

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****International Trade Administration**

[C-489-502]

**Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube from Turkey: Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review**

**AGENCY:** Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review.

**SUMMARY:** On April 24, 2002, in response to a timely request from the respondent (Borusan Boru Birlesik Fabrikalari Mannesmann Boru), the Department of Commerce (the Department) initiated an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on certain welded carbon steel pipe and tube from Turkey. The review covers the period January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001. See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews, 67 FR 20089 (April 24, 2002).

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), the Department is now rescinding this review because the respondent has withdrawn its request for review and no other interested party had requested the review.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 24, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Stephanie Moore, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement VI, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone (202) 482-3692.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****Applicable Statute and Regulations**

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to the regulations codified at 19 CFR Part 351.

**Background**

On March 29, 2002, the Department received a request for an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on certain welded carbon steel pipe and tube from Turkey for the period January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001. On April 24, 2002, the Department published in the **Federal Register** (64

FR 67846) a notice of initiation of the antidumping and countervailing duty administrative review on certain welded carbon steel pipe and tube from Turkey with respect to the respondent.

**Rescission of Review**

On June 4, 2002, the respondent timely withdrew its request for review. The applicable regulation, 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), states that if a party that requested an administrative review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review, the Secretary will rescind the review. In this case, the respondent has withdrawn its request for the review within the 90-day period. No other party requested a review and we have received no other submissions regarding the respondent's withdrawal of its request for the review. Therefore, we are rescinding this review of the countervailing duty order on certain welded carbon steel pipe and tube from Turkey covering the period January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4) and 777(i) of the Act.

DATED: June 14, 2002

**Bernard Carreau,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 02-15786 Filed 6-21-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

[I.D. 061902A]

**Extension of Public Comment Period for a Proposed Information Collection of Social Science Data for Alaska Fisheries**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** On April 17, 2002, the Department of Commerce published a **Federal Register** notice that solicited public comment on a proposed information collection entitled "Social Science Data for Alaska Fisheries". The solicitation of public comment is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. 104-13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). The Department has received a request to extend the original deadline for comments from June 17, 2002, to July 1, 2002. This notice extends the comment period to that

date. All comments received from the original closing date until the close of business July 1, 2002, will be considered timely.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted on or before July 1, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all written comments to Madeleine Clayton, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6608, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20230 (or via the Internet at MClayton@doc.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should be directed to Jennifer Sepez, Anthropologist, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115-0070 (Jennifer.Sepez@noaa.gov).

Dated: June 18, 2002.

**Madeleine Clayton,**

*Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 02-15886 Filed 6-21-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

[I.D. 030702A]

**Small Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Seismic Reflection Data off Southern California**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of issuance of an incidental harassment authorization.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as amended, notification is hereby given that an Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) has been issued to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to take small numbers of marine mammals by harassment incidental to collecting marine seismic reflection data while investigating the landslide and earthquake hazards off Southern California.

**DATES:** This authorization is effective from June 13, 2002, through September 30, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** A copy of the application, which includes a list of references used in this document, and other documents referenced herein may be obtained by writing to Donna Wieting, Chief, Marine

Mammal Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910–3225 or by telephoning one of the contacts listed below.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kenneth R. Hollingshead, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 713–2055, ext 128.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce 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 authorization is provided to the public for review.

Permission may 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 subsistence uses, and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such takings are set forth. NMFS has defined “negligible impact” in 50 CFR 216.103 as “an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.”

Subsection 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA established an expedited process by which citizens of the United States can apply for an authorization to incidentally take small numbers of marine mammals by harassment. The MMPA defines “harassment” as:

any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild; or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

Subsection 101(a)(5)(D) establishes a 45-day time limit for NMFS review of an application followed by a 30-day public notice and comment period on any proposed authorizations for the incidental harassment of small numbers of marine mammals. Within 45 days of the close of the comment period, NMFS must either issue or deny issuance of the authorization.

**Summary of Request**

The USGS plans to conduct a high-resolution seismic-reflection survey offshore from southern California for two weeks during June 2002. The USGS will collect this seismic-reflection data to investigate the hazards posed by landslides, tsunamis, and potential earthquake faults in the nearshore region from Ventura to Santa Barbara, CA. This task is part of a multiyear hazard analysis that requires high-resolution, seismic-reflection data using several acoustic sources. In addition, a few days of survey time will be used to conduct a seafloor imaging survey in support of environmental studies in the area offshore Pt. Conception.

