

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT
NEW ORLEANS OFFICE
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

SITE-SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

OF
EXPLORATION PLAN
NO. A-00054

FOR

BP EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION INC.

October 22, 2024

RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS

Gulf of Mexico OCS Proposed Geological and Geophysical Activities
Western, Central, and Eastern Planning Areas, Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
(OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-051)

Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales: 2017-2022
Gulf of Mexico Lease Sales 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 257, 259, and 261
Final Environmental Impact Statement
(OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-009)

Gulf of Mexico OCS Lease Sale, Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement 2018
(OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-074)

Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales 259 and 261: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
(OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2023-001)

Biological Opinion Oil and Gas Leasing, Exploration, Development, Production, Decommissioning, and All Related
Activities in the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf
(FWS April 20, 2018)

Biological Opinion of the Federally Regulated Oil and Gas Program Activities in the Gulf of Mexico
(NMFS March 13, 2020)

Amended Incidental Take Statement and Revised Appendices to the Programmatic Biological Opinion on the Gulf of
Mexico Oil and Gas Program
(NMFS April 26, 2021)

Final Rule Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Geophysical Surveys Related
to Oil and Gas Activities in the Gulf of Mexico
(NMFS January 19, 2021)

Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Social Cost Analysis
(Technical Report BOEM 2022-056)

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) has prepared a Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SEA) (No. A-00054) complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA regulations under the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR §1501.3 and § 1501.5), the United States Department of the Interior NEPA implementing regulations (43 CFR § 46), and BOEM policy require an evaluation of proposed major federal actions, which under BOEM jurisdiction includes approving a plan for oil and gas exploration or development activity on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

The potential effects or impacts caused by similar actions to that proposed were examined at a basin-wide scale in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) in the:

- Gulf of Mexico OCS Proposed Geological and Geophysical Activities Western, Central, and Eastern Planning Areas Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GOM G&G PEIS) (OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-051);
- Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales: 2017-2022 Gulf of Mexico Lease Sales 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 257, 259, and 261 Final Environmental Impact Statement (Multisale EIS) (OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-009);
- Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement 2018 (2018 SEIS) (OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-074);
- Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales 259 and 261: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement 2023 (2023 SEIS) (USDOJ, BOEM 2023-001);
- Biological Opinion Oil and Gas Leasing, Exploration, Development, Production, Decommissioning, and All Related Activities in the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf (FWS 2018 BO) (Issued by United States Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS] April 20, 2018);
- Biological Opinion on the Federally Regulated Oil and Gas Program Activities in the Gulf of Mexico (NMFS 2020 BiOp) (Issued by National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] March 13, 2020);
- Amended Incidental Take Statement and Revised Appendices to the Programmatic Biological Opinion on the Gulf of Mexico Oil and Gas Program (NMFS 2021 Amended ITS) (Issued by NMFS April 26, 2021);
- Final Rule Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Geophysical Surveys Related to Oil and Gas Activities in the Gulf of Mexico (Issued by NMFS January 19, 2021); and
- Biological Environmental Background Report for the Gulf of Mexico OCS Region (2021 BEBR).

This SEA tiers from these evaluations and considers the impacts of the proposed action.

Proposed Action: BP Exploration & Production Inc. (BP) proposes to acquire high-resolution geophysical (HRG) autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) data for archaeological and/or geohazard clearance. A CHIRP sub-bottom profiler, side scan sonar, and multibeam echo sounder will be utilized in the survey activities. The HRG survey is located in the Green Canyon Block 699. The marine vessel *M/V GO Expedition* will be used to conduct the survey. The proposed activity is located south of Louisiana in the Central Planning Area of the GOM. The project area is approximately 118 miles (mi) (190 kilometers [km]) from the nearest shoreline in water depths ranging from 3,338 to 5,906 feet (ft) (1,200 to 1,800 meters [m]). The survey will be conducted from approximately 131 to 138 ft (40 to 42 m) above the seafloor. Site-specific analysis was completed using BP's description of the proposed operations; however, specific technical information regarding the geological and geophysical (G&G) activities described in the permit application is proprietary and therefore is not included in this document. The proposed survey is expected to take approximately 30 days to complete and will begin in October 2024.

Factors Considered in this Determination: The impacts from the proposed action are further analyzed at the site-specific level in this Environmental Assessment. The impact analysis for the proposed activity focused on the geological and geophysical activities and the resources that may be potentially impacted.

The impact producing factors (IPF) include: (1) active acoustic HRG sound sources, (2) vessel noise, (3) vessel traffic, and (4) marine trash and debris.

In this SEA, BOEM has considered three alternatives: (1) No Action, (2) Proposed Action as Submitted, and (3) Proposed Action with Conditions of Approval. BOEM has assessed the impacts of the proposed action on the following resources:

- marine mammals
- sea turtles
- fish

The noise generated from active acoustic sources (HRG sources) are potentially the most disruptive impact for a free-swimming individual or groups of marine mammals, turtles, and fish if they are in proximity to the source in operation. The effect of an active acoustic sound source is weighted most heavily out of all other potential impacting factors. Individual animals are vulnerable to injury if hit by the survey vessel or entangled by debris from the proposed action. Conditions of approval include the monitoring of an exclusion zone by a trained protected species observers and activation of survey shutdown requirements when mammals are observed: (1) within the exclusion zone or in proximity to an active acoustic sound source or (2) near the vessel. The application of passive acoustic monitoring, a visually/acoustically monitored exclusion zone, shutdown criteria, and vessel avoidance are designed to remove the possibility that animals and an operating acoustic source are located in the same place at the same time. With these measures, groups or individuals are not unduly affected by underwater noise or exposed to being hit by the survey vessel. Therefore, impacts from the proposed activities to marine mammals, sea turtles, and fish have been mitigated to negligible. Impact significance levels are explained in more detail in **Chapter 3.1** of this SEA.

Our evaluation in this SEA has selected Alternative 3 and serves as the basis for approving the proposed action. BOEM concludes that no significant impacts are expected to occur to any affected resources by allowing the proposed action to proceed, provided that the specific conditions of approval and monitoring measures identified below are met by the operator.

- **COMPLIANCE WITH BIOLOGICAL OPINION TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND REASONABLE AND PRUDENT MEASURES:** This approval is conditioned upon compliance with the Reasonable and Prudent Measures and implementing Terms and Conditions of the Biological Opinion (BiOp) issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on March 13, 2020, and the amendment issued on April 26, 2021. This includes mitigation, particularly any appendices to Terms and Conditions applicable to the plan, as well as record-keeping and reporting sufficient to allow BOEM and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) to comply with reporting and monitoring requirements under the BiOp; and any additional reporting required by BOEM or BSEE developed as a result of BiOp implementation. The NMFS BiOp may be found here: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/biological-opinion-federally-regulated-oil-and-gas-program-activities-gulf-mexico>. The Appendices and protocols may be found here: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/appendices-biological-opinion-federally-regulated-oil-and-gas-program-gulf-mexico>. The amendment, which provided updates to Appendices A, C and I, may be found here: <https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/29355>.
- **NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO TRANSIT RICE'S WHALE AREA CONDITION OF APPROVAL (COA):** Operators or their recognized representative must notify the BOEM or BSEE, as appropriate, of their intention to transit through the Rice's (formerly Bryde's in 2020 Biological Opinion and subsequent amendment) whale area (from 100- to 400- meter isobaths from 87.5° W to 27.5° N as described in the species' status review plus an additional 10 km around that area) (see figure below) when this transit is associated with either an initial plan/application or as part of a change to an existing plan/application when either vessel route and/or support base changes. If proposing to transit through any portion of the Rice's whale area, the BOEM Permit/Plan holder shall submit their notification to transit and concurrence to fulfil the reporting requirements as stated below to BOEM/BSEE (protectedspecies@boem.gov and protectedspecies@bsee.gov). In the case of a post-approval change in vessel route or change in a support base, your intention to transit through the Rice's whale area should be made by contacting the BOEM or BSEE Point of Contact for the most recent applicable permit or application. Please be advised that changes to the use of a support base may trigger a revised

plan (e.g., 30 CFR § 550.283), revised application, or modified permit (for geological and geophysical [G&G] activities). You will be required to follow the requirements defined below as originally outlined (as Bryde's whale) in the 2020 Biological Opinion and April 2021 Amendment to the Incidental Take Statement and Revised Appendices issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Note these conditions of approval refer to the species as the Rice's whale (*Balaenoptera ricei*). Until 2021, the species was known as Bryde's whale (*Balaenoptera edeni*).

1. Vessel operators and crews must maintain a vigilant watch for Rice's whales and slow down, stop their vessel, or alter course, as appropriate and regardless of vessel size, to avoid striking any Rice's whale. Visual observers monitoring the 500 m vessel strike avoidance zone for Rice's whales can be either third-party observers or crew members (e.g., captain), but crew members responsible for these duties must be provided sufficient training to distinguish aquatic protected species to broad taxonomic groups, as well as those specific species detailed further below. If the species is indistinguishable, then operators should assume it is a Rice's whale and act accordingly (see below).

