

Multi-Year Overfishing Status Determination Criteria: Apply multi-year overfishing status determination criteria to determine if a stock is undergoing overfishing. When an assessment is conducted, NMFS would use a completed stock assessment to determine overfishing status, and outside of an assessment year, NMFS may compare a three-year rolling average of catch to the overfishing limit to determine the overfishing status.

NMFS published a Notice of Availability for draft Amendment 14 on September 24, 2020 (85 FR 60132). The comment period closed on December 31, 2020, and NMFS received 10 written comments. NMFS presented information on draft Amendment 14 at three public webinars and the HMS Advisory Panel meeting in December 2020. Additional oral comments were collected at the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Fishery Management Council meetings in November and December 2020, respectively.

In response to commenters' requests for more information, NMFS published a supplement to draft Amendment 14 on January 24, 2022 (87 FR 3504). The comment period closed on March 10, 2022, and details were presented at one public webinar and at the HMS Advisory Panel meeting in February 2022. Eight written comments were received during the public comment period.

All of the comments received on draft Amendment 14 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP and the supplemental document and responses to those comments can be found in final Amendment 14 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/amendment-14-2006-consolidated-hms-fishery-management-plan-shark-quota-management>.

NMFS has determined that Amendment 14 is consistent with the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable law. Amendment 14 establishes the general framework through which specific management measures would later be developed and adopted, therefore there are no implementing regulations associated with this amendment. Any changes to the management and quotas of HMS-managed Atlantic sharks would be considered in future rulemakings.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 971 *et seq.* and 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: January 18, 2023.

Samuel D. Rauch, III,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XC659]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Pile Driving for the Long Beach Cruise Terminal Improvement Project

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of renewal Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA).

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 IHA to Carnival Corporation & GHD (Carnival) to harass marine mammals incidental to pile driving for the Long Beach Cruise Terminal improvement project at the Port of Long Beach, California.

DATES: This renewal IHA is valid from January 18, 2023 through December 9, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Craig Cockrell, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427-8401. 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 above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (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 proposed or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed incidental take authorization is provided to the public for review.

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"). Monitoring and reporting of such takings are also required. The meaning of key terms such as "take," "harassment," and "negligible impact" can be found in section 3 of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1362) and the agency's regulations at 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 one year for each reauthorization. In the notice of proposed IHA for the initial authorization, 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 one-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, 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 Detailed Description of Specified Activities 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 initial IHA issuance, 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.

(3) 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: www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-harassment-authorization-renewals.

History of Request

On November 19, 2019, NMFS issued an IHA to Carnival to take marine mammals incidental to pile driving for the Long Beach Cruise Terminal improvement project in Long Beach, California (84 FR 64833), effective from November 19, 2019 through November 18, 2020. The original IHA was reissued in 2020 (85 FR 81452) and again in 2021 (86 FR 54943), with the latter of these referred to herein as the “initial IHA” for purposes of this renewal IHA. On November 30, 2022, NMFS received an application for the renewal of that original IHA. As described in the application for renewal IHA, the activities for which incidental take is requested are nearly identical to those covered through the initial authorization. No activity has yet been conducted under any of the issued IHAs and, therefore, there are no monitoring results to report. The notice of the

proposed renewal IHA was published on December 29, 2023 (87 FR 80173).

Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts

Carnival was issued an initial authorization for take of marine mammals incidental to in-water construction activities associated with the Port of Long Beach Cruise Terminal Improvement Project in Long Beach, California. The purpose of the project is to make improvements to its existing berthing facilities at the Long Beach Cruise Terminal at the Queen Mary located at Pier H in the Port of Long Beach, in order to accommodate a new, larger class of cruise ships. As described in detail in the notice of proposed IHA for the original IHA (October 11, 2019; 84 FR 54867), in-water construction will include installation of a maximum of 49 permanent, 36-inch (91.4 centimeters (cm)) steel pipe piles using impact and vibratory pile driving. A minor change to the in-water construction activities was described in the renewal request by Carnival. In addition to the 49 permanent piles, 30 24-inch temporary steel pipe piles will be placed to provide a template for placement of the permanent piles. Vibratory driving and removal will be used for the temporary piles. Pile driving activities were initially expected to occur over a period of approximately 26 days. Including the aforementioned minor change to the proposed construction activities, pile driving activities are likely to occur over a longer total duration. Sounds produced by these activities may result in take, by Level A harassment and Level B harassment, of marine mammals located in Long Beach, California. In addition, related dredging activities will occur for approximately 30 days. No take of marine mammals is anticipated to occur incidental to the planned dredging. No work has been completed under the original IHA or subsequent reissuances.

Incidental takes to the in-water pile driving and removal and dredging in this renewal will be at the same level as authorized in the initial IHA. Five marine mammal species are expected to experience Level B harassment and one species has the potential for Level A harassment (see *Estimated Take*).

All documents related to the original and initial IHAs are available on our website: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-cruise-terminal-improvement-project-port-long-beach-ca>.