The USGS plans to collect seismic-reflection data using three basic instrument systems:

(1) A Hunttec or a Geopulse boomer sound-source to collect high-resolution seismic-reflection data of the sub-seafloor;

(2) A high-resolution multi-channel system for which the primary source will be a 2-kilo-Joule (kJ) sparker system for shallow water and a small GI airgun in deeper water. The type of sparker to be used will depend on the results of a sparker feasibility study completed earlier this year in the Seattle, Washington area. A 250-m-long (820-ft) hydrophone streamer is used for both multi-channel sources.

(3) A Klein side-scan sonar for the environmental survey off Pt. Conception, CA.

The high-resolution Hunttec boomer system uses an electrically powered sound source that is towed behind the ship at depths between 30 m (98.4 ft) and 160 m (525 ft) below the sea surface. The hydrophone arrays for listening are attached to the tow vehicle that houses the sound source. The USGS plans to use the Hunttec system primarily in water depths greater than 300 m (984.2 ft). The system is triggered at 0.5- to 1.25-second intervals, depending upon the source tow depth. This system provides detailed information about stratified sediment, so that dates obtained from fossils in sediment samples can be correlated with episodes of fault offset. The sound pressure level (SPL) for the Hunttec unit is 205 dB re 1 microPa-m (root-mean-squared (RMS)). The output-sound bandwidth is 0.5 kHz to 8 kHz, with the main peak at 4.5 kHz.

The USGS plans to use the surface-towed Geopulse boomer system in the shallow water parts of the survey area, typically in water depths from 20 m to 300 m (65.6 to 984.2 ft). The sound source consists of two Geopulse 5813A

boomer plates mounted on a catamaran sled. The catamaran is towed just behind the vessel, while the 5-m long (16.4-ft) hydrophone streamer is usually towed from a boom on one side of the vessel. The SPL for the Geopulse is 204 dB re 1 microPa-m (RMS), and its effective bandwidth is about 0.75 to 3.5 kHz. The firing rate is generally 0.5 to 1 sec. interval.

The primary sound source for the high-resolution multi-channel system will be a 2.0 kJ sparker system such as the SQUID 2000 minisparker system manufactured by Applied Acoustic Engineering, Inc. This minisparker includes electrodes that are mounted on a small pontoon sled. The electrodes simultaneously discharge electric current through the seawater to an electrical ground. This discharge creates an acoustic signal. The pontoon sled that supports the minisparker is towed on the sea surface, approximately 5 m (16.4 ft) behind the ship.

Source characteristics of the SQUID 2000 provided by the manufacturer show an SPL of 209 dB re 1 microPa-m (RMS). The amplitude spectrum of this pulse indicates that most of the sound energy lies between 150 Hz and 1700 Hz, and the peak amplitude is at 900 Hz. The output sound pulse of the minisparker has a duration of about 0.8 ms. When operated at sea for the proposed multichannel seismic-reflection survey, the minisparker will be discharged every 1 to 4 seconds.

The second source for the multi-channel system is a small airgun of special type called a generator-injector, or GI gun (trademark of Seismic Systems, Inc., Houston, TX). This type of airgun consists of two small airguns within a single steel body. The two small airguns are fired sequentially, with the precise timing required to nullify the bubble oscillations that typify sound pulses from a single airgun of common type. These oscillations impede detailed analysis of fault structure. For arrays consisting of many airguns, bubble oscillations are cancelled by careful selection of airgun sizes. The GI gun is a mini-array that is carefully adjusted to achieve the desired bubble cancellation. Airguns and GI guns with similar chamber sizes have similar peak output pressures. The GI gun for this survey has two chambers of equal size (35 in<sup>3</sup>) and the gun will be fired every 12 seconds. Compressed air delivered to the GI gun will have a pressure of about 3000 psi. The gun will be towed 5 meters (16.4 ft) behind the vessel and suspended from a float to maintain a depth of about 1 m (3.2 ft).

The manufacturer's literature indicates that a GI gun of the size the

USGS will use has an SPL of about 220 dB re 1 microPa-m (RMS). The GI gun's output sound pulse has a duration of about 10 ms. The amplitude spectrum of this pulse, as shown by the manufacturer's data, indicates that most of the sound energy is at frequencies below 500 Hz. Field measurements by USGS personnel indicates that the GI gun produces low-sound-amplitudes at frequencies above 500 Hz. Thus high-amplitude sound from this source is at frequencies that are outside the main hearing band of most odontocetes and pinnipeds (Richardson *et al.*, 1995).