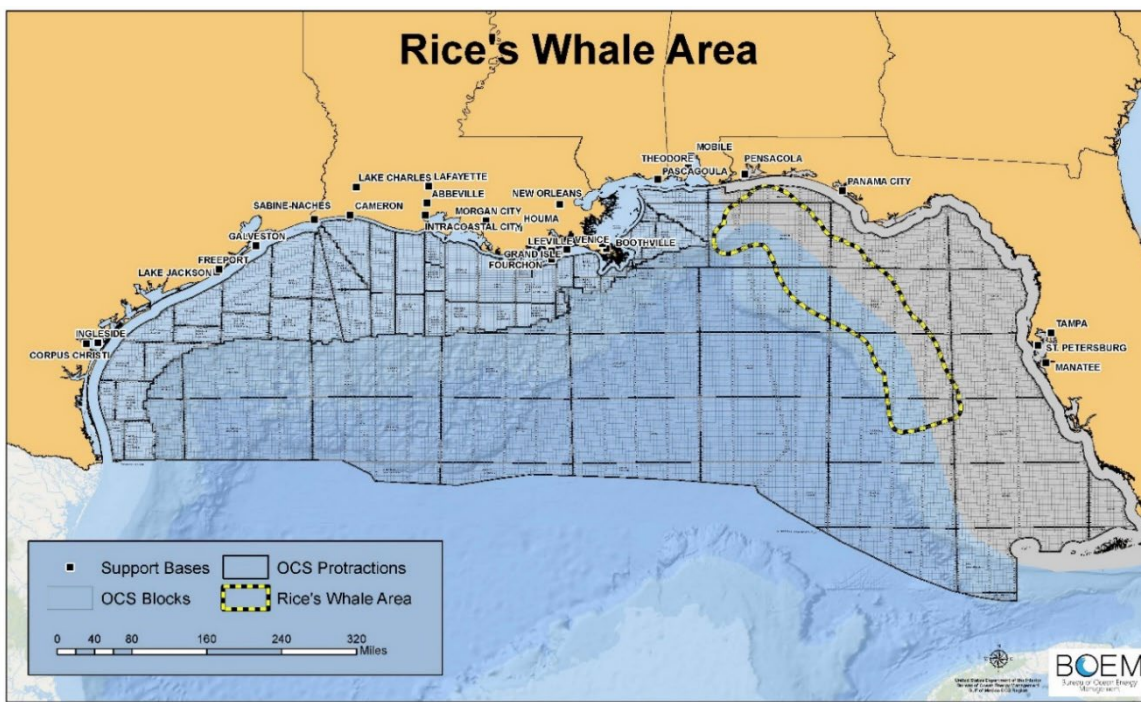


2. If transiting within the Rice's whale area (figure below), operators must notify BOEM and/or BSEE of their plans prior to transit and include what port is used for mobilization and demobilization and explain why the transit is necessary. If an unavoidable emergency transit through this area occurs (i.e., safety of the vessel or crew is in doubt or the safety of life at sea is in question), it must be reported immediately after the emergency is over and must include all required information referenced herein. After completing transit through the Rice's whale area, you must prepare a report of transit describing the time the vessel entered and departed the Rice's whale area, any Rice's whale sightings or interactions (e.g., vessel avoidance) that occurred during transit, and any other marine mammal sightings or interactions. Minimum reporting information is described below:
 - i. The plan, permit or other BOEM or BSEE number used to identify the activity;
 - ii. Automatic Identification System (AIS), if available;
 - iii. Time and date vessel entered and exited the Rice's whale area;
 - iv. Time, date, water depth, and location (latitude/longitude) of the first sighting of the animal;
 - v. Name, type, and call sign of the vessel in which the sighting occurred;
 - vi. Species identification (if known) or description of the animal involved;
 - vii. Approximate size of animal (if known);
 - viii. Condition of the animal during the event and any observed injury / behavior (if known);
 - ix. Photographs or video footage of the animal, if available;
 - x. General narrative and timeline describing the events that took place;
 - xi. Time and date vessel departed Rice's whale area;
 - xii. Trackline (e.g., time, location, and speed) of vessel while within Rice's whale area; and
 - xiii. Environmental conditions, including Beaufort Sea State (BSS) and any other relevant weather conditions including cloud cover, fog, sun glare, and overall visibility to the horizon.
3. Upon conclusion of transit, operators must submit reports to protectedspecies@boem.gov and protectedspecies@bsee.gov within 24 hours of transit through the Rice's whale area. The title of the email should include "Transit through Rice's Whale Area."

4. All vessels, regardless of size, must observe a 10-knot, year-round speed restriction in the Rice’s whale area during daylight hours. The only exception to the 10-knot vessel speed restriction would be when observing the speed restriction would cause the safety of the vessel or crew to be in doubt or the safety of life at sea to be in question.
5. All vessels must maintain a minimum separation distance of 500 m from Rice’s whales. If a whale is observed but cannot be confirmed as a species other than a Rice’s whale, the vessel operator must assume that it is a Rice’s whale and take appropriate action.
6. All vessels 65 feet or greater associated with oil and gas activity (e.g., source vessels, chase vessels, supply vessels) must have a functioning Automatic Identification System (AIS) onboard and operating at all times as required by the U.S. Coast Guard. If the U.S. Coast Guard does not require AIS for the vessel, it is strongly encouraged. At minimum, the reporting (as specified within this COA) must be followed and include trackline (e.g., time, location, and speed) data.
7. No transit is permissible at nighttime or during low visibility conditions (e.g., BSS 4 or greater) except for emergencies (i.e., when the safety of the vessel or crew would otherwise be in doubt or the safety of life at sea is in question).
8. If an operator while operating within the Rice’s whale area
 - i. Exceeds the 10-knot vessel speed,
 - ii. Does not maintain a 500 m minimum separation distance from a Rice’s whale, and/or
 - iii. Conducts transit during nighttime or during low visibility conditions (e.g., BSS 4 or greater),

the operator must notify BSEE and BOEM by emailing protectedspecies@bsee.gov and protectedspecies@boem.gov within 24 hours. The notification must be reported as a separate and distinct notification to the transit report with the title “Transit Deviation” in the subject line. The notification must provide a detailed explanation as to why the Transit Deviation occurred.

9. This COA does not remove or alter the need to comply with any other applicable regulatory or legal requirements with respect to vessel operations, including as outlined in the amended Appendix C - Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols.



- **SEISMIC SURVEY OPERATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING GUIDELINES:** The applicant will follow the guidance provided under Appendix A: Seismic Survey Mitigation and Protected Species Observer Protocols found in the Biological Opinion amendment issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service on April 26, 2021. The guidance can be accessed on NOAA Fisheries internet website at <https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/29355>.
- **MARINE TRASH AND DEBRIS AWARENESS AND ELIMINATION:** The applicant will follow the protocols provided in Appendix B. Gulf of Mexico Marine Trash and Debris Awareness and Elimination Survey Protocols found in the Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service on March 13, 2020. The Appendix can be accessed on NOAA Fisheries internet website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/appendices-biological-opinion-federally-regulated-oil-and-gas-program-gulf-mexico>.
- **VESSEL-STRIKE AVOIDANCE/REPORTING:** The applicant will follow the protocols provided under Appendix C. Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols found in the Biological Opinion amendment issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service on April 26, 2021. The guidance can be accessed on the NOAA Fisheries internet site at <https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/29355>.
- **SEA TURTLE RESUSCITATION GUIDELINES:** The applicant will follow the guidance provided under Appendix J. Sea Turtle Handling and Resuscitation Guidelines found in the Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service on March 13, 2020. The guidance can be accessed on the NOAA Fisheries internet site at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/appendices-biological-opinion-federally-regulated-oil-and-gas-program-gulf-mexico>.
- **SLACK-LINE PRECAUTIONS CONDITION OF APPROVAL:** If operations require the use of flexible, small diameter (< 2 inch) lines to support operations (with or without divers), operators/contractors must reduce the slack in the lines, except for human safety considerations, to prevent accidental entanglement of protected species (i.e. species protected under the Endangered Species Act [ESA] and/or Marine Mammal Protection Act [MMPA]). This requirement includes tether lines attached to remotely operated equipment. The requirements below must be followed for any activities entailing use of flexible, small diameter lines that will not remain continuously taut, except when complying with these requirements would put the safety of divers, crew, or the vessel at risk:
 - Operators must utilize tensioning tools and/or other appropriate procedures to reduce unnecessary looseness in the lines and/or potential looping;
 - The lines must remain taut, as long as additional safety risks are not created by this action;
 - A line tender must be present at all times during dive operations and must monitor the line(s) the entire time a diver is in the water; and
 - Should the line tender and/or diver become aware of an entanglement of an individual protected species, the reporting requirements described in the *Reporting Requirements* COA must be followed as soon as safety permits.
- **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS CONDITION OF APPROVAL:** Review of your proposed activities identified use of equipment that has the potential for entanglement and/or entrapment of protected species (i.e. species protected under the Endangered Species Act [ESA] and/or Marine Mammal Protection Act [MMPA]) that could be present during operations. In case of entrapment, procedures and measures for reporting are dependent upon the situation at hand. **These requirements replace those specific to dead and injured species reporting in respective sections of Appendix A (insofar as they relate to geophysical surveys) and Appendix C of the 2020 Biological Opinion on the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's Oil and Gas Program Activities in the Gulf of Mexico.**

Incidents Requiring **Immediate Reporting**

Certain scenarios or incidents require immediate reporting to Federal agencies; these are described below:

Should any of the following occur at any time, **immediate reporting** of the incident is required after personnel and/or diver safety is ensured:

- Entanglement or entrapment of a protected species (i.e., an animal is entangled in a line or cannot or does not leave a moon pool of its own volition).
 - Injury of a protected species (e.g., the animal appears injured or lethargic).
 - Interaction, or contact with equipment by a protected species.
 - Any observation of a leatherback sea turtle within a moon pool (regardless of whether it appears injured, or an interaction with equipment or entanglement/entrapment is observed).
1. As soon as personnel and/or diver safety is ensured, report the incident to National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) by contacting the appropriate expert for 24-hr response. If you do not receive an immediate response, you must keep trying until contact is made. Any failed attempts should be documented. Contact information for reporting is as follows:
 - a. **Marine mammals:** contact **Southeast Region's Marine Mammal Stranding Hotline at 1-877-433-8299.**
 - b. **Sea turtles:** contact **Brian Stacy, Veterinary Medical Officer at 352-283- 3370.** If unable to reach Brian Stacy, contact Lyndsey Howell at 301-310- 3061. This includes the immediate reporting of **any observation of a leatherback sea turtle within a moon pool.**
 - c. Other protected species (e.g., giant manta ray, oceanic whitetip shark, or Gulf sturgeon): contact the **ESA Section 7 biologist at 301-427-8413 (nmfs.psoreview@noaa.gov)** and report all incidents to takereport.nmfs@noaa.gov.
 - d. Minimum reporting information is described below:
 - i. Time, date, water depth, and location (latitude/longitude) of the first discovery of the animal;
 - ii. Name, type, and call sign of the vessel in which the event occurred;
 - iii. Equipment being utilized at time of observation;
 - iv. Species identification (if known) or description of the animal involved;
 - v. Approximate size of animal;
 - vi. Condition of the animal during the event and any observed injury / behavior;
 - vii. Photographs or video footage of the animal, only if able; and
 - viii. General narrative and timeline describing the events that took place.
 2. After the appropriate contact(s) have been made for guidance/assistance as described in 1 above, you may call BSEE at 985-722-7902 (24 hours/day) for questions or additional guidance on recovery assistance needs (if still required) and continued monitoring requirements. You may also contact this number if you do not receive a timely response from the appropriate contact(s) listed in 1. above.
 - a) Minimum post-incident reporting includes all information described above (under 1.d.i-viii) in addition to the following:
 - i. NMFS liaison or stranding hotline that was contacted for assistance;
 - ii. For moon pool observations or interactions:

- Size and location of moon pool within vessel (e.g., hull door or no hull door);
- Whether activities in the moon pool were halted or changed upon observation of the animal; and
- Whether the animal remains in the pool at the time of the report, or if not, the time/date the animal was last observed.

