

passenger responses in the airport gate area at a major gateway airport; and the fifth test again tested passenger PEDs (mobile phone) through use of a 'QR' code since there have been improvements in Wi-Fi capabilities. Other tests are planned in the foreseeable future based on recommendations from the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board (TTAB).

The 2020 Pandemic (Corona Virus Disease 2019 or COVID-19) brought devastation to the United States and world economies. The travel and tourism industries were particularly hit hard, creating havoc with airline and airport-based data collection methods. International travel restrictions, cessation of international flight operations and airport barriers to entry for non-passenger personnel severely limited the U.S. Department of Commerce's ability to survey the number of passengers that were able to travel. (Note: travel to/from the United States was down - 88% and - 78%, respectively, in 2020).

Use of the QR code/Mobile phone approach was used selectively in situations when passenger respondents declined the paper survey due to perceived COVID-19 transmission concerns. In other situations, U.S. Department of Commerce field services administered a short form version of the questionnaire when time at the gate was limited. (Note: field service personnel were attired with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and followed strict mitigation protocols).

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0625-0227.
Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Extension of a current information collection.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 300,000 due to mandate of the U.S. Travel Promotion Act of 2009 which requires a 'one percent' sample of overseas arrivals.

Estimated Time per Response: 15 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 75,000.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$0.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Public Law 111-145.

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the U.S. Department of Commerce to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the

U.S. Department of Commerce, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in its request to OMB to approve this Information Collection Request (ICR). Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2021-05635 Filed 3-17-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; NIST Associates Information System; Correction

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: On March 15, 2021, the Department of Commerce, published a 30-day public comment period notice in the **Federal Register** with FR Document Number 2021-05296 (Pages 14313-14314), and on January 7, 2021, published a 60-day public comment period notice with FR Document Number 2021-00056 (Page 1089) seeking public comments for an information collection entitled, "NIST Associates Information System." This document referenced incorrect

information in the DATA section, and Commerce hereby issues a correction notice as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information concerning this correction, contact Maureen O'Reilly, NIST, Management Analyst, at PRAComments@doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

Data

Estimated Number of Respondents: 4,000.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,083.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the initial publication notice date of March 15, 2021 on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0693-0067.

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2021-05633 Filed 3-17-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XA907]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the Old Sitka Dock North Dolphins Expansion Project in Sitka, Alaska

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

ACTION: Notice; proposed issuance of an Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA); request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS has received a request from Halibut Point Marine Services, LLC (HPMS) for an incidental harassment authorization (IHA) that

would cover a subset of the take authorized in an IHA previously issued HPMS to incidentally take marine mammals, by Level A and Level B harassment only, during construction activities associated with the Old Sitka Dock North Dolphins Expansion Project in Sitka, Alaska. Some changes have occurred during this year's evaluation of the project. Pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), NMFS is requesting comments on its proposal to issue an IHA to incidentally take marine mammals during the specified activities. NMFS is also requesting comments on a possible one-year renewal IHA that could be issued under certain circumstances and if all requirements are met, as described in Request for Public Comments at the end of this notice. NMFS will consider public comments prior to making any final decision on the issuance of the requested MMPA authorizations and agency responses will be summarized in the final notice of our decision.

DATES: Comments and information must be received no later than April 19, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Jolie Harrison, Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service. Written comments should be submitted via email to ITP.Meadows@noaa.gov.

Instructions: NMFS is not responsible for comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period. Comments, including all attachments, must not exceed a 25-megabyte file size. Attachments to comments will be accepted in Microsoft Word or Excel or Adobe PDF file formats only. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted online at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/permit/incidental-take-authorizations-under-marine-mammal-protection-act> without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit confidential business information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dwayne Meadows, Ph.D., Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427-8401. Electronic copies of the original application, request for a new IHA, 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://](https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/permit/incidental-take-authorizations-under-marine-mammal-protection-act)

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 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 issued 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.

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 an IHA) with respect to potential impacts on the human environment.

This action is consistent with categories of activities identified in Categorical Exclusion B4 IHAs 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 has preliminarily determined that the issuance of the proposed IHA qualifies to be categorically excluded from further NEPA review.

We will review all comments submitted in response to this notice prior to concluding our NEPA process or making a final decision on the IHA request.

History of Request

On July 30, 2019, NMFS received a request from HPMS for an IHA to take marine mammals incidental to dock expansion activities. On April 8, 2020, NMFS issued an IHA to HPMS to take marine mammals incidental to the Old Sitka Dock North Dolphins Expansion Project in Sitka, Alaska (85 FR 21399, April 17, 2020), effective from October 1, 2020 through February 28, 2021. On February 3, 2021, NMFS received an application to complete the remaining work from the 2020 IHA. The application was deemed adequate and complete on February 21, 2021. As described in the application for the new IHA, the activities for which incidental take is requested were covered by the 2020 authorization but will not be completed prior to its expiration. HPMS requested the new IHA be effective from April 15, 2021 through April 14, 2022.

Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts

As described in the 2020 IHA, HPMS is adding two additional dolphin structures and strengthening two existing dolphin structures at their deep-water dock facility in Sitka Sound. Construction at the dock facility includes vibratory pile installation (and small impact if necessary) and vibratory removal of eight temporary, 30-inch template pile structures, vibratory and impact installation of ten 48-inch permanent piles comprising the dolphins, and down-the-hole drilling to install eight bedrock anchors for the permanent piles of the dolphins. The only remaining work for this IHA is constructing one new dolphin (*i.e.*, four 30-inch template piles and four 48-inch piles). The remaining work consists of 9 days of in-water work.

Vibratory pile removal and installation, impact pile installation, and drilling activity will introduce underwater sounds that may result in take, by Level A and Level B harassment, of seven species (Level A harassment is authorized for only two of the seven species) of marine mammals across approximately 55.9 square

kilometers (km²) (21.5 square miles) in Sitka Sound. As of February 21, 2021 the project has recorded small Level B harassment takes of three species. This IHA proposes to authorize the remaining take associated with the work not completed under the 2020 IHA. The original proposed and final IHA documents, monitoring report, and public comments can be found on our project web page at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-old-sitka-dock-north-dolphins-expansion-project-sitka-alaska>.

Detailed Description of the Activity

A detailed description of the demolition and construction activities for which take is proposed here may be found in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the 2020 IHA. The location, and nature of the activities, including the types of equipment planned for use, are identical to those described in the previous notices.

The 2020 IHA was only valid from October 1 through February 28 because HPMS believed their Army Corps of Engineers permit would prohibit work from March 1 and June 15, and that cruise ship activity would prevent work from May 1 to October 1. Thus the Endangered Species Act Biological Opinion also prohibited work from March 1 to October 1. As it turned out, the Army Corps of Engineers permit did not prohibit work between March 1 and June 15 and large cruise ship activity did not take place in 2020, nor is it expected to occur in the summer of 2021. This new IHA will be effective year-round, and the applicant hopes to begin work close to April 15. In this part of Alaska, herring are common during spring and summer as discussed in the proposed 2020 IHA. Steller's sea lions in particular are more common in the project area during this time because they feed on herring. Because of this, the applicant has requested a larger daily rate of Level B harassment take of Steller's sea lions as discussed below.

The 2020 IHA considered an impulsive source level for the effects of

down-the-hole drilling that was in line with our previous understanding of that activity. Since the 2020 IHA was analyzed, our understanding of down-the-hole drilling has evolved based on recent hydroacoustic monitoring. Our recommended impulsive source level for calculating Level A harassment isopleths has changed for holes of the size HPMS is creating. Below we update our analysis and the Level A harassment isopleths using our current understanding of down-the-hole drilling.

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 2020 authorization. NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data from the 2020 IHA, recent draft Stock Assessment Reports, information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events, 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 2020 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 take is proposed here may be found in the notices of the proposed and final IHAs for the 2020 authorization. NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data from the 2020 IHA, recent draft Stock Assessment Reports, information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events, and other scientific literature, and determined that, besides the revised understanding of down-the-hole drilling source levels and Steller's sea lion occurrence mentioned above and analyzed below, 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 Notice of the Final IHA for the 2020 IHA. Specifically, the source levels, and days of operation applicable to this authorization remain unchanged from the previously issued IHA, except for the change to the down-the-hole drilling source level and Level A harassment zones described below and in Table 1. Similarly, the stocks taken, methods of take, and types of take remain unchanged from the previously issued IHA. The only change to the marine mammal density/occurrence data is an increase in Steller's sea lions around the time of the herring run as discussed below. The only change to the number of proposed takes, which are indicated below in Table 2, is to account for the increased occurrence of Steller's sea lions and the work remaining to be completed.

Because the Level B source levels and harassment zone sizes for down-the-hole drilling did not change from the 2020 IHA we do not propose changes to the overall or Level B harassment take from down-the-hole drilling. However, in the 2020 IHA we used a source level of 166.2 dB (RMS) (decibels root mean square) to calculate the Level A harassment isopleths for down-the-hole drilling. More recent hydroacoustic data and analysis from down-the-hole drilling projects has led us to recommend the use of a source level of 164 dB SELss (sound exposure level single strike) from Denes *et al.* (2019) for the impulsive component of this source relevant for Level A harassment isopleth calculation. Using this source level and the equivalent user spreadsheet inputs, the Level A harassment isopleths for the down-the-hole drilling increase from 10 to 336.5 m, depending on hearing group, in the 2020 IHA, to 26.1 to 873.7 m in this proposed IHA (Table 1).