The environmental survey off Pt. Conception will be accomplished with side-scan sonar surveying. The Klein 2000 side-scan sonar uses an electrically powered sound source. In operation, the sound source, or "fish", is towed behind the research vessel at depths of 1 to 10 m (3.2 to 32.8 ft) below the sea surface. The unit emits a short pulse of sound about every 0.25 second; the interval depends on the swath width (i.e., the area of seafloor to be imaged). The side-scan sonar system measures the return time and intensity of echoes to create a high-resolution image of the seafloor that is similar to an air photo on land. The side-scan system has an SPL of about 210 dB re 1 microPa-m (RMS). The output sound pulse is very short, with a time duration of less than 0.1 ms. The dual-frequency bandwidth of the outgoing signal is 100 kHz or 500 kHz.

The work is planned for June 10-29, 2002. The primary work area (70 percent of the time) is between Pt. Dume and offshore Gaviota, CA, in the western Santa Monica Basin and Santa Barbara Channel. The secondary work area is offshore between Pt. Conception and Pt. Arguello (but staying within 30 km (18.6 mi) of the coast). Some work might be attempted during transit between the two work areas.

### Comments and Responses

A notice of receipt of the application and proposed authorization was published on April 1, 2002 (67 FR 15360), and a 30-day public comment period was provided on the application and proposed authorization. Comments were received from the Marine Mammal Commission (MMC).

**Comment 1:** The MMC believes that NMFS' preliminary determinations that the short-term impact of the proposed activities will result, at most in a temporary modification in behavior of certain species of marine mammals and that any behavioral modifications made by these species are expected to have no more than a negligible impact on the reproduction or survival of these species are reasonable, provided that NMFS is

satisfied that the proposed monitoring and mitigation measures are adequate to detect and minimize disturbance to affected marine mammal species. In regard to the previous statement, the MMC notes that it is unclear whether night-time operations will be carried out in other than shallow water. If so, the MMC questions whether the planned night-time observations would be capable of assuring that the proposed activities have the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammals.

**Response:** The USGS will be capable of conducting the monitoring program required under the IHA for this activity. As determined by the California Coastal Commission (CCC), the shutdown zones are 100 m (328 ft) for the GI-airgun and 30 m (98 ft) for the other acoustic systems. The GI airgun will be used only during daylight hours. Monitoring these safety zones during daylight and night-time is practical.

**Comment 2:** The MMC recommends that NMFS consult with the applicant to address this concern, in order to ensure that any marine mammals approaching or entering the designated safety zone around the source(s) during night-time activities can be detected in time to stop operations to ensure that animals are not adversely affected.

**Response:** See response to comment 1.

**Comment 3:** The MMC notes that NMFS does not plan to require the shutdown of the acoustic source if pinnipeds approach the source and enter the safety zone. The MMC recommends that NMFS require such approaches to be monitored and that the source be shut down if the animal(s) show signs of distress.

**Response:** NMFS concurs and has made that recommendation a part of the IHA. Acoustic source transmissions will be suspended whenever the vessel approaches a pinniped and marine mammal behavior observations will be made during these periods. However, it should be understood that seals and sea lions will also actively approach a vessel while transmitting (the vessel itself moving forward at about 3-5 knots) from the side of the vessel or the stern, meaning that the animal is voluntarily approaching a noise source that is increasing in strength as the animal gets closer. Therefore, if a pinniped approaches the USGS vessel, the IHA requires the USGS to monitor the interaction to ensure the animal does not show signs of distress. If the pinniped(s) show obvious distress, the USGS is to suspend operations until the pinniped moves outside of the safety zone and to continue to conduct observations on effects on all pinnipeds

after the acoustic source is again powered up.

**Comment 4:** The MMC recommends that the applicant be required to include in the initial and final reports, the species and numbers of marine mammals observed approaching and entering the designated safety zones during both day and night.

**Response:** NMFS concurs. The USGS will employ trained biologists to monitor marine mammals in and around the vicinity of the acoustic source and record behavioral activities. These observations will be provided to NMFS and the public under the reporting requirements contained in the IHA.

### Description of Habitat and Marine Mammals Affected by the Activity

The Southern California Bight supports a diverse assemblage of 29 species of cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises) and 6 species of pinnipeds (seals and sea lions). The species of marine mammals that are likely to be present in the seismic research area include the bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*), common dolphin (*Phocoena phocoena*), killer whale (*Orcinus orca*), Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*), northern right whale dolphin (*Lissodelphis borealis*), Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*), pilot whale (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*), Dall's porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*), sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), humpback whale (*Megaptera novaengliae*), gray whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*), blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*), harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), northern fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) and sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*). General information on these species can be found in the USGS application and in Forney *et al.* (2001). Forney *et al.* (2001) is available at the following URL: [http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot\\_res/PR2/Stock\\_Assessment\\_Program/sars.html](http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot_res/PR2/Stock_Assessment_Program/sars.html) Please refer to these documents for information on these species in California waters.