Reporting of Observations of Protected Species within an Enclosed Moon Pool

If a protected species is observed within an enclosed moon pool and does not demonstrate any signs of distress or injury or an inability to leave the moon pool of its own volition, measures described in this section must be followed (only in cases where they do not jeopardize human safety). Although this particular situation may not require immediate assistance and reporting as described under *Incidents Requiring Immediate Reporting* (see above), a protected species could potentially become disoriented with their surroundings and may not be able to leave the enclosed moon pool of their own volition. In order for operations requiring use of a moon pool to continue, the following reporting measures must be followed:

Within 24 hours of any observation, and daily after that for as long as an individual protected species remains within a moon pool (i.e., in cases where an ESA listed species has entered a moon pool but entrapment or injury has not been observed), the following information must be reported to BSEE (protectedspecies@bsee.gov) and BOEM (protectedspecies@boem.gov):

1. For an initial report, all information described under 1.d.i-viii above should be included.
 2. For subsequent daily reports:
 - a. Describe the animal's status to include external body condition (e.g., note any injuries or noticeable features), behaviors (e.g., floating at surface, chasing fish, diving, lethargic, etc.), and movement (e.g., has the animal left the moon pool and returned on multiple occasions?);
 - b. Description of current moon pool activities, if the animal is in the moon pool (e.g., drilling, preparation for demobilization, etc.);
 - c. Description of planned activities in the immediate future related to vessel movement or deployment of equipment;
 - d. Any additional photographs or video footage of the animal, if possible;
 - e. Guidance received and followed from NMFS liaison or stranding hotline that was contacted for assistance;
 - f. Whether activities in the moon pool were halted or changed upon observation of the animal; and
 - g. Whether the animal remains in the pool at the time of the report, or if not, the time/date the animal was last observed.
- **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:** If the applicant discovers man-made debris that appears to indicate the presence of a shipwreck, aircraft, or other man-made structure (e.g., a sonar image or visual confirmation of an iron, steel, or wooden hull, wooden timbers, anchors, concentrations of man-made objects such as bottles or ceramics, piles of ballast rock, or aircraft structures) within or adjacent to the proposed survey area they will be required to take steps to ensure that the site is not disturbed in any way, and contact the BOEM Regional Supervisor for Environment within 48-hours of its discovery. This report should include a description of the submerged object and any geophysical data, photographic and/or video imagery that is collected. The applicant must submit a copy of any data collected as a result of these investigations following the guidelines provided in NTL 2005-G07.

Please direct any questions or correspondence pertaining to these requirements to archaeology@boem.gov.

Conclusion: BOEM has evaluated the potential environmental impacts of the proposed action. Based on SEA No. A-00054, BOEM has determined that the proposed action with conditions of approval would have no significant impact on the marine, coastal, or human environment provided that the avoidance and mitigation measures required through conditions of approval are met by the operator. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be required.

Supervisor, Environmental Assessment Unit 2
Office of Environment
GOM OCS Region
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

October 22, 2024

Date

Table of Contents

Page

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)	i
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background	2
1.2. Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action	3
1.3. Description of the Proposed Action	3
2. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	4
2.1. No Action Alternative	4
2.2. Proposed Action as Submitted	4
2.3. Proposed Action with Conditions of Approval	4
2.4. Summary and Comparison of the Alternatives	4
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ...	10
3.1. Introduction	10
3.2. Marine Mammals	12
3.2.1. Description	12
3.2.2. Impact Analysis	13
3.2.3. Cumulative Impact Analysis	16
3.3. Sea Turtles	16
3.3.1. Description	16
3.3.2. Impact Analysis	17
3.3.3. Cumulative Impact Analysis	20
3.4. Fish Resources and Essential Fish Habitat	21
3.4.1. Description	21
3.4.2. Impact Analysis	23
3.4.3. Cumulative Impact Analysis	24
3.5. Other Considerations	25
4. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION	25
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY	26
6. PREPARERS	33
7. REVIEWERS	33

**SITE-SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)
PREPARED FOR
BP EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION INC.
EXPLORATION PLAN
NO. A-00054**

1. INTRODUCTION

BP Exploration & Production Inc. (BP) has submitted an ancillary notification (A-00054) to conduct geophysical activities on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) of the Gulf of Mexico (GOM). This Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SEA) evaluates the specific impacts associated with BP's proposed ancillary activities. **Chapter 1.3** of this SEA provides specific details on the ancillary activities proposed in BP's Exploration Plan (EP).

The SEA is tiered from:

- Gulf of Mexico OCS Proposed Geological and Geophysical Activities Western, Central, and Eastern Planning Areas Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GOM G&G PEIS) (OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-051) (USDOJ, BOEM, 2017a)
- Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales: 2017-2022 Gulf of Mexico Lease Sales 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 257, 259, and 261 Final Environmental Impact Statement (Multisale EIS) (OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-009) (USDOJ, BOEM, 2017b)
- Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement 2018 (2018 SEIS) (OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-074) (USDOJ, BOEM, 2017c)
- Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales 259 and 261: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement 2023 (2023 SEIS) (USDOJ, BOEM 2023-001)
- Biological Opinion Oil and Gas Leasing, Exploration, Development, Production, Decommissioning, and All Related Activities in the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf (FWS 2018 BO) (Issued by United States Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS] April 20, 2018)
- Biological Opinion on the Federally Regulated Oil and Gas Program Activities in the Gulf of Mexico (NMFS 2020 BiOp) (Issued by National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] March 13, 2020) (USDOC, NMFS, 2020)
- Amended Incidental Take Statement and Revised Appendices to the Programmatic Biological Opinion on the Gulf of Mexico Oil and Gas Program (NMFS 2021 Amended ITS) (Issued by NMFS April 26, 2021) (USDOC, NMFS, 2021)
- Final Rule Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Geophysical Surveys Related to Oil and Gas Activities in the Gulf of Mexico (Issued by NMFS January 19, 2021) (*Federal Register*, 2021a)
- Biological Environmental Background Report for the Gulf of Mexico OCS Region (2021 BEBR) (USDOJ, BOEM, 2021), and
- Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Social Cost Analysis (Technical Report BOEM 2022-056).

“Tiering” is provided in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing regulations (40 CFR § 1501.11 and 1508.1 (ff)) and is designed to reduce and simplify the size of environmental assessments by eliminating repetitive discussions of impacts considered in prior NEPA compliance documents, allowing analyses to focus on those site-specific concerns and effects related to the action proposed. Document tiering in the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) is subject to additional guidance under the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) regulations at 43 CFR § 46.140 wherein the site-specific analysis must note which conditions and effects addressed in the programmatic document remain valid and which conditions and effects require additional review.

For this SEA, all of the analyses prepared in the GOM G&G PEIS, Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS, 2021 BEBR, FWS 2018 BO, NMFS 2020 BiOp, and NMFS 2021 Amended ITS are sufficiently comprehensive and adequate to support decision making for BP's proposed activities, with the following exceptions:

- **Active Acoustic Sound Sources and Vessel Noise and Traffic Impacts on Marine Mammals** – the environmental baseline since completion of the programmatic analyses may have experienced slight changes and/or new information has become available.
- **Active Acoustic Sound Sources and Vessel Noise and Traffic Impacts on Sea Turtles** – the environmental baseline since completion of the programmatic analyses may have experienced slight changes and/or new information has become available.
- **Active Acoustic Sound Source Impacts on Fish and Fisheries** – the environmental baseline since completion of the programmatic analyses may have experienced slight changes and/or new information has become available.

Marine mammals, sea turtles, fish, and commercial and recreational fisheries, as indicated in the GOM G&G PEIS, are susceptible to impacts from geophysical activities that may be considered adverse but not significant. Impacts to fishes and commercial and recreational fisheries from the proposed activities are not expected due to the temporary nature of the operations. Impacts to other uses (military) are not expected because the proposed activities are not located within military warning or Eglin water test areas. This SEA considers the potential for change in the status of resources and the potential for increased sensitivity of those resources to impacts from G&G activities.

Chapter 3 of this SEA will focus on new information relative to the cumulative environmental effects of this action. Where applicable, relevant affected environment discussions and impact analyses from the GOM G&G PEIS, Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS, 2021 BEBR, FWS 2018 BO, NMFS 2020 BiOp, and NMFS 2021 Amended ITS are summarized and utilized for this site-specific analysis and are incorporated by reference into this SEA. Relevant conditions of approval and monitoring measures identified in the GOM G&G PEIS, Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS, 2021 BEBR, FWS 2018 BO, NMFS 2020 BiOp, and NMFS 2021 Amended ITS have been considered in the evaluation of the proposed action.

1.1. BACKGROUND

BOEM and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) are mandated to manage the development of OCS oil, gas, mineral resources, and renewable energy resources while ensuring safe operations and the protection of the human, marine, and coastal environments. One purpose of BOEM's regulatory program is to ensure that the geological and geophysical (G&G) data is obtained in an environmentally safe manner. BOEM and BSEE regulate leasing, exploration, development, production, and decommissioning, and they perform environmental analyses during each of these phases. BOEM's Resource Evaluation Program oversees "speculative" G&G data acquisition and permitting activities pursuant to 30 CFR § 551 and § 580. Specifically, 30 CFR § 551 regulates prelease G&G exploratory operations for oil, gas, and sulfur resources, and 30 CFR § 580 regulates prelease prospecting activities. BOEM's Office of Leasing and Plans oversees "on-lease" or "ancillary" G&G data acquisition pursuant to 30 CFR § 550, which applies to postlease G&G exploratory operations.

The G&G surveys provide information used by industry and government to evaluate the potential for offshore oil and gas resources, renewable energy development, mineral resources exploration and development, and geologic hazards in a particular area. Industry needs accurate data to determine the location, extent, and properties of hydrocarbon resources. Information on shallow geologic hazards and seafloor geotechnical properties assists in the safe and economical exploration, development, production, and transportation of hydrocarbons. Additionally, the results of G&G surveys characterize sea bottom conditions before installing a renewable energy facility or to verify the completion of decommissioning activities.