TABLE 1—CALCULATED DISTANCES TO LEVEL A HARASSMENT ISOPLETHS FOR DOWN-THE-HOLE DRILLING FROM THE 2020 IHA AND THIS PROPOSED IHA

Activity	Level A harassment zone (m)				
	Low-frequency cetaceans	Mid-frequency cetaceans	High-frequency cetaceans	Phocid pinnipeds	Otariid pinnipeds
33-inch down-the-hole (2020 IHA)	282.5	10.0	336.5	151.2	11.0
33-inch down-the-hole (this IHA)	733.5	26.1	873.7	392.5	28.6

While the Level A harassment zones for down-the-hole drilling increase for this proposed IHA as discussed above, we do not propose to increase the Level A harassment takes for any species. HPMS is planning to implement activity-specific shutdown zones that are larger than in the 2020 IHA for down-the-hole drilling for all hearing groups except high-frequency cetaceans (Table 3). The revised down-the-hole drilling shutdown zones for low- and mid-frequency cetaceans and otariids are smaller than the largest Level A shutdown zones for those groups in the 2020 IHA, which did not necessitate any Level A takes in the 2020 IHA. Shutdown zones are expected to be successful in mitigating take for all of these species. Therefore, there is no need to revise or add Level A takes for any of these species in this IHA. The preliminary monitoring report shows no Level A or Level B harassment take of harbor porpoises through the completion of half of the project. Therefore, we believe that the previously authorized daily rate of Level

A harassment takes is adequate to complete the project. The preliminary monitoring report shows 1 Level B harassment take and no Level A harassment takes of harbor seals (phocid) through the completion of half of the project. We have also proposed doubling the size of the shutdown zone for harbor seals. Therefore, we believe that the previously authorized daily rate of Level A harassment takes is adequate to complete the project.

As discussed above, the 2020 IHA was not effective during the spring/summer run of herring upon which Steller's sea lions are known to congregate near to feed on. To account for this potential for HPMS construction activity to affect more Steller sea lions we are proposing to increase the estimate that two groups of eight Steller sea lions may occur within the Level B harassment zone on each of the days of in-water construction used in the 2020 IHA to three groups of eight Steller sea lions may occur within the Level B harassment zone on each of the days of in-water construction for this proposed

IHA. Thus we propose that 8 animals in a group \times 3 groups each day \times 9 days of in water work = 216 Level B harassment takes be authorized. As discussed in the 2020 IHA NMFS has determined that for management purposes the proportion of Western Distinct Population Segment (DPS) Steller sea lions in that area will be calculated based on Hastings *et al.* (2020). As such, NMFS expects that 2.2 percent of Steller sea lions in the project area will be from the ESA-listed Western DPS, with the remaining 97.8 percent expected to be from the Eastern DPS. Therefore, of the 216 Level B harassment takes requested, 5 takes are expected to be of Steller sea lions from the ESA-listed Western DPS (western stock) and 211 are expected to be of Steller sea lions from the Eastern DPS (eastern stock).

Based on the above discussion therefore, the only changes to the take for this proposed IHA (Table 2) are to increase the proposed daily rate of take by Level B harassment for increased occurrence of Steller's sea lions.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED TAKE BY LEVEL A AND LEVEL B HARASSMENT, BY SPECIES AND STOCK

Common name	Stock	Level A harassment take	Level B harassment take	Total take
Gray Whale	Eastern North Pacific	0	3	3
Minke Whale	Alaska	0	2	2
Humpback Whale	Central North Pacific	0	72	72
Killer Whale	Eastern North Pacific Alaska Resident	0	16	16
	Gulf of Alaska, Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea Transient.			
	Eastern North Pacific Northern Resident.			
	West Coast Transient.			
Harbor Porpoise	Southeast Alaska	4	45	49
Steller Sea Lion ^a	Eastern U.S.	0	211	211
	Western U.S.		5	5
Harbor Seal	Sitka/Chatham Strait	4	252	256

^a Eastern U.S. and Western U.S. stocks correspond to the Eastern DPS and Western DPS, respectively.