### Potential Effects of Marine Seismic Reflection Studies on Marine Mammals

#### Discussion

Disturbance by acoustic noise is the principal means of taking incidental to this activity. Vessel noise may provide a secondary source. Also, the physical presence of vessels could lead to some

non-acoustic effects involving visual or other cues.

The effects of underwater sounds on marine mammals are highly variable, and can be categorized as follows: (1) The sounds may be too weak to be heard at the location of the animal (i.e. lower than the prevailing ambient noise level, the hearing threshold of the animal at relevant frequencies, or both); (2) the sounds may be audible but not strong enough to elicit any overt behavioral response; (3) the sounds may elicit behavioral reactions of variable conspicuousness and variable relevance to the well being of the animal; these can range from subtle effects on respiration or other behaviors (detectable only by statistical analysis) to active avoidance reactions; (4) upon repeated exposure, animals may exhibit diminishing responsiveness (habituation), or disturbance effects may persist (the latter is most likely with sounds that are highly variable in characteristics, unpredictable in occurrence, and associated with situations that the animal perceives as a threat); (5) any sound that is strong enough to be heard has the potential to reduce (mask) the ability of marine mammals to hear natural sounds at similar frequencies, including calls from conspecifics and/or echolocation sounds, and environmental sounds such as storms and surf noise; and (6) very strong sounds have the potential to cause either a temporary or a permanent reduction in hearing sensitivity (i.e., temporary threshold shift (TTS) or permanent threshold shift (PTS), respectively). In addition, intense acoustic or explosive events may cause trauma to tissues associated with organs vital for hearing, sound production, respiration and other functions. This trauma may include minor to severe hemorrhage.

Few data on the effects of non-explosive sounds on hearing thresholds of marine mammals have been obtained. However, in terrestrial mammals (and presumably in marine mammals), received sound levels must far exceed the animal's hearing threshold for there to be any TTS and must be even higher for there to be risk of PTS (Richardson *et al.*, 1995).

Depending upon ambient conditions and the sensitivity of the receptor, underwater sounds produced by seismic operations may be detectable some substantial distance away from the activity. Any sound that is detectable is (at least in theory) capable of eliciting a disturbance reaction by a marine mammal or masking a signal of comparable frequency. Harassment is presumed to occur when marine

mammals in the vicinity of the acoustic source (or vessel) show a significant behavioral response to the generated sounds or visual cues.

Seismic pulses are known to cause some species of whales, including gray and bowhead whales, to behaviorally respond within a distance of several kilometers (Richardson *et al.*, 1995). Although some limited masking of low-frequency sounds is a possibility for those species of whales using low frequencies for communication, the intermittent nature of the acoustic pulses created by the planned survey's instruments will limit the extent of masking. Bowhead whales, for example, are known to continue calling in the presence of seismic survey sounds, and their calls can be heard between seismic pulses (Richardson *et al.*, 1986).

When the received levels of noise exceed some behavioral reaction threshold, cetaceans will show disturbance reactions. The levels, frequencies, and types of noise that will elicit a response vary between and within species, individuals, locations and season. Behavioral changes may be subtle alterations in surface-diver-respiration cycles. More conspicuous responses include changes in activity or aerial displays, movement away from the sound source, or complete avoidance of the area. The reaction threshold and degree of response are related to the activity of the animal at the time of the disturbance. Whales engaged in active behaviors such as feeding, socializing or mating are less likely than resting animals to show overt behavioral reactions, unless the disturbance is directly threatening.

Hearing damage is not expected to occur during the project. While it is not known whether a marine mammal very close to one of the acoustic devices would be at risk of temporary or permanent hearing impairment, TTS is a theoretical possibility for animals within a few hundred meters (Richardson *et al.*, 1995), if the SPL of an acoustic source is of sufficient intensity, such as with large seismic airgun arrays. However, considering the low intensity of the proposed acoustic devices, and the planned monitoring and mitigation measures (described later in this document), which are designed to detect marine mammals occurring near the acoustic sources and to avoid, to the greatest extent practicable, exposing them to sound pulses that have any possibility of causing hearing damage, neither TTS nor PTS are likely.