The scope of the effects on GOM resources from activities proposed in BP's EP No. A-00054 were fully discussed and analyzed in the GOM G&G PEIS. Neither the specific location, equipment, nor the duration of this proposal will result in impacts different from those discussed in the GOM G&G PEIS, Multisale

EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS, 2021 BEBR, FWS 2018 BO, NMFS 2020 BiOp, or NMFS 2021 Amended ITS. Existing peer-reviewed literature and environmental monitoring suggests the proposed activity will not result in a different cumulative impact conclusion from what was made in the GOM G&G PEIS, Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS, 2021 BEBR, FWS 2018 BO, or NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended). This information was not available or considered during the preparation of the GOM G&G PEIS. Therefore, this SEA was prepared by BOEM to evaluate the operator's proposed G&G activities in light of any new changes in the baseline and/or new information.

1.2. PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

BP has submitted an ancillary activity on the OCS. The purpose of the proposed action is to acquire high-resolution (HRG) geophysical autonomous under water vehicle (AUV) data for archaeological/and or geohazard clearance utilizing a CHIRP sub-bottom profiler, sides can sonar, and multibeam echo sounder. This information can be utilized to evaluate the potential for, and develop plans for, oil and gas facilities on the OCS, which would help satisfy the Nation's need for hydrocarbon resources. Additional information regarding other survey activities can be found in Appendix F of the GOM G&G PEIS.

The need for this action is established by BOEM's responsibility under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) to make OCS lands available for expeditious and orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, in a manner that is consistent with the maintenance of competition and other national needs. Section 11 of the OCSLA, 43 U.S.C. 1340, requires anyone seeking to conduct such activities to first obtain approval from BOEM. The Secretary of the Interior oversees the OCS oil and gas program, and BOEM and BSEE are the agencies charged with this oversight and regulated management of the permitted or otherwise authorized oil and gas activities. The Secretary is required to balance orderly resource development with protection of the human, marine, and coastal environments while ensuring that the U.S. public receives a fair return for resources discovered on and produced from public lands (43 U.S.C. 1332[3]).

In response to the proposed action in BP's EP, BOEM has regulatory responsibility, consistent with the OCSLA and other applicable laws, to approve, approve with modifications or conditions of approval, or deny the application. BOEM's regulations provide criteria that BOEM will apply in reaching a decision and providing for any applicable conditions of approval.

1.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

BP proposes to acquire HRG AUV data for archaeological and/or geohazard clearance. A CHIRP sub-bottom profiler, side scan sonar, and multibeam echo sounder will be utilized in the survey activities. The survey is located in the Green Canyon Block 699. The marine vessel *M/V GO Expedition* will be used to conduct the survey. The proposed activity is located south of Louisiana in the Central Planning Area of the GOM. The project area is approximately 118 miles (mi) (190 kilometers [km]) from the nearest shoreline and in water depths ranging from 3,338 to 5,906 feet (ft) (1,200 to 1,800 meters [m]). The survey will be conducted from approximately 131 to 138 ft (40 to 42 m) above the seafloor. Site-specific analysis was completed using BP's description of the proposed operations; however, specific technical information regarding the G&G activities described in the ancillary plan is proprietary and therefore is not included in this document. The proposed survey is expected to take approximately 30 days to complete and will begin in October 2024 (BP, 2024).

Non-Airgun (Electromechanical) HRG Sources

In non-airgun HRG surveys, a high-resolution boomer, sparker, or CHIRP subbottom profiler is used to delineate near-surface geologic strata and features. Typical survey deployments also include single beam echo sounders (SBESs) or MBESs and side-scan sonars, which often are towed on an AUV. These electromechanical sources may operate simultaneously with airguns during deep-penetration seismic surveys. The CHIRP systems are used for high-resolution mapping of relatively shallow deposits and have less penetration than boomers; however, newer CHIRP systems are able to penetrate to levels comparable to boomers yet yield extraordinary resolution of the substrate. These electromechanical sources have adjustable main operating frequency bands; however, they can be considered narrow band sources, as the acoustic energy emitted outside the main operating frequency band is nominal. Electromechanical sources can be highly directive, with beam widths as narrow as a few degrees or less (BOEM, 2017a).

2. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

2.1. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Alternative 1 –If this alternative is selected the applicant would not undertake the proposed activity. This alternative might prevent the exploration and development of hydrocarbons, resulting in the potential loss of royalty income and energy resources for the United States.

2.2. PROPOSED ACTION AS SUBMITTED

Alternative 2 – If this alternative is selected the applicant would undertake the proposed activity as requested in the application. No conditions of approval would be required by BOEM.

2.3. PROPOSED ACTION WITH CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Alternative 3 – This is BOEM’s *Preferred Alternative*. If this alternative is selected the applicant would undertake the proposed activity, as requested in the application, but with the conditions of approval identified by BOEM, in coordination with NMFS and in accordance with the NMFS 2020 BiOp, NMFS 2021 Amended ITS, and NMFS 2021 Incidental Take Regulations (listed in **Chapter 2.4** below and described in the effects analyses), to fully address the site- and project-specific impacts of the proposed action.

2.4. SUMMARY AND COMPARISON OF THE ALTERNATIVES

If selected, Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative, would prevent the applicant from acquiring the proper permits and the subsequent collection of geophysical data on the OCS. The information would not be available to industry and government to assist in their evaluation of offshore oil and gas resources, geologic hazards, or potential renewable energy sites in a particular area. Alternative 1 would not result in any impacts to the environmental resources analyzed in **Chapter 3**; however, it does not meet the underlying purpose and need.

If selected, Alternative 2 would allow for the collection of HRG data, as requested in the application, but would not include any conditions of approval or monitoring measures. Alternative 2 meets the underlying purpose and need of the proposed action but could cause unacceptable impacts to the environmental resources analyzed, as described in **Chapter 3** (e.g., hearing loss in marine mammals, injuries to marine mammals and sea turtles from vessel strikes). Alternative 2 would not require the implementation of conditions of approval and monitoring measures developed by BOEM, in coordination with the NMFS, to limit the potential for lethal and sublethal impacts to marine mammals and sea turtles.

Alternative 3 is the Preferred Alternative, based on the analysis of potential impacts to resources described in **Chapter 3**, because it meets the underlying purpose and need, and also implements conditions of approval and monitoring measures that adequately limit or negate potential impacts. Implementation of these standard mitigation and monitoring measures was assumed as part of the analysis in the NMFS 2020 Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Biological Opinion (BiOp), and NMFS 2021 Amended ITS and BOEM is committed to requiring their implementation. NMFS provided a response to the Step-Down Review of A-00054 on October 21, 2024, concurring that, with implementation of the conditions of approval and monitoring measures below, the proposed action is within the scope of NMFS effects analysis considered for the most recent BiOp (as amended). The conditions of approval and monitoring measures were identified and will need to be imposed to provide further protection for marine mammals per NMFS 2021 Incidental Take Regulations (*Federal Register*, 2021a) (see **Chapter 3.2**). The ancillary activities proposed will provide BP with sufficiently accurate data to determine the location, extent, and properties of potential hydrocarbon resources. Additionally, the collected data supports BOEM’s regulatory and oversight responsibilities while promoting the development of hydrocarbons, potentially resulting in increased royalty income for the United States.

Other alternatives regarding Agency oversight of the G&G permitting program, identified in Chapter 2 of the GOM G&G PEIS, were reviewed with the alternatives listed above chosen as reasonable for the current proposed action.

Conditions of Approval Required under the Preferred Alternative

The need for and utility of the following conditions of approval and monitoring measures are discussed in the relevant impact analysis sections of this SEA. The following conditions of approval and reporting requirements were identified to ensure adequate environmental protection and post-activity compliance:

- **COMPLIANCE WITH BIOLOGICAL OPINION TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND REASONABLE AND PRUDENT MEASURES:** This approval is conditioned upon compliance with the Reasonable and Prudent Measures and implementing Terms and Conditions of the Biological Opinion issued by NMFS on March 13, 2020, and the amendment issued on April 26, 2021. This includes mitigation, particularly any appendices to Terms and Conditions applicable to the plan, as well as record-keeping and reporting sufficient to allow BOEM and BSEE to comply with reporting and monitoring requirements under the BiOp; and any additional reporting required by BOEM or BSEE developed as a result of BiOp implementation. The NMFS BiOp may be found here: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/biological-opinion-federally-regulated-oil-and-gas-program-activities-gulf-mexico>. The Appendices and protocols may be found here: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/appendices-biological-opinion-federally-regulated-oil-and-gas-program-gulf-mexico>. The amendment, which provided updates to Appendices A, C and I, may be found here: <https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/29355>.
- **NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO TRANSIT RICE'S WHALE AREA CONDITION OF APPROVAL (COA):** Operators or their recognized representative must notify BOEM or BSEE, as appropriate, of their intention to transit through the Rice's (formerly Bryde's in 2020 Biological Opinion and subsequent amendment) whale area (from 100- to 400- meter isobaths from 87.5° W to 27.5° N as described in the species' status review plus an additional 10 km around that area) (see figure below) when this transit is associated with either an initial plan/application or as part of a change to an existing plan/application when either vessel route and/or support base changes. If proposing to transit through any portion of the Rice's whale area, the BOEM Permit/Plan holder shall submit their notification to transit and concurrence to fulfil the reporting requirements as stated below to BOEM/BSEE (protectedspecies@boem.gov and protectedspecies@bsee.gov). In the case of a post-approval change in vessel route or change in a support base, your intention to transit through the Rice's whale area should be made by contacting the BOEM or BSEE Point of Contact for the most recent applicable permit or application. Please be advised that changes to the use of a support base may trigger a revised plan (e.g., 30 CFR § 550.283), revised application, or modified permit (for geological and geophysical [G&G] activities). You will be required to follow the requirements defined below as originally outlined (as Bryde's whale) in the 2020 Biological Opinion and April 2021 Amendment to the Incidental Take Statement and Revised Appendices issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Note these conditions of approval refer to the species as the Rice's whale (*Balaenoptera ricei*). Until 2021, the species was known as Bryde's whale (*Balaenoptera edeni*).
 1. Vessel operators and crews must maintain a vigilant watch for Rice's whales and slow down, stop their vessel, or alter course, as appropriate and regardless of vessel size, to avoid striking any Rice's whale. Visual observers monitoring the 500 m vessel strike avoidance zone for Rice's whales can be either third-party observers or crew members (e.g., captain), but crew members responsible for these duties must be provided sufficient training to distinguish aquatic protected species to broad taxonomic groups, as well as those specific species detailed further below. If the species is indistinguishable, then operators should assume it is a Rice's whale and act accordingly (see below).