Detailed Description of the Activity

A detailed description of the activity is available in the proposed IHA

renewal notice (December 29, 2022; 87 FR 80173).

This renewal IHA is effective for a period of one year from the date of expiration of the initial IHA.

Description of Marine Mammals

A description of the marine mammals in the area of the activities for which authorization of take is proposed here, including information on abundance, status, distribution, and hearing, may be found in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the original authorization. NMFS has reviewed the recent draft Stock Assessment Reports (SARs), information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events (UME), and other scientific literature, and determined that neither this nor any other new information 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 original IHA.

It should be noted that the Final 2021 NMFS' Marine Mammal SARs updated stock abundances for short-beaked common dolphins and long-beaked common dolphins (Carretta *et al.*, 2022). For short-beaked common dolphins the abundance increased slightly from the original IHA stock abundance estimate of 969,861 individuals to 1,056,308 individuals. For long-beaked common dolphins the abundance decreased from the initial IHA stock abundance estimate of 101,305 individuals to 83,379 individuals. None of these population trends impact the findings made in support of the original IHA. Additional information on all stocks affected by this action is available in the NMFS' U.S. Pacific SARs (available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments>).

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 the authorization of take is proposed here may be found in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the initial authorization. NMFS has reviewed recent draft SARs, information on relevant UME, and other scientific literature, and determined that neither this nor any other new information affects our initial analysis of impacts on marine mammals and their habitat.

Estimated Take

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 final IHAs

for the original authorization. Specifically, the source levels and marine mammal density/occurrence data applicable to this authorization remain unchanged from the previously

issued IHA. Similarly, the stocks taken, methods of take, and types of take remain unchanged from the previously issued IHA, as do the number of takes, which are indicated below in Table 1.

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED TAKE BY LEVEL A AND LEVEL B HARASSMENT, BY SPECIES AND STOCK, RESULTING FROM PROPOSED CARNIVAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Common name	Stock	Level A take	Total proposed take	Proposed take as percentage of stock
Short-beaked common dolphin	CA/OR/WA	0	942	0.10
Long-beaked common dolphin	California	0	942	0.92
Common bottlenose dolphin	Coastal California	0	122	26.93
California sea lion	U.S	0	2,232	0.87
Harbor seal	California	5	984	3.18

Description of Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Measures

The proposed mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures included as requirements in this authorization are identical to those included in the **Federal Register** notice announcing the issuance of the original IHA, and the discussion of the least practicable adverse impact included in that document and the notice of the proposed IHA remains accurate. The following standard mitigation measures are proposed for this renewal.

- Conduct briefings between construction supervisors and crews and the marine mammal monitoring team prior to the start of all pile driving activity, and when new personnel join the work, to explain responsibilities, communication procedures, marine mammal monitoring protocol, and operational procedures;
- For in-water heavy machinery work other than pile driving (e.g., standard barges, etc.), if a marine mammal comes within 10 m, operations shall cease and vessels shall reduce speed to the minimum level required to maintain steerage and safe working conditions. This type of work could include the following activities: (1) movement of the barge to the pile location; or (2) positioning of the pile on the substrate via a crane (i.e., stabbing the pile);
- Work may only occur during daylight hours, when visual monitoring of marine mammals can be conducted;
- For those marine mammals for which Level B harassment take has not been requested, in-water pile driving will shut down immediately if such species are observed within or entering the monitoring zone (i.e., Level B harassment zone); and,
- If take reaches the authorized limit for an authorized species, pile installation will be stopped as these species approach the Level B

harassment zone to avoid additional take.

Additional mitigation measures proposed for this renewal are as follows.

- Shutdown zones as specified in the proposed IHA vibratory pile driving will be implemented.
- The use of seven protected species observers (PSO) that will be placed on vessels at entrances to the Port of Long Beach outside the breakwaters to observe marine mammals traveling into the shutdown zones.
- Soft start procedures for impact pile driving consisting of an initial set of strikes from the hammer at reduced energy, with each strike followed by a 30-second waiting period.
- The use of a marine pile-driving energy attenuator (i.e., air bubble curtain system) will be implemented by Carnival during impact and vibratory pile driving of all steel pipe piles.
- Prior to the start of daily in-water construction activity, or whenever a break in pile driving of 30 minutes or longer occurs, PSOs will observe the shutdown and monitoring zones for a period of 30 minutes.
- Carnival will only conduct pile driving activities during daylight hours. Monitoring and reporting requirements associated with this renewal are as follows.
- A total of seven PSOs will be based on land and vessels will monitor pile driving 30 minutes before, during, and 30 minutes after pile driving activities.
- Observers will be required to use approved data forms.
- A draft report will be submitted to NMFS within 90 days of the completion of marine mammal monitoring. The report will include marine mammal observations pre-activity, during-activity, and post-activity during pile driving days (and associated PSO data sheets).

Comments and Responses

NMFS received no public comments on the proposed Renewal IHA.