#### *Maximum Sound-Exposure Levels for Marine Mammals*

The adverse effects of underwater sound on mammals have been documented for exposure times that for up to several minutes, but adverse effects have not been documented for the brief pulses typical of the minisparker (0.8 ms) and the Huntex system (typically 0.3 ms).

For impulse noise, NMFS has previously established that activities should avoid, to the greatest extent practicable, exposing mysticetes and sperm whales to an SPL of 180 dB re 1 microPa-m (RMS) or higher. For odontocetes and pinnipeds, activities should avoid, to the greatest extent practicable, exceeding a level of 190 dB re 1 microPa-m (RMS). These determinations were based on findings at the High-Energy Seismic Workshop held at Pepperdine University in 1997 as updated by the NMFS' Acoustics Workshop held in Silver Spring, MD in 1998. In 1999 however, the CCC limited this maximum sound-exposure level to 180 dB re 1 microPa-m (RMS) for all marine mammals, including pinnipeds, within the coastal zone of California and as expected the CCC is requiring similar limitations for this action.

However, current scientific consensus indicates that a safe level for impulse sounds for pinnipeds that avoids TTS is higher than the level indicated for cetaceans (e.g., 180 dB). As a result, although scientists have preliminarily established an SPL of 190 dB re 1 microPa-m (RMS) as a safe level for pinnipeds underwater, and while NMFS adopts this information as the best scientific information available, the USGS has agreed to abide by the conditions contained in its CCC consistency determination.

NMFS notes moreover, that the recent precautionary application of a 180-dB safety zone for protecting marine mammals does not necessarily mean that animals entering that zone will be adversely affected. It simply means that animals have the potential to incur a temporary elevation in hearing threshold (i.e., TTS), lasting, at worst, for a few minutes at the 180 dB sound pressure level.

The USGS has provided an estimate of how close marine mammals can approach each sound source before it needs to be shut off. This estimate follows the procedure required by the CCC in 1999, in that underwater sound is assumed to attenuate with distance according to 20log(R), and the maximum SPL to which marine mammals can be exposed is 180 dB re 1 microPa-m (RMS). The alternative

estimate of safe distance is proposed for operations in shallow water.

The zone of impact for the sound sources is a circle whose radius is the distance from the source to where the SPL is reduced to 180 dB re 1 microPa-m (RMS). In water deeper than 50 m (164 ft), for a 20log(R) sound attenuation, the zone of impact for a 209-dB (RMS) minisparker source has a radius of 28 m (92 ft). The 204 dB Geopulse and 205 dB Hunttec boomers yield radii of 16 and 18 m (52.5 and 59 ft) respectively. The 210 dB Klein side-scan yields a safety radius of 32 m (105 ft), and the 220 dB GI gun yields a safety radius of 100 m (328 ft). In its application, the USGS proposed that safety zones of 30 m (98 ft) around the boomers, minisparker, side-scan fish, and of 100 m (328 ft) around the airgun be used in water deeper than 50 m (164 ft). Although sound is expected to attenuate faster in shallow water, the CCC determined that the appropriate safety zones for this activity would be 100 m (328 ft) for the airgun and 50 m (164 ft) for the other sources.

#### *Potential Level of Taking by Harassment of Marine Mammals*

The following summary is from a report by Calambokidis and Chandler (2001) that was submitted in compliance with an IHA issued to the USGS on June 5, 2000 (65 FR 39871, June 28, 2000). During a similar acoustic survey in early June, 2000, there were a total of 241 marine mammal sightings (not including re-sightings), representing at least 11 species and 4,792 marine mammals. (Sighting a marine mammal should not be interpreted to mean that the animal was being harassed.) Small cetaceans were the most numerous and accounted for 54 percent of the sightings and 96 percent of the animals. Common dolphins made up 74 sightings and 3,764 of the 4,792 sighted animals. Risso's dolphins, bottlenose dolphins and Dall's porpoises were seen in smaller numbers. Pinnipeds accounted for 98 sightings and these were predominantly California sea lions. Smaller numbers of harbor seals and a single elephant seal were also sighted. Four species of large cetaceans were sighted in small numbers. Blue whales were most common with 5 sightings of single animals. Fin, humpback and minke whales were each sighted once or twice. Sighting rates versus acoustic source appeared to be related to habitat of operations and not to the sound source itself.

The sound source was shutdown a total of 40 times (22 daylight and 18 nighttime). Shutdowns were in response

to five different species. Common dolphins triggered a shutdown in 29 instances; Risso's dolphin, bottlenose dolphins and California sea lions each resulted in 3 to 4 shutdowns each. The only shutdown for a large whale was for a sighting of a blue whale which, although still outside the 250-m (820-ft) mitigation zone, was prompted as precautionary measure.