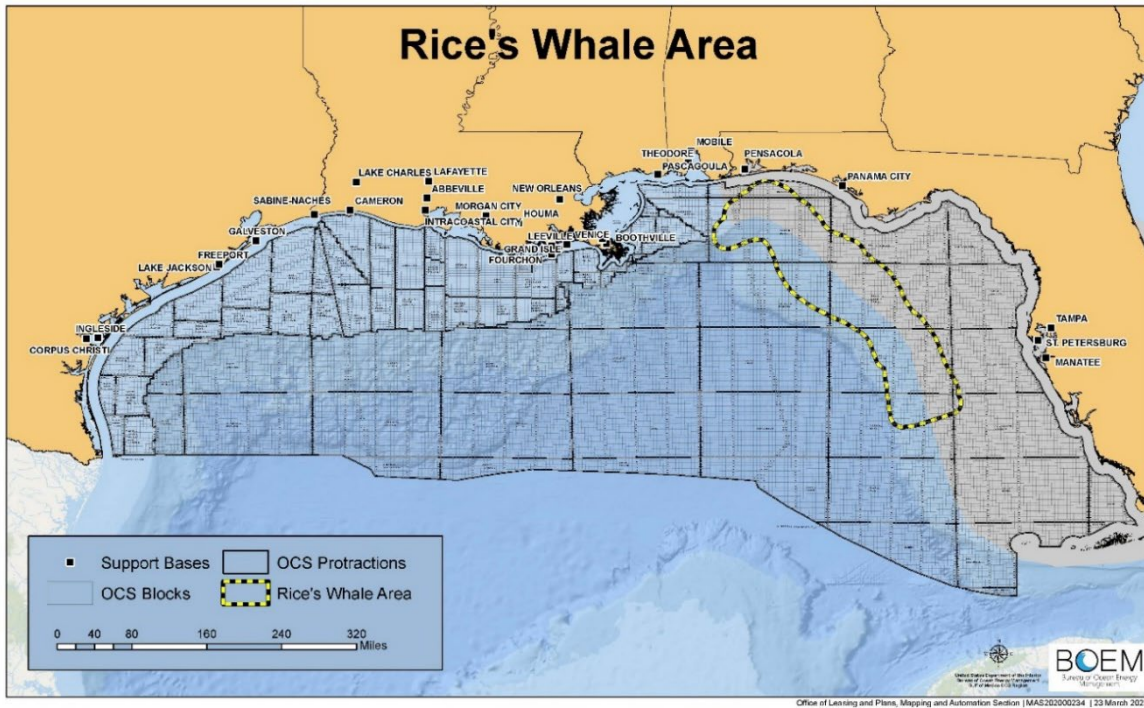
2. If transiting within the Rice's whale area (figure below), operators must notify BOEM and/or BSEE of their plans prior to transit and include what port is used for mobilization and demobilization and explain why the transit is necessary. If an unavoidable emergency transit through this area occurs (i.e., safety of the vessel or crew is in doubt or the safety of life at sea is in question), it must be reported immediately after the emergency is over and must include all required information referenced herein. After completing transit through the Rice's whale area, you must prepare a report of transit describing the time the vessel entered and departed the Rice's whale area, any

Rice's whale sightings or interactions (e.g., vessel avoidance) that occurred during transit, and any other marine mammal sightings or interactions. Minimum reporting information is described below:

- i. The plan, permit or other BOEM or BSEE number used to identify the activity;
 - ii. Automatic Identification System (AIS), if available;
 - iii. Time and date vessel entered and exited the Rice's whale area;
 - iv. Time, date, water depth, and location (latitude/longitude) of the first sighting of the animal;
 - v. Name, type, and call sign of the vessel in which the sighting occurred;
 - vi. Species identification (if known) or description of the animal involved;
 - vii. Approximate size of animal (if known);
 - viii. Condition of the animal during the event and any observed injury / behavior (if known);
 - ix. Photographs or video footage of the animal, if available;
 - x. General narrative and timeline describing the events that took place;
 - xi. Time and date vessel departed Rice's whale area;
 - xii. Trackline (e.g., time, location, and speed) of vessel while within Rice's whale area; and
 - xiii. Environmental conditions, including Beaufort Sea State (BSS) and any other relevant weather conditions including cloud cover, fog, sun glare, and overall visibility to the horizon.
3. Upon conclusion of transit, operators must submit reports to protectedspecies@boem.gov and protectedspecies@bsee.gov within 24 hours of transit through the Rice's whale area. The title of the email should include "Transit through Rice's Whale Area."
 4. All vessels, regardless of size, must observe a 10-knot, year-round speed restriction in the Rice's whale area during daylight hours. The only exception to the 10-knot vessel speed restriction would be when observing the speed restriction would cause the safety of the vessel or crew to be in doubt or the safety of life at sea to be in question.
 5. All vessels must maintain a minimum separation distance of 500 m from Rice's whales. If a whale is observed but cannot be confirmed as a species other than a Rice's whale, the vessel operator must assume that it is a Rice's whale and take appropriate action.
 6. All vessels 65 feet or greater associated with oil and gas activity (e.g., source vessels, chase vessels, supply vessels) must have a functioning Automatic Identification System (AIS) onboard and operating at all times as required by the U.S. Coast Guard. If the U.S. Coast Guard does not require AIS for the vessel, it is strongly encouraged. At minimum, the reporting (as specified within this COA) must be followed and include trackline (e.g., time, location, and speed) data.
 7. No transit is permissible at nighttime or during low visibility conditions (e.g., BSS 4 or greater) except for emergencies (i.e., when the safety of the vessel or crew would otherwise be in doubt or the safety of life at sea is in question).
 8. If an operator while operating within the Rice's whale area
 - i. Exceeds the 10-knot vessel speed,
 - ii. Does not maintain a 500 m minimum separation distance from a Rice's whale, and/or
 - iii. Conducts transit during nighttime or during low visibility conditions (e.g., BSS 4 or greater),

the operator must notify BSEE and BOEM by emailing protectedspecies@bsee.gov and protectedspecies@boem.gov within 24 hours. The notification must be reported as a separate and distinct notification to the transit report with the title “Transit Deviation” in the subject line. The notification must provide a detailed explanation as to why the Transit Deviation occurred.

9. This COA does not remove or alter the need to comply with any other applicable regulatory or legal requirements with respect to vessel operations, including as outlined in the amended Appendix C - Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols.



- **SEISMIC SURVEY OPERATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING GUIDELINES:** The applicant will follow the guidance provided under Appendix A: Seismic Survey Mitigation and Protected Species Observer Protocols found in the Biological Opinion amendment issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service on April 26, 2021. The guidance can be accessed on NOAA Fisheries internet website at <https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/29355>.
- **MARINE TRASH AND DEBRIS AWARENESS AND ELIMINATION:** The applicant will follow the protocols provided in Appendix B. Gulf of Mexico Marine Trash and Debris Awareness and Elimination Survey Protocols found in the Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service on March 13, 2020. The Appendix can be accessed on NOAA Fisheries internet website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/appendices-biological-opinion-federally-regulated-oil-and-gas-program-gulf-mexico>.
- **VESSEL-STRIKE AVOIDANCE/REPORTING:** The applicant will follow the protocols provided under Appendix C. Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols found in the Biological Opinion amendment issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service on April 26, 2021. The guidance can be accessed on the NOAA Fisheries internet site at <https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/29355>.
- **SEA TURTLE RESUSCITATION GUIDELINES:** The applicant will follow the guidance provided under Appendix J. Sea Turtle Handling and Resuscitation Guidelines found in the Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service on March 13, 2020. The guidance can be accessed on the NOAA Fisheries internet site at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/appendices-biological-opinion-federally-regulated-oil-and-gas-program-gulf-mexico>.

- **SLACK-LINE PRECAUTIONS CONDITION OF APPROVAL:** If operations require the use of flexible, small diameter (< 2 inch) lines to support operations (with or without divers), operators/contractors must reduce the slack in the lines, except for human safety considerations, to prevent accidental entanglement of protected species (i.e. species protected under the Endangered Species Act [ESA] and/or Marine Mammal Protection Act [MMPA]). This requirement includes tether lines attached to remotely operated equipment. The requirements below must be followed for any activities entailing use of flexible, small diameter lines that will not remain continuously taut, except when complying with these requirements would put the safety of divers, crew, or the vessel at risk:
 - Operators must utilize tensioning tools and/or other appropriate procedures to reduce unnecessary looseness in the lines and/or potential looping;
 - The lines must remain taut, as long as additional safety risks are not created by this action;
 - A line tender must be present at all times during dive operations and must monitor the line(s) the entire time a diver is in the water; and
 - Should the line tender and/or diver become aware of an entanglement of an individual protected species, the reporting requirements described in the *Reporting Requirements* COA must be followed as soon as safety permits.
- **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS CONDITION OF APPROVAL:** Review of your proposed activities identified use of equipment that has the potential for entanglement and/or entrapment of protected species (i.e. species protected under the Endangered Species Act [ESA] and/or Marine Mammal Protection Act [MMPA]) that could be present during operations. In case of entrapment, procedures and measures for reporting are dependent upon the situation at hand. **These requirements replace those specific to dead and injured species reporting in respective sections of Appendix A (insofar as they relate to geophysical surveys) and Appendix C of the 2020 Biological Opinion on the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's Oil and Gas Program Activities in the Gulf of Mexico.**

Incidents Requiring Immediate Reporting

Certain scenarios or incidents require immediate reporting to Federal agencies; these are described below:

Should any of the following occur at any time, **immediate reporting** of the incident is required after personnel and/or diver safety is ensured:

