

§216.181

Longman's beaked whale (*Indopacetus pacificus*), killer whale (*Orcinus orca*), false killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*), pygmy killer whale (*Feresa attenuata*), sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), dwarf and pygmy sperm whales (*Kogia simus* and *K. breviceps*), and short-finned and long-finned pilot whales (*Globicephala macrorhynchus* and *G. melas*).

(3) Pinnipeds—hooded seal (*Cystophora cristata*), harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), spotted seal (*P. largha*), ribbon seal (*P. fasciata*), gray seal (*Halichoerus grypus*), elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris* and *M. leonina*), Hawaiian monk seal (*Monachus schauinslandi*), Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*), northern fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*), southern fur seal (*Arctocephalus spp.*), harp seal (*Phoca groenlandica*), Galapagos sea lion (*Zalophus californianus wolfebaeki*), Japanese sea lion (*Zalophus californianus japonicus*), Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*), New Zealand sea lion (*Phocarcos hookeri*), and South American sea lion (*Otaria flavescens*).

§216.181 Effective dates.

Regulations in this subpart are effective from August 16, 2007 through August 15, 2012.

§216.182 Permissible methods of taking.

(a) Under Letters of Authorization issued pursuant to §§216.106 and 216.188, the Holder of the Letter of Authorization may incidentally, but not intentionally, take marine mammals by Level A and Level B harassment within the areas described in §216.180(a), provided the activity is in compliance with all terms, conditions, and requirements of these regulations and the appropriate Letter of Authorization.

(b) The activities identified in §216.180 must be conducted in a manner that minimizes, to the greatest extent practicable, any adverse impacts on marine mammals and their habitat.

§216.183 Prohibitions.

No person in connection with the activities described in §216.180 shall:

50 CFR Ch. II (10–1–07 Edition)

(a) Take any marine mammal not specified in §216.180(b);

(b) Take any marine mammal specified in §216.180(b) other than by incidental, unintentional Level A and Level B harassment;

(c) Take a marine mammal specified in §216.180(b) if such taking results in more than a negligible impact on the species or stocks of such marine mammal; or

(d) Violate, or fail to comply with, the terms, conditions, and requirements of the regulations in this subpart or any Letter of Authorization issued under §§216.106 and 216.188.

§216.184 Mitigation.

The activity identified in §216.180(a) must be conducted in a manner that minimizes, to the greatest extent practicable, adverse impacts on marine mammals and their habitats. When conducting operations identified in §216.180, the mitigation measures described in this section and in any Letter of Authorization issued under §§216.106 and 216.188 must be implemented.

(a) Through monitoring described under §216.185, the Holder of a Letter of Authorization must act to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that no marine mammal is subjected to a sound pressure level of 180 dB or greater.

(b) If a marine mammal is detected within or about to enter the mitigation zone (the area subjected to sound pressure levels of 180 dB or greater plus the 1 km (0.54 nm) buffer zone extending beyond the 180-dB zone), SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions will be immediately delayed or suspended. Transmissions will not resume earlier than 15 minutes after:

(1) All marine mammals have left the area of the mitigation and buffer zones; and

(2) There is no further detection of any marine mammal within the mitigation and buffer zones as determined by the visual and/or passive or active acoustic monitoring described in §216.185.

(c) The high-frequency marine mammal monitoring sonar (HF/M3) described in §216.185 will be ramped-up