TABLE 3—SHUTDOWN ZONES BY MARINE MAMMAL HEARING GROUP, PILE SIZE, AND METHOD

Activity	Shutdown zone (m)				
	LF cetaceans	MF cetaceans	HF cetaceans	Phocids	Otariids
30-inch Vibratory Pile Driving/Removal	50	10	50	25	10
48-inch Vibratory Pile Driving	50	10	50	25	10
Down-the-hole Drilling (2020 IHA)	300	10	200	100	25
Down-the-hole Drilling (this IHA)	750	30	200	200	30
48-inch Impact Pile Driving (and 30-inch impact pile driving, as necessary)	825	50	100	100	50

Description of Proposed 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 2020 IHA, except for the changes to the shutdown zones for down-the-hole drilling for low and mid-frequency cetaceans and pinnipeds

discussed above. Because the estimated take, and total authorized take, has not increased, the discussion of the least practicable adverse impact included in the **Federal Register** notice announcing the issuance of the 2020

IHA remains accurate. The following measures are proposed for this authorization:

- 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);
- Drive all piles with a vibratory hammer until achieving a desired depth or refusal prior to using an impact hammer;
- For those marine mammals for which Level B harassment take has not been requested, in-water pile installation/removal will shut down immediately if such species are observed within or on a path towards the Level B harassment zone;
- If take reaches the authorized limit for an authorized species, pile installation will be shut down as these species approach the Level B harassment zone to avoid additional take;
- Implement all mitigation measures described in the biological opinion;
- Establish shutdown zones for all pile driving/removal and drilling activities. Shutdown zones will vary based on the activity type and marine mammal hearing group (see Table 3);
- Monitor the Level B harassment zones and Level A harassment zones;
- The placement of protected species observers (PSOs) during all pile driving and removal and drilling activities will ensure that the entire shutdown zone is visible during pile installation. Should environmental conditions deteriorate such that marine mammals within the entire shutdown zone will not be visible (e.g., fog, heavy rain), pile driving and removal must be delayed until the PSO is confident marine mammals within the shutdown zone could be detected. Due to the large Level B harassment zones (Table 3), PSOs will not be able to effectively observe the entire zone. Therefore, Level B harassment exposures will be recorded and extrapolated based upon the number of observed takes and the percentage of the

Level B harassment zone that was not visible;

- Soft Start—For impact pile driving, contractors will be required to provide an initial set of three strikes from the hammer at 40 percent energy, followed by a 1 minute waiting period. This procedure will be conducted three times before impact pile driving begins. Soft start will be implemented at the start of each day's impact pile driving and at any time following cessation of impact pile driving for a period of thirty minutes or longer;
- Pre-activity Monitoring—Prior to the start of daily in-water construction activity, or whenever a break in pile driving/removal or drilling of 30 minutes or longer occurs, PSOs will observe the shutdown and monitoring zones for a period of 30 minutes. The shutdown zone will be considered cleared when a marine mammal has not been observed within the zone for that 30-minute period. If a marine mammal is observed within the shutdown zone, a soft-start cannot proceed until the animal has left the zone or has not been observed for 15 minutes. If the Level B harassment zone has been observed for 30 minutes and no species for which take is not authorized are present within the zone, soft start procedures can commence and work can continue even if visibility becomes impaired within the Level B harassment monitoring zone. When a marine mammal for which Level B harassment take is authorized is present in the Level B harassment zone, activities may begin and Level B harassment take will be recorded. If the entire Level B harassment zone is not visible at the start of construction, pile driving or drilling activities can begin. If work ceases for more than 30 minutes, the pre-activity monitoring of both the Level B harassment zone and shutdown zones will commence;
- Monitoring will be conducted 30 minutes before, during, and 30 minutes after pile driving/removal and drilling activities. In addition, observers shall record all incidents of marine mammal occurrence, regardless of distance from activity, and shall document any behavioral reactions in concert with distance from piles being driven or removed or anchor shafts being drilled. Pile driving and drilling activities include the time to install, remove, or drill inside a single pile or series of piles, as long as the time elapsed between uses of the pile driving or drilling equipment is no more than thirty minutes;
- A draft marine mammal monitoring report will be submitted to NMFS within 90 days after the completion of

pile driving and removal activities. If no comments are received from NMFS within 30 days, the draft report will constitute the final report. If comments are received, a final report addressing NMFS comments must be submitted within 30 days after receipt of comments; and

- In the event that personnel involved in the construction activities discover an injured or dead marine mammal, the IHA-holder must immediately cease the specified activities and report the incident to the Office of Protected Resources (OPR) (301-427-8401), NMFS and to Alaska Regional Stranding Coordinator (907-586-7209) as soon as feasible.