- Entanglement or entrapment of a protected species (i.e., an animal is entangled in a line or cannot or does not leave a moon pool of its own volition).
 - Injury of a protected species (e.g., the animal appears injured or lethargic).
 - Interaction, or contact with equipment by a protected species.
 - Any observation of a leatherback sea turtle within a moon pool (regardless of whether it appears injured, or an interaction with equipment or entanglement/entrapment is observed).
1. As soon as personnel and/or diver safety is ensured, report the incident to National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) by contacting the appropriate expert for 24-hr response. If you do not receive an immediate response, you must keep trying until contact is made. Any failed attempts should be documented. Contact information for reporting is as follows:
 - a. **Marine mammals:** contact **Southeast Region's Marine Mammal Stranding Hotline at 1-877-433-8299.**
 - b. **Sea turtles:** contact **Brian Stacy, Veterinary Medical Officer at 352-283- 3370.** If unable to reach Brian Stacy, contact Lyndsey Howell at 301-310- 3061. This includes the immediate reporting of **any observation of a leatherback sea turtle within a moon pool.**

- c. Other protected species (e.g., giant manta ray, oceanic whitetip shark, or Gulf sturgeon): contact the **ESA Section 7 biologist at 301-427-8413 (nmfs.psoreview@noaa.gov)** and report all incidents to takereport.nmfs@noaa.gov.
 - d. Minimum reporting information is described below:
 - i. Time, date, water depth, and location (latitude/longitude) of the first discovery of the animal;
 - ii. Name, type, and call sign of the vessel in which the event occurred;
 - iii. Equipment being utilized at time of observation;
 - iv. Species identification (if known) or description of the animal involved;
 - v. Approximate size of animal;
 - vi. Condition of the animal during the event and any observed injury / behavior;
 - vii. Photographs or video footage of the animal, only if able; and
 - viii. General narrative and timeline describing the events that took place.
2. After the appropriate contact(s) have been made for guidance/assistance as described in 1 above, you may call BSEE at 985-722-7902 (24 hours/day) for questions or additional guidance on recovery assistance needs (if still required) and continued monitoring requirements. You may also contact this number if you do not receive a timely response from the appropriate contact(s) listed in 1. above.
- a) Minimum post-incident reporting includes all information described above (under 1.d.i-viii) in addition to the following:
 - i. NMFS liaison or stranding hotline that was contacted for assistance;
 - ii. For moon pool observations or interactions:
 - Size and location of moon pool within vessel (e.g., hull door or no hull door);
 - Whether activities in the moon pool were halted or changed upon observation of the animal; and
 - Whether the animal remains in the pool at the time of the report, or if not, the time/date the animal was last observed.

Reporting of Observations of Protected Species within an Enclosed Moon Pool

If a protected species is observed within an enclosed moon pool and does not demonstrate any signs of distress or injury or an inability to leave the moon pool of its own volition, measures described in this section must be followed (only in cases where they do not jeopardize human safety). Although this particular situation may not require immediate assistance and reporting as described under *Incidents Requiring Immediate Reporting* (see above), a protected species could potentially become disoriented with their surroundings and may not be able to leave the enclosed moon pool of their own volition. In order for operations requiring use of a moon pool to continue, the following reporting measures must be followed:

Within 24 hours of any observation, and daily after that for as long as an individual protected species remains within a moon pool (i.e., in cases where an ESA listed species has entered a moon pool but entrapment or injury has not been observed), the following information must be reported to BSEE (protectedspecies@bsee.gov) and BOEM (protectedspecies@boem.gov):

- 1. For an initial report, all information described under 1.d.i-viii above should be included.
- 2. For subsequent daily reports:
 - a. Describe the animal's status to include external body condition (e.g., note any injuries or noticeable features), behaviors (e.g., floating at surface, chasing fish, diving, lethargic,

etc.), and movement (e.g., has the animal left the moon pool and returned on multiple occasions?);

- b. Description of current moon pool activities, if the animal is in the moon pool (e.g., drilling, preparation for demobilization, etc.);
 - c. Description of planned activities in the immediate future related to vessel movement or deployment of equipment;
 - d. Any additional photographs or video footage of the animal, if possible;
 - e. Guidance received and followed from NMFS liaison or stranding hotline that was contacted for assistance;
 - f. Whether activities in the moon pool were halted or changed upon observation of the animal; and
 - g. Whether the animal remains in the pool at the time of the report, or if not, the time/date the animal was last observed.
- **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:** If the applicant discovers man-made debris that appears to indicate the presence of a shipwreck, aircraft, or other man-made structure (e.g., a sonar image or visual confirmation of an iron, steel, or wooden hull, wooden timbers, anchors, concentrations of man-made objects such as bottles or ceramics, piles of ballast rock, or aircraft structures) within or adjacent to the proposed survey area they will be required to take steps to ensure that the site is not disturbed in any way, and contact the BOEM Regional Supervisor for Environment within 48-hours of its discovery. This report should include a description of the submerged object and any geophysical data, photographic and/or video imagery that is collected. The applicant must submit a copy of any data collected as a result of these investigations following the guidelines provided in NTL 2005-G07.

Please direct any questions or correspondence pertaining to these requirements to archaeology@boem.gov.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The discussion below will: (1) describe/summarize the pertinent potentially affected resources; (2) determine whether the proposed G&G activities and their impact-producing factors (IPF) will have significant impacts on the marine, coastal, or human environments of the GOM; and (3) identify significant impacts, if any, that may require further NEPA analysis in an EIS. The description of the affected environment and impact analysis are presented together in this section for each resource.

For each potentially affected resource, BOEM staff reviewed and analyzed all currently available peer-reviewed literature and integrated these data and findings into the analyses below. The analyses cite the best available, relevant scientific literature. BOEM performed this analysis to determine whether BP's proposed survey activities will significantly impact the marine, coastal, or human environments of the GOM. For the impact analysis, resource-specific significance criteria were developed for each category of the affected environment. The criteria for impacts to environmental resources are generally classified into one of the three following levels:

- ***Significant Adverse Impact*** (including those that could be mitigated to no significance)
- ***Adverse but Not Significant Impact***
- ***Negligible Impact***

Preliminary screening for this assessment was based on a review of this relevant literature; previous SEAs; the GOM G&G PEIS (USDOI, BOEM, 2017a); the Multisale EIS (USDOI, BOEM, 2017b); the 2018 GOM SEIS (USDOI, BOEM, 2017c), GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS (USDOI, BOEM, 2023); the 2021 BEBR (USDOI, BOEM, 2021); the NMFS 2020 BiOp (USDOC, NMFS, 2020); the NMFS 2021 Amended

ITS (USDOC, NMFS, 2021); and relevant literature pertinent to historic and projected activities. BOEM initially considered the following resources for impact analysis:

- marine mammals (including ESA listed species and strategic stocks)
- sea turtles (all are ESA listed species)
- fishes (including listed species and ichthyoplankton)
- commercial and recreational fisheries
- coastal and marine birds (including ESA listed species)
- benthic communities
- archaeological resources
- military uses
- recreational and commercial diving
- marine transportation
- geology/sediments, and
- air and water quality.

In the GOM G&G PEIS, the impact analysis focused on a broad group of G&G activities (including other survey types) and resources with the potential for non-negligible impacts. First, a matrix identifies impact agents associated with each type of G&G activity (Chapter 3 of the GOM G&G PEIS; USDOJ, BOEM, 2017a). The IPFs include: (1) active acoustic sound sources, (2) vessel and equipment noise, (3) vessel traffic, (4) aircraft traffic and noise, (5) stand-off distance, (6) vessel discharges, (7) trash and debris, (8) seafloor disturbance, (9) drilling discharges, (10) entanglement, and (11) accidental fuel spills. The preliminary analysis in the GOM G&G PEIS considers surveys of the type proposed by BP as well as impacts to resources by type of activity. To assist with subsequent coordination, the GOM G&G PEIS' analysis further defines the level of impact associated with each interaction as follows:

- **Nominal:** little or no measurable/detectable impact
- **Minor:** impacts are detectable, short term, extensive or localized, but less than severe
- **Moderate:** impacts are detectable, short term, extensive, and severe; or impacts are detectable, short term or long lasting, localized, and severe; or impacts are detectable, long lasting, extensive or localized, but less than severe
- **Major:** impacts are detectable, long lasting, extensive, and severe

The GOM G&G PEIS notes that seismic surveys have historically covered a large area of the GOM each year and, when unmitigated, have the greatest potential for “significant” impacts to protected and other sensitive marine species in comparison with other OCSLA-approved activities, including, but not limited to, exploration and development drilling. Further, it acknowledges increasing concerns in the regulatory and scientific communities regarding acoustic impacts on marine life, including marine mammals, turtles, and fishes. Species of particular concern are those whose hearing capabilities (based on vocalization characteristics) fall within the low frequencies introduced into the marine environment by G&G activities. The GOM G&G PEIS provides a comprehensive characterization of biological resources that may be adversely affected by G&G activities. This information is summarized in the various resource-specific descriptions of the affected environment and impact analyses in the chapters that follow.

However, for the purposes of this SEA, BOEM has not included analyses on resource areas that were evaluated and considered under the GOM G&G PEIS as having nominal impacts or determined the resource would not be impacted by the proposed action. Such a procedure is consistent with the NEPA concept of tiering (40 CFR § 1501.11). Additionally, since no expansion or modification of support bases or related vessel construction work are proposed as a result of this activity, socioeconomic effects were not analyzed due to the type, the temporary nature, and employment size of the survey activity. The most recent evaluation of the best available peer-reviewed scientific literature continues to support this conclusion for the following resource categories:

- commercial and recreational fisheries
- coastal and marine birds (including ESA listed species)
- benthic communities
- archaeological resources
- recreational and commercial diving
- marine transportation
- geology/sediments
- military uses
- air and water quality

For this SEA, BOEM evaluated the potential impacts from the operator’s proposed ancillary activities in the GOM on the following resource categories:

- marine mammals (including threatened/endangered and non-ESA listed species)
- sea turtles (all are ESA listed species)
- fish and fisheries (including listed species and ichthyoplankton).

3.2. MARINE MAMMALS

3.2.1. Description

The marine mammal community is diverse and distributed throughout the northern Gulf waters. The GOM’s marine mammals are represented by members of the taxonomic order Cetacea, including suborders Mysticeti (i.e., baleen whales) and Odontoceti (i.e., toothed whales), as well as the order Sirenia (i.e., manatee). Twenty-one species of cetaceans and one species of Sirenia regularly occur in the GOM and are identified in the NMFS Stock Assessment Reports (SAR) (Jefferson et al., 2008; Davis et al., 2000; Roberts et al., 2016; Hayes et al., 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021). A complete description of marine mammals can be found in Chapter 4.2 of the GOM G&G PEIS; Chapter 4.9 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS; Chapter 3.7 of the 2021 BEBR; the NMFS 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 SAR (Hayes et al., 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021); the NMFS 2020 BiOp; and the NMFS 2021 Amended ITS; and are incorporated by reference.

