

2019). In order to effectively monitor the pile driving monitoring zones, a minimum of two PSOs must be positioned at the best practical vantage point(s). PSOs shall record specific information on the sighting forms as described in the **Federal Register** notice of the issuance of the original IHA (84 FR 24490; May 28, 2019). At the conclusion of the in-water construction work, CBJ will provide NMFS with a monitoring report which includes summaries of recorded takes and estimates of the total number of marine mammals that may have been harassed.

Determinations

The activities to be conducted by CBJ in the modified IHA are the same as those analyzed in the original IHA.

The reduction of shutdown zones for impact pile driving, and the resulting increase of Level A harassment of harbor seals do not change our original analysis and determination. Although some individual harbor seals are estimated to experience Level A harassment in the form of PTS if they stay within the Level A harassment zone during the entire pile driving for the day, the degree of injury is expected to be mild and is not likely to affect the reproduction or survival of the individual animals. Impact pile driving for each pile would last for approximately 30 minutes. After that, the contractor would take 5 to 30 minutes to start the next pile. In addition, it is expected that, if hearing impairment occurs, most likely the affected animal would lose a few decibels (dB) in its hearing sensitivity, which in most cases is not likely to affect its survival and recruitment. Hearing impairment that might occur for these individual animals would be limited to the dominant frequency of the noise sources, *i.e.*, in the low-frequency region below 2 kHz.

Under the majority of the circumstances, anticipated takes are expected to be limited to short-term Level B harassment. Harbor seals present in the vicinity of the action area and taken by Level B harassment would most likely show overt brief disturbance (startle reaction) and avoidance of the area from elevated noise levels during pile driving and pile removal. Given the limited estimated number of incidents of total harassment and the limited, short-term nature of the responses by the individuals, the impacts of the estimated take cannot be reasonably expected to, and are not reasonably likely to, rise to the level that they would adversely affect the species at the population level, through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

There are no known important habitats, such as rookeries or haulouts, in the vicinity of the CBJ's waterfront improvement construction project. The project also is not expected to have significant adverse effects on affected marine mammals' habitat, including prey, as analyzed in detail in the **Federal Register** notice of the issuance of the existing IHA (84 FR 24490; May 28, 2019). In conclusion, there is no new information suggesting that our analysis or findings should change.

The estimated take of harbor seal would be 37 percent of the population, if each single take were a unique individual. However, this is highly unlikely because the harbor seal in the vicinity of the project area shows site fidelity to small areas for period of time that can extend between seasons, as discussed in detail in the **Federal Register** notice for the issuance of the existing IHA (84 FR 24490; May 28, 2019). The total number of harbor seals that is authorized to be taken has not changed. Based on the analysis contained herein of the activity (including the prescribed mitigation and monitoring measures) and the anticipated take of marine mammals, NMFS finds that small numbers of harbor seal will be taken relative to the population size of the affected species or stocks.

Based on the information contained here and in the referenced documents, NMFS has determined the following: (1) The required mitigation measures will affect 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; and (4) CBJ'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.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

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.

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 incidental harassment authorization) 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 original IHA qualified to be categorically excluded from further NEPA review.

Authorization

As a result of these determinations, NMFS has issued a modification to an IHA to the City and Borough of Juneau for the Juneau Dock and Harbor waterfront improvement project in Juneau, Alaska, provided the previously described mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements are incorporated.

Dated: March 30, 2020.

Donna S. Wieting,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Title: Antarctic Marine Living Resources Conservation and Management Measures.

OMB Control Number: 0648-0194.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular (revision of an existing collection).

Number of Respondents: 87.