Preliminary Determinations

The action in this IHA is identical to the action in the 2020 IHA except that work will now be allowed from April 15, 2021 through April 14, 2022, Steller's sea lion daily rate of take has increased, and the down-the-hole drilling Level A harassment source levels and zones have been updated to our current standards. As described in the notice of issuance of the 2020 final IHA (85 FR 21399, April 17, 2020) we found that HPMS' construction activities would have a negligible impact and that the taking would be small relative to population size. For this analysis of the new IHA we found that marine mammal abundance was still estimated to be the same or larger than was known for the 2020 IHA and that any changes did not affect our analysis or findings. Other marine mammal information and the potential effects were identical to the 2020 IHA. The estimated take was calculated identically to the 2020 IHA, except for Steller's sea lions. For Steller's sea lions the total take that occurred during the 2020 IHA plus the take authorized here are less than the take authorized in the 2020 IHA. Mitigation and monitoring are identical to the 2020 IHA except for the increase in Level A harassment and shutdown zones for the down-the-hole drilling for four hearing groups. These new zones are smaller than the existing zones for impact driving of the 48-inch piles, meaning there is no change to the largest Level A harassment or shutdown zones for the project as a whole, just potentially the number of days where larger Level A harassment and shutdown zones would need to be implemented.

NMFS has preliminarily concluded that there is no new information suggesting that our analysis or findings should change from those reached for the 2020 IHA. This includes consideration of the estimated

abundance of one stock of killer whales increasing slightly, the change in months of work and Steller's sea lion take per work day, and the updated consideration of own-the-hole drilling source levels and Level A harassment zones.

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 proposed authorized takes will have a negligible impact on the affected marine mammal species or stocks; (3) the proposed authorized takes represent small numbers of marine mammals relative to the affected stock abundances; (4) HPMS' 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.

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 insure 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, in this case with the Alaska Region, Protected Resources Division Office, whenever we propose to authorize take for endangered or threatened species.

Two marine mammal species, Mexico DPS humpback whales and Western DPS Steller sea lions, occur in the project area and are listed as threatened and endangered, respectively, under the ESA. The NMFS Alaska Regional OPR Division issued a Biological Opinion under section 7 of the ESA, on the issuance of an IHA to HPMS under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA by the NMFS Permits and Conservation Division. The Biological Opinion concluded that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of either species, and is not likely to destroy or adversely modify western DPS Steller sea lion critical habitat. On February 23, 2021, the NMFS Alaska Regional Office Protected Resources Division notified us that they would issue a memo to the file, noting that the changes to allow work year round and to the down-the-hole drilling source levels do not alter the conclusions of the

original Biological Opinion as long as the revised shutdown zones are implemented as additional mitigation and monitoring requirements, and no re-initiation of the consultation is necessary.

Proposed Authorization

As a result of these preliminary determinations, NMFS proposes to issue an IHA to HPMS for conducting the Old Sitka Dock North Dolphins Expansion Project in Sitka, Alaska from April 15, 2021 through April 14, 2022, provided the previously described mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements are incorporated. A draft of the proposed IHA can be found at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/permit/incidental-take-authorizations-under-marine-mammal-protection-act>.

Request for Public Comments

We request comment on our analyses (included in both this document and the referenced documents supporting the 2020 IHA), the proposed authorization, and any other aspect of this notice of proposed IHA for the proposed construction activity at Old Sitka Dock. We also request comment on the potential for renewal of this proposed IHA as described in the paragraph below. Please include with your comments any supporting data or literature citations to help inform our final decision on the request for MMPA authorization.

On a case-by-case basis, NMFS may issue a 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 Specified Activities section of this notice is planned or (2) the activities as described in the Specified Activities section of this notice would not be completed by the time the IHA expires and a renewal would allow for completion of the activities beyond that described in the *Dates and Duration* section of this notice, provided all of the following conditions are met:

- A 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 one year from expiration of the initial IHA);
- The request for renewal must include the following:

(1) 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); and

(2) 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.

Dated: March 12, 2021.

Donna S. Wieting,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XA886]

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Shark Management Measures; 2021 Research Fishery

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: On November 30, 2020, NMFS published a notice inviting qualified commercial shark permit holders to submit applications to participate in the 2021 Shark Research Fishery. The Shark Research Fishery allows for the collection of fishery-dependent data for future stock assessments and cooperative research with commercial fishermen to meet the shark research objectives of the Agency. Every year, the permit terms and permitted activities (*e.g.*, number of hooks and retention limits) specifically authorized for selected participants in the Shark Research Fishery are designated depending on the scientific and research needs of the Agency, as well as the number of NMFS-approved observers available. In order to inform selected participants of this year's specific permit requirements and ensure all terms and conditions of the permit