Threatened or Endangered Marine Mammal Species

Only two cetaceans, the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) and the GOM Rice’s whale (*Balaenoptera ricei*) (previously named Bryde’s whale [*Balaenoptera edeni*]), regularly occur in the GOM and are listed as endangered under the ESA. On January 8, 2016 (81 FR 999), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issued a proposed rule and notice to reclassify the West Indian manatee from endangered to threatened (*Federal Register*, 2016) which was later issued as a Final Rule (82 FR 16668) on April 5, 2017 (*Federal Register*, 2017). On December 2, 1970, in the Final Rule (35 FR 18319), the sperm whale was listed as endangered throughout its range. The Final Rule (84 FR 15446) to list the GOM Bryde’s (Rice’s) whale as endangered was issued and became effective on May 15, 2019 (*Federal Register*, 2019). On August 23, 2021, NMFS published a direct final rule in the *Federal Register* (86 FR 47022): Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Technical Corrections for the Bryde’s Whale (Gulf of Mexico Subspecies). NMFS revises the common name to Rice’s whale, the scientific name to *Balaenoptera ricei*, and the description of the listed entity to entire species. The changes to the taxonomic classification and nomenclature do not affect the species’ listing status under the ESA or any protections and requirements arising from its listing. This rule is effective October 22, 2021, without further action (*Federal Register*, 2021b).

The only commonly occurring baleen whale in the northern GOM is the Rice’s whale. Most sightings have been made in the De Soto Canyon region and off western Florida, although there have been some in the west-central portion of the northeastern GOM. The best estimate of abundance for Rice’s whales in the northern GOM is 51 individuals (Hayes et al., 2021). Based on vessel and aerial survey sightings, the primary core habitat of Rice’s whale is in the northeastern GOM, centered in De Soto Canyon in water depths between 150 and 410 m (492 and 1,345 ft) (Rosel et al., 2021). Sperm whales in the GOM are

not evenly distributed, showing greater densities in areas associated with oceanic features that provide the best foraging opportunities (USDOC, NMFS, 2020).

Non-ESA-Listed Marine Mammal Species

Nineteen toothed cetaceans (including beaked whales and dolphins) regularly occur in the GOM but are not ESA-listed. Despite being non-listed, the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972 protects all marine mammals.

Unusual Mortality Events (UME)

An UME is defined under the MMPA as a “stranding that is unexpected, involves a significant die-off of any marine mammal population, and demands immediate response.” A list of active and closed UMEs with updated information can be found at the following website: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-life-distress/active-and-closed-unusual-mortality-events>. There are currently no active UMEs in the GOM.

Marine Mammal Hearing

All marine mammals produce and use sound to communicate with another animal of the same species, to navigate and sense their environment, to locate and capture prey, and to detect and avoid predators (Southall et al., 2007 and 2019). The hearing of marine mammals varies based on individuals, absolute threshold of the species, masking, localization, frequency discrimination, and the motivation to be sensitive to a sound (Richardson et al., 1995). Southall et al. (2007) described the frequency sensitivity in five functional hearing groups of marine mammals by combining behavioral and electrophysiological audiograms with comparative anatomy, modeling, and response measured in ear tissues, which has been updated by Southall et al. (2019) to include six proposed hearing groups. For potentially affected marine mammal species in the GOM, the main functional hearing groups include: (1) low-frequency cetaceans with an estimated auditory bandwidth of 7 hertz (Hz) to 35 kilohertz (kHz), (2) mid-frequency cetaceans with functional hearing of approximately 150 Hz to 160 kHz, and (3) high-frequency cetaceans with functional hearing estimated from 200 Hz to 180 kHz. These hearing sensitivity and frequency ranges are based on audiograms that are obtained by either (1) behavioral testing on captive, trained animals or (2) electrophysiological or auditory evoked potential (AEP) methods (Richardson et al., 1995). Currently, there are no behavioral or AEP audiograms for low-frequency cetaceans available. Audiograms, both behavioral and AEP, are available for some mid-frequency and high-frequency cetaceans (Richardson et al., 1995; Nedwell et al., 2004; Southall et al., 2007 and 2019; Au and Hastings, 2008).

3.2.2. Impact Analysis

The IPFs associated with the proposed action that could affect both ESA-listed and non-ESA-listed marine mammals are primarily active acoustic sound sources and vessel noise from survey activities, collisions with survey vessels, and marine trash and debris. Chapter 4.2 of the GOM G&G PEIS contains a discussion of the potential impacts from survey operations on marine mammal resources (USDOI, BOEM, 2017a). Additional information about routine impacts from oil and gas activity on impacts on marine mammals is addressed in Chapter 4.9 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS, Chapter 4.7 of the 2021 BEBR, the NMFS 2020 BiOp, and the NMFS 2021 Amended ITS. The discussions are summarized below and are incorporated by reference into this SEA.

3.2.2.1. Alternative 1

If Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative, is selected the applicant would not undertake the proposed activities; therefore, the IPFs to marine mammals would not occur. For example, there would be no vessel noise or HRG acoustic noise that would result in behavioral change, masking, or non-auditory effects to marine mammals, no long-term or permanent displacement of the animals from preferred habitats, and no destruction or adverse modification of any habitats. In addition, there would be no survey related debris that could result in endangerment to marine mammals and no additional vessel traffic related to the towing of the HRG survey equipment, there would be no risk of collisions with marine mammals.

3.2.2.2. Alternative 2

If Alternative 2, the Proposed Action as Submitted, is selected the applicant would undertake the proposed activities, as requested and conditioned in the application. Examples of potential impacts to marine mammals without implementation of the above referenced conditions of approval and monitoring measures include but are not limited to injury from vessel strikes, disruption of feeding and other behaviors from the HRG survey noise and vessel presence, and potential impacts from marine trash and debris. This Alternative would not adequately limit or negate potential impacts to marine mammals.

3.2.2.3. Alternative 3

If Alternative 3, the Proposed Action with Conditions of Approval, is selected the applicant would undertake the proposed activities, as requested and conditioned in the application; however, the applicant would be required to undertake conditions of approval and monitoring measures as identified by BOEM, in coordination with NMFS and in accordance with the NMFS 2020 BiOp consultation requirements, the NMFS 2021 Amended ITS, and NMFS 2021 Incidental Take Regulations. For the reasons set forth below, inclusion of these measures under Alternative 3 limits or minimizes potential impacts to marine mammals.

Potential Impacts to Marine Mammals from Active Acoustic Sound Sources

Marine mammals exposed to natural or manmade noise may experience physical and psychological effects, ranging in magnitude from none to severe (Southall et al., 2007 and 2019). Four areas of primary concern for marine mammals exposed to elevated noise levels include the following: (1) permanent hearing loss, (2) temporary hearing loss, (3) behavioral response, and (4) masking (Nowacek et al., 2007). Other literature also suggests that there may be non-auditory effects, such as gas-bubble formation and stress.

Several electromechanical sound sources, including a side-scan sonar and MBES, would operate within a frequency range that is inaudible to marine mammals within the GOM (BOEM, 2017a). Primary impacts to permanent and temporary hearing loss, behavioral response, and masking would not be expected. The operator is required to follow the HRG requirements listed in the conditions of approval outlined above and in the NMFS 2021 Amended ITS. These include the requirement to have a protected species observer (PSO) monitor the exclusion zone for 30 minutes during pre-clearance, which helps reduce the startle response of marine mammals in the area. The impacts from active acoustic sound sources will have **negligible** effects.

Potential Impacts to Marine Mammals from Vessel Noise

The effects of noise produced by moving G&G survey vessels on marine mammals are difficult to assess because of the wide array of reports of their observed behavioral responses, both between and within species. Actual responses of individuals could vary widely and are heavily dependent on context (Richardson et al., 1995; Southall et al., 2007; Ellison et al., 2011). Vessel noise can have acute effects such as short-term behavioral and stress response. The nature of behavioral response cetaceans exhibit to vessels may depend on vessel speed, size, and distance from the animal, as well as the number and frequency of vessel encounters (USDOD, NMFS, 2020). The dominant source of vessel sound from the proposed action is propeller cavitation, although other ancillary sounds may be produced (Richardson et al., 1995). The intensity of sound from vessels is related to size and speed. Large ships tend to be noisier than small ones and ships underway with a full load or towing/pushing produce more sound than unladen vessels (USDOD, NMFS, 2020). Noise from service-vessel traffic may elicit a startle and/or avoidance reaction from whales and dolphins or mask their sound reception (Tyack, 2008). Vessel noise from the proposed action will produce low levels of noise, generally in the 150 to 170 dB re 1 μ Pa-m at frequencies below 1,000 Hz. Vessel noise is transitory and generally does not propagate at great distances from the vessel. The NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended) concluded that the effects of vessel noise to sperm whales are not likely to adversely affect the species and Rice's whales are likely to be adversely affected from vessel noise (USDOD, NMFS, 2020). However, the proposed activities are located outside of the area where the Rice's whale is likely to be present. The operator does not propose operations or support vessel traffic in the Rice's whale area. The behavioral disruptions potentially caused by noise and the presence of vessel traffic will have **negligible** effects on cetacean populations in the northern GOM.

Potential Impacts to Marine Mammals from Vessel Traffic

Slow-moving cetaceans or those that spend extended periods of time at the surface, and deep-diving species (e.g., sperm whales) while on the surface, might be expected to be the most vulnerable to accidental vessel strike (Vanderlaan and Taggart, 2007). Smaller delphinids often approach vessels that are in transit to bow-ride; however, vessel strikes are less common for these faster moving mammals or are underreported (Wells and Scott, 1997). Florida manatees are commonly found in shallow coastal waters of Florida, but they have been found along the entire northern GOM from Florida to Texas (Fertl et al., 2005), though some recent deepwater sightings have occurred. Vessel strikes are the most common cause of human-induced mortality for manatees (State of Florida, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 2022), and most manatees bear prop scars from contact with vessels. The vast majority of strikes to manatees result from recreational and fishing vessels, not those related to oil and gas activities.

