e.*, the issuance of a renewal IHA) with respect to potential impacts on the human environment.

This action is consistent with categories of activities identified in Categorical Exclusion B4 (incidental take authorizations with no anticipated serious injury or mortality) of the Companion Manual for NOAA Administrative Order 216-6A, which do not individually or cumulatively have the potential for significant impacts on the quality of the human environment and for which we have not identified any extraordinary circumstances that would preclude this categorical exclusion. Accordingly, NMFS determined that the issuance of the initial IHA qualified to be categorically

excluded from further NEPA review. NMFS has determined that the application of this categorical exclusion remains appropriate for this renewal IHA.

Endangered Species Act

Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that each Federal agency ensure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. To ensure ESA compliance for the issuance of IHAs, NMFS consults internally whenever we propose to authorize take for endangered or threatened species.

No incidental take of ESA-listed species is authorized or expected to result from this activity. Therefore, NMFS has determined that formal consultation under section 7 of the ESA is not required.

Renewal

NMFS has issued a renewal IHA to the Port of Grays Harbor for the take of marine mammals incidental to conducting construction activities as part of the T4 Expansion and Redevelopment Project at the Port of Grays Harbor, Washington from the date of issuance through July 15, 2026.

Dated: July 25, 2025.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

*Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XF047]

Fisheries of the Gulf of America; Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR); Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of SEDAR 100 Data Workshop for Gulf Gray Triggerfish.

SUMMARY: The SEDAR 100 assessment process of Gulf gray triggerfish will consist of a Data Workshop, a series of assessment webinars, and a Review Workshop. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: The SEDAR 100 Data Workshop will be held from 9 a.m. on August 19, 2025, until 1 p.m. on August 22, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Meeting address: The SEDAR 100 Data Workshop will be held at the Hilton Tampa Airport Westshore, 2225 N Lois Avenue, Tampa, FL 33607. Plenary sessions held during the workshop will be live streamed for listening purposes only. Registration is available <https://sedarweb.org>.

The established times may be adjusted as necessary to accommodate the timely completion of discussion relevant to the assessment process. Such adjustments may result in the meeting being extended from or completed prior to the time established by this notice.

SEDAR address: 4055 Faber Place Drive, Suite 201, North Charleston, SC 29405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie A. Neer, SEDAR Coordinator; (843) 571-4366. Email: Julie.neer@safmc.net.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Gulf, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils, in conjunction with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Atlantic and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions have implemented the Southeast Data, Assessment and Review (SEDAR) process, a multi-step method for determining the status of fish stocks in the Southeast Region. SEDAR is a multi-step process including: (1) Data/Assessment Workshop, and (2) a series of webinars. The product of the Data and Assessment Workshops is a report which compiles and evaluates potential datasets and recommends which datasets are appropriate for assessment analyses, and describes the fisheries, evaluates the status of the stock, estimates biological benchmarks, projects future population conditions, and recommends research and monitoring needs. Participants for SEDAR Workshops are appointed by the Gulf, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils and National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Regional Office, HMS Management Division, and Southeast Fisheries Science Center. Participants include data collectors and database managers; stock assessment scientists, biologists, and researchers; constituency representatives including fishermen, environmentalists, and NGO's; International experts; and staff of Councils, Commissions, and state and federal agencies.

The items of discussion in the Data Workshop are as follows:

An assessment data set and associated documentation will be developed