The high proportion of shutdowns caused by common dolphins was a result both of their being one of the most common species in the area and their tendency to approach the ship. Common dolphins accounted for 31 percent of marine mammal sightings but were responsible for 72 percent of the shutdowns. California sea lions, which accounted for 36 percent of the sightings were responsible for only 7 percent of the shutdowns. Although other dolphin species were less common, both Risso's and bottlenose dolphins had shutdown rates that were similar to common dolphins. Overall, 30 percent of small cetacean sightings made while the sound source was operational led to shutdowns compared to only 4 percent of pinniped sightings. A low proportion of large whale sightings led to shutdowns. The 11 sightings of whales made during sound source operations led to only a single precautionary shutdown.

Behavioral observations were made both while the sources were on and when they were off. For small dolphins and pinnipeds there did not appear to be a difference in behavior between the two operational modes. There was also no apparent difference in the orientation (direction of swimming) of these animals in relation to transmissions. Breaching was observed in two cases for large cetaceans; a minke whale and a group of two humpback whales. Sound transmissions were occurring only during the minke whale sighting.

#### *24-hour Seismic Operations*

The USGS requested that the IHA allow for 24-hour operations, specifically for the minisparker and/or boomers or side-scan. The reasons for around-the-clock operation that benefit the environment are: (1) When the sound sources cease to operate, marine mammals might move back into the survey area and incur an increased potential for harm when operations resume, and (2) daylight-only operations prolong activities in a given area, thus increasing the likelihood that marine mammals will be harassed.

The 2002 survey will require only 2 weeks, and the ship will be moving continuously through the Santa Barbara Channel, so no single area will see long-

term activity. The USGS believes that the best course is to complete the survey as expeditiously as possible. Delays could require scheduling additional surveys in future years to complete the missed work. However, recently, the CCC determined that the GI-airgun source could only be used during daylight hours. As a result, the IHA will prohibit use of the GI-airgun during night-time operations.

#### **Mitigation**

Several mitigation measures to reduce the potential for marine mammal harassment will be implemented by USGS as part of their proposed activity. These include:

- (1) The survey is planned for June, when gray whales are not migrating.
- (2) The smallest possible acoustic sources have been selected to minimize the chances of incidental harassment.
- (3) To avoid potential incidental injury to marine mammals, safety zones will be established and monitored continuously. Whenever the seismic source(s) approaches a marine mammal closer than the assigned safe distance the USGS will shut them down.
- (4) For mysticetes and sperm whales, the marine mammal species near the survey area that are considered to be most sensitive to the frequency and intensity of sound that will be emitted by the seismic sources, operations will cease when members of these species approach within 250 m (820 ft) around the GI-airgun source and 100 m (328 ft) around the other sound sources.
- (5) For other odontocetes, with their lower sensitivity to low frequency sound, operations will cease when these animals approach a safety zone of 30 m (98.4 ft) from the boomer, minisparker, or side-scan fish, and a zone of 100 m (328 ft) from the airgun.
- (6) For pinnipeds (seals and sealions): whenever the research vessel approaches a pinniped, a safety radius of 30 m (98.4 ft) around the boomer, minisparker, or side-scan sonar and 100 m (328 ft) around the GI-airgun will be maintained from the animal(s). However, if a pinniped (except for the Steller sea lion) approaches the towed airgun array during airgun transmissions, the USGS will not be required to shutdown the airguns, unless the animal(s) shows signs of distress. However, if a pinniped approaches the USGS vessel, the IHA requires the USGS to monitor the interaction to ensure the animal does not show signs of distress. If the pinniped(s) show obvious distress, the USGS is to suspend airgun operations until the pinniped moves outside of the safety zone and to continue to conduct

observations on effects on all pinnipeds after the airgun is again powered up. However, for Steller sea lions, these safety zones must be applied continuously.

Experience indicates that pinnipeds will come from great distances to scrutinize seismic-reflection operations. Seals have been observed swimming within airgun bubbles, 10 m (33 ft) away from active arrays. More recently, Canadian scientists, who were using a high-frequency seismic system that produced sound closer to pinniped hearing than will the USGS sources, describe how seals frequently approached close to the seismic source, presumably out of curiosity. Therefore, because pinnipeds indicate no adverse reaction to seismic noise, the above-mentioned mitigation plan is proposed. In addition, the USGS will gather information on how often pinnipeds approach the sound source(s) on their own volition, and what effect the source(s) appears to have on them.