Average Hours per Response: One hour to apply for a CEMP research permit; 1 hour to report on research; 28 hours to supply information on

potential new or exploratory fishing; 2 hours to apply for a harvesting permit; 5 minutes to transmit information by radio; 4 hours to install a vessel monitoring device (VMS); 2 hours for annual VMS maintenance; 45 minutes to mark a vessel; 40 minutes to mark buoys; 10 hours to mark pot gear; 6 minutes to mark trawl nets; 15 minutes to apply for a first receiver permit; 15 minutes to complete and submit a toothfish catch document; 15 minutes to apply for pre-approval of toothfish imports; 15 minutes to complete and submit re-export catch documents; 15 minutes to submit import tickets.

Burden Hours: 363.

Needs and Uses: This request is for revision of a currently approved information collection. As part of U.S. obligations to monitor and control the import, export, and re-export of Antarctic marine living resources, NOAA requires dealers to submit applications for pre-approval certifications of imports of frozen Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish (also referred to as Chilean sea bass) and reporting forms for air-shipped fresh imports of these species. These applications are currently available as fillable PDF forms. NOAA is revising this collection to allow these forms to be submitted in an on-line format. No other part of this collection will be revised.

The 1982 Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (Convention) established the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). The United States is a Contracting Party to the Convention. The Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act (AMLRCA) directs and authorizes the United States to take actions necessary to meet its treaty obligations as a Contracting Party to the Convention. The regulations implementing AMLRCA are at 50 CFR part 300, subpart G. The record keeping and reporting requirements at 50 CFR part 300 form the basis for this collection of information. This collection of information concerns research in, and the harvesting and importation of, marine living resources from waters regulated by CCAMLR related to ecosystem research, U.S. harvesting permit application and/or harvesting vessel operators and to importers and re-exporters of Antarctic marine living resources. The collection is necessary in order for the United States to meet its treaty obligations as a contracting party to the Convention.

Affected Public: Business or other for profit organizations; not-for-profit institutions; individuals or households.

Frequency: Annually and on occasion.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.
Legal Authority: Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act, 16 U.S.C. 2431 *et seq.*

This information collection request may be viewed at reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view 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 publication of this notice 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 0648–0194.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XA095]

New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of revision of a public meeting.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council (Council, NEFMC) will hold a two-day webinar meeting to consider actions affecting New England fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Due to federal and state travel restrictions and updated guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding the new coronavirus, COVID–19, this meeting will be conducted entirely by webinar. The notice for this meeting was published on March 26, 2020 and is available at https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/03/26/2020-06263/new-england-fishery-management-council-public-meeting?utm_campaign=subscription+mailing+list&utm_source=federalregister.gov&utm_medium=email. Since that time, the Council has added one important overarching agenda item and expanded

the scope of two others. This notice alerts the public of the revised agenda.

DATES: The webinar meeting will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 14 and 15, 2020, beginning at 9 a.m. on April 14 and 8:30 a.m. on April 15.

ADDRESSES: All meeting participants and interested parties can register to join the webinar at <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/8766043774885604099>.

Council address: New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950; telephone: (978) 465–0492; www.nefmc.org.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council; telephone: (978) 465–0492, ext. 113.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

Tuesday, April 14, 2020

All items previously listed on Tuesday's agenda will proceed on schedule and can be viewed on the Council's website at <https://www.nefmc.org/calendar/april-2020-council-meeting>. However, in light of the unforeseen COVID–19 pandemic and the economic, social, and public health consequences that are rapidly unfolding, the Council also may discuss requests for emergency action that come up during the meeting. Section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to implement emergency regulations to address fishery emergencies.

Wednesday, April 15, 2020

All items previously listed on Wednesday's agenda will proceed on schedule, although the scope of two items has been expanded. First, under the Scallop Committee Report, the Council will discuss several different requests for emergency action that involve potential carryover of certain fishing year 2019 allocations into fishing year 2020. The Council still intends to approve the range of alternatives for Amendment 21 to the Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery Management Plan. Secondly, the scope of the Council's discussion on recreational party/charter eVTRs has been expanded. Under this item, the Council will discuss and determine the appropriate mechanism to require recreational party/charter vessels to submit vessel trip reports (VTRs) electronically as eVTRs for all fisheries