Determinations

The construction activities are nearly identical to those analyzed for the original IHA, as are the method of taking and the effects of the action. The addition of the 30 temporary 24-inch steel piles does not increase the size of the Level A and Level B harassment zones. In analyzing the effects of the activities for the original IHA, NMFS determined that the Carnival's activities will have a negligible impact on the affected species or stocks and that the authorized take numbers of each species or stock were small relative to the relevant stocks (e.g., less than one-third of the abundance of all stocks). Although some marine mammal abundances have changed since the original IHA, none of this new information affects NMFS' determinations supporting issuance of the original and initial IHAs. The mitigation measures and monitoring and reporting requirements as described above are identical to the initial IHA.

NMFS has concluded that there is no new information suggesting that our analysis or findings should change from those reached for the initial IHA. This includes consideration of the estimated abundance of short-beaked common dolphins and long-beaked common dolphins decreasing/increasing slightly. 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) Carnival'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.*, issuance of an IHA renewal) with respect to potential impacts on the human environment. This action is consistent with categories of activities identified in Categorical Exclusion B4 (incidental harassment 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 preliminarily determined that the application of this categorical exclusion remains appropriate for this renewal IHA.

Endangered Species Act

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 for this action.

Renewal

NMFS has issued a renewal IHA to Carnival for the take of marine mammals incidental to conducting pile driving for the Long Beach Cruise Terminal improvement project at the Port of Long Beach, California from January 18, 2023 to December 9, 2023.

Dated: January 18, 2023.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

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

[FR Doc. 2023-01245 Filed 1-23-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XC615]

CIE Review of the Atlantis Ecosystem Model in Support of Ecosystem-Based Fishery Management in the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The NMFS will convene a peer-review of the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) Atlantis ecosystem model, in support of ecosystem-based fishery management in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) large marine ecosystem. The purpose of the meeting is to facilitate a formal peer-review of the GOM Atlantis ecosystem model, to evaluate the model performance characteristics and to identify any appropriate EBFM applications in the southeast region that the GOM Atlantis model could be used to simulate. The external and independent peer review will be conducted by the Center for Independent Experts (CIE), which is a NOAA-supported, formal scientific peer-review process for evaluating scientific information to ensure quality and credibility. The public is invited to attend the presentations and discussions between the CIE review panel and the scientists who have participated in the development and internal, peer-review of the GOM Atlantis model.

DATES: The public portion of the Review of the Atlantis Ecosystem Model in Support of Ecosystem-Based Fishery Management in the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem Meeting will be held March 28th, 2023–March 30th, 2023, with an open session for public comment on March 30th, from 9:30–11:30 a.m. eastern. Please see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for the daily meeting agenda.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be available via Google Meet (meet.google.com/pjx-bdic-zwh), or in-person at the Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (100 8th Ave. SE, St. Petersburg, FL 33701), in the 3rd floor conference room.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michelle Masi, phone: 727-551-5729; email: michelle.masi@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For further information, please visit the Gulf Council's Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/GulfCouncil/>, or

their main web page at <https://gulfcouncil.org/>.

Daily Meeting Agenda—GOM Atlantis Model (CIE) Peer Review Meeting

The agenda is subject to change; all times are in Eastern Time and are approximate. Times may change, at the discretion of the Peer Review meeting facilitator.

Tentative Agenda

(Final agenda to be provided two weeks prior to the meeting).

Review of the Atlantis Ecosystem Model in Support of Ecosystem-Based Fishery Management in the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem

March 28—March 30, 2023

Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, 100 8th Avenue SE, St. Petersburg FL 33701

Tuesday March 28th, 2023

- 9–9:30 a.m. Introduction to the role of Atlantis ecosystem model at the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (Michelle Masi)
- 9:30–10 a.m. History, goals, and evolution of Atlantis model development at NWFSC and CSIRO (Isaac Kaplan)
- 10–10:20 a.m. Current and potential role of Atlantis ecosystem models for the Gulf of Mexico Integrated Ecosystem Assessment and/or Council's Fishery Ecosystem Plan (Chris Kelble/Mandy Karnauskas)

Break

- 10:30–12 p.m. Overview of mechanics, assumptions, and functional forms of Atlantis (Cameron Ainsworth/Holly Perryman)

Lunch

- 1–2 p.m. Continued: Overview of mechanics, assumptions, and functional forms of Atlantis (Cameron Ainsworth/Holly Perryman)

Break

- 2:15–3:30 p.m. Context from earlier model versions: larval dispersal, seagrass routine/dynamics, changes in fishing pressure scenarios (Cameron Ainsworth/Holly Perryman)

- 3:30–4:30 p.m. Panel deliberation—1 hr

Wednesday March 29th, 2023

Published Atlantis model (Cameron Ainsworth/Holly Perryman)

- 9–9:30 a.m. Aims of the modeling effort
- 9:30–9:45 a.m. Geography and functional groups
- 9:45–10:30 a.m. Data (Cameron Ainsworth)