(7) During seismic-reflection survey operations, the ship's speed will be 4 to 5 knots so that when the seismic sources are being discharged, nearby marine mammals will have gradual warning of the ship's approach and can move away.

(8) The USGS will have marine biologists onboard the seismic vessel who will have the authority to stop seismic operations whenever a mammal enters the safety zone. These observers will monitor the safety zone to ensure that no marine mammals enter the zone, and record observations on marine mammal abundance and behavior.

(9) If observations are made, or if NMFS notifies the USGS, that one or more marine mammals of any species are attempting to beach themselves when the seismic source is operating in the vicinity of the beaching, the seismic sources will be immediately shut off and NMFS contacted.

(10) Upon notification by a local stranding network that a marine mammal has stranded where the acoustic sources had recently been operated, NMFS will investigate the stranding to determine whether a reasonable chance exists that the seismic survey caused the animal's death. If NMFS determines, based upon a necropsy of the animal(s), that the death was likely due to the seismic source, the survey shall cease until procedures are altered to eliminate the potential for future deaths.

### Monitoring

Monitoring of marine mammals while the sparker or airgun sound sources are active will be conducted continuously. Trained marine mammal observers will

be onboard the vessel to mitigate the potential environmental impact from either of the two systems and to gather data on the species, number, and reaction of marine mammals to the sources. Each observer will use equipment, such as Tasco 7x50 binoculars with internal compasses and reticules, to record the horizontal and vertical angle to sighted mammals. Night-time operations in shallow water will be conducted with a spotlight to illuminate the radius of influence around the authorized acoustic sources and observers will have night-vision goggles.

Monitoring data to be recorded during seismic-reflection operations include which observer is on duty and what the weather conditions are like, such as Beaufort Sea state, wind speed, cloud cover, swell height, precipitation and visibility. For each mammal sighting the observer will record the time, bearing and reticule readings, species, group size, and the animal's surface behavior and orientation. Observers will instruct geologists to shut all active seismic sources whenever a marine mammal enters a safety zone.

### Reporting

The USGS will provide an initial report to NMFS within 120 days of the completion of the marine seismic reflection survey project. This report will provide dates and locations of seismic operations, details of marine mammal sightings, and estimates of the amount and nature of all takes by harassment. A final technical report will be provided by USGS within 1 year of completion of the project. The final technical report will contain a description of the methods, results, and interpretation of all monitoring tasks.

### National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

In conjunction with the promulgation of regulations implementing section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA, NMFS completed an Environmental Assessment (EA) on May 9, 1995, that addressed the impacts on the human environment from issuance of IHAs and the alternatives to that action. NMFS' analysis resulted in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). In addition, this seismic reflection survey will use acoustic instruments that are significantly less intense and thereby have a significantly lower impact on the marine environment than acoustic sources used in other surveys for which EAs and resulting FONSI have been prepared previously. Accordingly, this proposed action qualifies for a categorical exclusion under NEPA and,

therefore, a new EA will not be prepared. A copy of relevant previous EAs are available (see **ADDRESSES**).

### Consultation

Under section 7 of the ESA, NMFS has completed consultation on the issuance of this IHA. NMFS has concluded that this action is unlikely to affect listed marine mammals because those species of whales that are listed under the ESA are rare in these waters, and are unlikely to be affected by these acoustic sources unless fairly close to the source. To ensure that listed marine mammals are not affected, NMFS is requiring the USGS to establish a safety zone of 250 m (820 ft) around the GI-airgun source and 100 m (328 ft) around the other sources with appropriate shutdown procedures imposed if a listed marine mammal enters or is about to enter the safety zone appropriate for the acoustic source.

### Conclusions

NMFS has determined that the short-term impact of collecting marine seismic reflection data to investigate the landslide and earthquake hazards off Southern California by the USGS during June, 2002 will result, at worst, in a temporary modification in behavior by certain species of pinnipeds, and possibly some individual cetaceans. While behavioral modifications may be occur in certain species of marine mammals to avoid the resultant noise from airgun arrays, this behavioral change is expected to result in the harassment of only small numbers of each of several species of marine mammals and would have no more than a negligible impact on the affected species or stocks of marine mammals.

In addition, no take by injury and/or death is anticipated and takes by harassment will be at the lowest level practicable due to incorporation of the mitigation measures mentioned previously. No known rookeries, mating grounds, areas of concentrated feeding, or other areas of special significance for marine mammals occur within or near the planned area of operations during the season of operations.

### Authorization

As a result of these determinations, NMFS has issued an IHA to the USGS for the possible harassment of small numbers of several species of marine mammals incidental to collecting marine seismic reflection data to investigate the landslide and earthquake hazards off Southern California by the USGS during June, 2002, provided the above-mentioned mitigation,

monitoring, and reporting requirements are incorporated.

Dated: June 13, 2002.

**David Cottingham**

*Deputy Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.*  
[FR Doc. 02-15883 Filed 6-21-02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 061402C]

#### Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

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

**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) will convene public meetings.

**DATES:** The meetings will be held on July 8-12, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** These meetings will be held at the Hyatt Sarasota Hotel, 1000 Boulevard of the Arts, Sarasota, FL 34236; telephone: 941-953-1234.

*Council address:* Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, 3018 U.S. Highway 301 North, Suite 1000, Tampa, FL 33619.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Wayne E. Swingle, Executive Director, Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; telephone: (813) 228-2815.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Council

##### July 10

8:30 a.m.—Convene.

8:45 a.m.–12 noon—Receive public testimony on the Secretarial Reef Fish Amendment 1/Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS).

1:30 p.m.–5 p.m.—Continue public testimony if necessary.

##### July 11

8:30 a.m.–11:30 a.m.—Continue public testimony if necessary.

1 p.m.–1:15 p.m.—Receive the report of the Spiny Lobster Management Committee.

1:15 p.m.–2 p.m.—Receive a report of the Habitat Protection Committee.

2 p.m.–2:30 p.m.—Receive a report of the Shrimp Management Committee.

2:30 p.m.–5 p.m.—Receive a report of the Reef Fish Management Committee.

##### July 12

8:30 a.m.–10 a.m.—Continue the report of the Reef Fish Management Committee, if necessary.

10 a.m.–10:15 a.m.—Receive a report of the Council Chairmen's meeting.

10:15 a.m.–10:30 a.m.—Receive the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council Liaison Report.

10:30 a.m.–10:45 a.m.—Receive a report of the Stock Assessment Workshop meeting.

10:45 a.m.–11 a.m.—Receive the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas Advisory Committee report.

11 a.m.–11:15 a.m.—Receive Enforcement Reports.

11:15 a.m.–11:30 a.m.—Receive the NMFS Regional Administrator's Report.

11:30 a.m.–11:45 a.m.—Receive Director's Reports.

11:45 a.m.–12 noon—Other Business.

#### Committees

##### July 8

9 a.m.–12 noon—Convene the Habitat Protection Committee to review a Preliminary Draft of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for the Generic Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Amendment.

1:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.—Convene the Shrimp Management Committee to review a preliminary Options Paper for Shrimp Amendment 13, to hear presentations on the status of the condition of shrimp stocks, on the evaluation of the Tortugas shrimp fishery, and the recommendations of the Shrimp Stock Assessment Panel for criterion to assess the status of each shrimp stock.

##### July 9

8:30 a.m.–12 noon—Convene the Reef Fish Management Committee to hear a progress report of the Ad Hoc Red Snapper Advisory Panel (AP) on development of individual fishing quota (IFQ) profile. They will then review and make recommendations for the full Council for final action on the Draft Secretarial Amendment 1 for Red Grouper/SEIS. The full Council will consider these recommendations on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning. The Committee will also review the first draft of an amendment for a rebuilding program for amberjack.

1:30 p.m.–3:30 p.m.—Continue the Reef Fish Management Committee.

3:30 p.m.–5 p.m.—Convene the Spiny Lobster Management Committee to review the proposed Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) rule on increasing the possession limit for undersized lobster.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in the agenda may come before the Council for discussion, in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA), those issues may not be the subject of formal Council action during this meeting. Council action will be restricted to those issues specifically identified in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305 (c) of the MSFCMA, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency. A copy of the Committee schedule and agenda can be obtained by calling (813) 228-2815.

#### Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Anne Alford at the Council (see **ADDRESSES**) by July 1, 2002.

Dated: June 14, 2002.

**Richard W. Surdi,**

*Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.*  
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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 061902B]

#### New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

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

**ACTION:** Notice of public meetings.

**SUMMARY:** The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) is scheduling a public meeting of its Groundfish Oversight Committee, Scallop Advisory Panel and Oversight Committee, Habitat Oversight Committee and a joint meeting of its Herring Oversight and Advisory Panels with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission Herring Section in July, 2002 to consider actions affecting New England fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Recommendations from these groups will be brought to the full Council for formal consideration and action, if appropriate.

**DATES:** The meetings will be held between July 8, 2002 and July 11, 2002.