Worldwide, most vessel strikes of large whales occur when vessels are traveling at speeds greater than approximately 10 knots (Conn and Silber, 2013; Jensen and Silber, 2004; Laist et al., 2001; Vanderlaan and Taggart, 2007). If a vessel strike occurs, the animal may experience no injuries, minor non-serious injuries, serious injuries, or death, which largely depends on the size and speed of the vessel (USDOC, NMFS, 2020). Both GOM Rice's whales and sperm whales are vulnerable to vessel strikes. One confirmed vessel strike to a GOM Rice's whale occurred in 2009. One possible lethal strike occurred in 1990 and a non-lethal strike in 2005, both to sperm whales. Additionally, a sperm whale is believed to have been struck by a U.S. Navy vessel in 2001 (USDOC, NMFS, 2020). Most recently, a seismic survey service vessel returning to shore struck a sperm whale in 2020.

The lack of response by sperm whales to oncoming vessels suggest the whales may not hear or see ships approaching or the whales are habituated to the high level of vessel operation activity in the GOM. The Rice's whale spends much of its' time within 15 m of the water surface and at night on the surface, which makes it more likely to be struck by a vessel. With the Rice's whale vessel strike mitigation measures required by the NMFS 2020 BiOp, NMFS 2021 Amended ITS, and NMFS 2021 Incidental Take Regulations, and as proposed under Alternative 3, NMFS estimated an annual rate of zero lethal Rice's whale vessel strikes per year from oil and gas vessels traffic greater than 10 knots (USDOC, NMFS, 2020). The proposed activities are located outside of the area where the Rice's whale is likely to be present. The operator has not proposed any service vessels or vessel traffic within the Rice's whale area. Under Alternative 3, the operator is required to provide notification and concurrence to fulfil the Rice's Whale reporting requirements to BOEM and BSEE prior to any vessel transit changes.

In their 2020 BiOp (as amended), NMFS estimated an annual rate of 0.10 vessel strikes likely to result in no or minor injuries to sperm whales per year from oil and gas activities (USDOC, NMFS, 2020).

By selecting Alternative 3, the operator is required to follow the conditions of approval and monitoring measures in Appendix C: Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols outlined above, in the NMFS 2021 Amended ITS and the NMFS 2021 Incidental Take Regulations. With these conditions of approval and monitoring measures in place, the impacts to sperm whales, Rice's whales, and other marine mammals is determined to be **minor**.

Potential Impacts to Marine Mammals from Marine Trash and Debris

Marine debris is a serious concern in the ocean environment. Plastics, in particular, and from many different sources, pose a threat to the environment and a serious threat to marine mammals. Ingestion of plastic has the potential to cause a digestive blockage which may ultimately lead to the death of a marine mammal (Gall and Thompson, 2015). Entanglement also has the potential to result in injury or mortality for marine mammals (Gall and Thompson, 2015). By selecting Alternative 3, the operator is required to follow the conditions of approval and monitoring measures in Appendix B: Gulf of Mexico Marine Trash and Debris Awareness and Elimination Survey Protocols outlined above and in the NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended). With these conditions of approval and monitoring measures in place, the impacts to sperm whales, Rice's whales, and other marine mammals is determined to be **negligible**.

Conclusion

In conclusion, given the scope, timing, and transitory nature of the proposed action and given the conditions of approval and monitoring measures in place, the impacts related to the proposed HRG survey is not

expected to rise to the level of significance. The geographic scope of the proposed action is small in relation to the ranges of marine mammals in the GOM. The proposed survey activities are not expected to cause long-term or permanent displacement of the animals from preferred habitats, nor will they result in the destruction or adverse modification of any habitats. The operator is required to have a PSO monitor the exclusion zone for 30 minutes during pre-clearance. Survey activities will involve limited vessel traffic related to the towing of the HRG survey components that carries some risk of collisions; however, animals may avoid the moving vessels, reducing the likelihood of collision. BOEM has adopted requirements from the NMFS 2020 BiOp and NMFS 2021 Amended ITS to minimize/negate the chance of vessel strike to marine mammals: Appendix C: Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols. Also, BOEM has adopted requirements from the NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended) to minimize/negate the chance of marine trash and debris impacts to marine mammals: Appendix B: Gulf of Mexico Marine Trash and Debris Awareness and Elimination Survey Protocols.

3.2.3. Cumulative Impact Analysis

Chapter 4.2 of the GOM G&G PEIS and Chapter 4.9 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS address the cumulative impacts on marine mammals as a result of oil and gas leasing, exploration, development and production activities, including G&G activities.

Activities considered under the cumulative scenario which include the GOM oil and gas program and other anthropogenic and natural activities, including the proposed action, may affect protected marine mammals or critical habitat. Marine mammals could be impacted by the degradation of water quality resulting from operational discharges; vessel traffic; noise generated by platforms, drilling rigs, helicopters, vessels, and seismic surveys; explosive structure removals; oil spills; oil-spill-response activities; loss of debris from service vessels and OCS structures; commercial fishing; capture and removal; and pathogens. The cumulative impact on marine mammals is expected to result in a number of chronic and sporadic sublethal effects (i.e., behavioral effects and nonfatal exposure to or intake of OCS-related contaminants or discarded debris) that may stress and/or weaken individuals of a local group or population and predispose them to infection from natural or anthropogenic sources.

Few deaths are expected from chance vessel collisions, ingestion of plastic material, commercial fishing, and pathogens. Deaths as a result of structure removals are not expected to occur due to conditions of approval and monitoring measures that the operator must adhere to during operations. Disturbance (noise from vessel traffic and drilling operations, etc.) and/or exposure to sublethal levels of toxins and anthropogenic contaminants may stress animals, weaken their immune systems, and make them more vulnerable to parasites and diseases that normally would not be fatal. The net result of any disturbance will depend upon the size and percentage of the population likely to be affected, the ecological importance of the disturbed area, the environmental and biological parameters that influence an animal's sensitivity to disturbance and stress, or the accommodation time in response to prolonged disturbance (Geraci and St. Aubin, 1980). Natural phenomena, such as tropical storms and hurricanes, are impossible to predict but do occur in the GOM though impacts remain difficult to quantify.

Conclusion

The effects of the proposed action, when viewed in light of the effects associated with other relevant activities, may impact marine mammals in the GOM. With the implementation of the required conditions of approval and monitoring measures for HRG survey and vessel operations under Alternative 3, as well as the limited scope, timing, and geographic location of the proposed action, effects from the proposed survey activities on marine mammals will be **negligible** (acoustic and vessel noise, marine trash and debris) to **minor** (vessel traffic). For animals that may be continuing to experience stress/sublethal impacts from natural or anthropogenic stressors, the additional measures should act to further reduce impacts and provide an abundance of precaution.

3.3. SEA TURTLES

3.3.1. Description

The life history, population dynamics, status, distribution, behavior, and habitat use of sea turtles can be found in Chapter 4.3 and Appendix E of the GOM G&G PEIS, Chapter 4.9 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS, Chapter 3.6 of the 2021 BEBR, FWS 2018 BO, NMFS

2020 BiOp, and NMFS 2021 Amended ITS, and are incorporated by reference into this SEA. Of the extant species of sea turtles, five are known to inhabit the waters of the GOM (Pritchard, 1997): the leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), green (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Kemp's ridley (*Lepidochelys kempii*), and loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*). The loggerhead turtle is the most abundant turtle in the GOM (Dodd, 1988). The leatherback turtle is the most abundant turtle in the northern GOM continental slope (Mullin and Hoggard, 2000). These five species are all highly migratory, and individual animals will migrate into nearshore waters as well as other areas of the North Atlantic Ocean, GOM, and Caribbean Sea.

All five species of sea turtles found in the GOM have been federally listed as endangered or threatened since the 1970's. Critical habitat was designated for the distinct population segment (DPS) of Northwest Atlantic loggerhead turtles on July 10, 2014, in 79 CFR 79 39755 39854 (*Federal Register*, 2014).

In 2007, FWS and NMFS published 5-year status reviews for federally listed sea turtles in the GOM (USDOC, NMFS and USDO, FWS, 2007a-e). A 5-year review is an ESA-mandated process that is conducted to ensure that the listing classification of a species as either threatened or endangered is still accurate. Both agencies share jurisdiction for federally listed sea turtles and jointly conducted the reviews. After reviewing the best scientific and commercially available information and data, agencies determined that the current listing classification for the five sea turtle species remain unchanged. Updated 5-year reviews for hawksbill and leatherback turtles were published in 2013 that support the current listing status for these species (USDOC, NMFS and USDO, FWS, 2013a and b).

Sea Turtle Hearing

The anatomy of sea turtle ears and measurements of auditory brainstem responses of green and loggerhead sea turtles demonstrate that sea turtles are sensitive to sounds, with an effective hearing range within low frequencies (Bartol et al., 1999; Lenhardt et al., 1983; Moein et al., 1994; Ridgway et al., 1969). Although external ears are absent, sea turtles have a tympanum composed of layers of superficial tissue over a depression in the skull that forms the middle ear. The tympanum acts as additional mass loading to the ear, allowing for reduction in the sensitivity of sound frequencies and increasing low-frequency, bone-conduction sensitivity (Bartol et al., 1999; Lenhardt et al., 1985). Lenhardt et al. (1983) and Moein et al. (1993 and 1994) found that bone-conducted hearing appears to be an effective reception mechanism for sea turtles (i.e., loggerhead and Kemp's ridley) with both the skull and shell acting as receiving surfaces for water-borne sounds at frequencies of 250-1,000 Hz. By measuring AEP responses of juvenile green sea turtles to tone pip stimuli, Piniak et al. (2016) found that these turtles have a narrow range of underwater and aerial low frequency hearing. Aerial sound pressure thresholds were lower than those underwater, though they detected a larger frequency range underwater (Piniak et al., 2016). Also, sound intensity level thresholds were lower underwater (Piniak et al., 2016). There is relatively little data on sea turtle hearing, though the current understanding is that sea turtles are low frequency hearing specialists, typically hearing frequencies from 30 Hz to 2.0 kHz (or 2,000 Hz), with a range of maximum sensitivity between 100 to 800 Hz, and a narrower frequency range in air (Bartol et al., 1999; Piniak et al., 2012; Popper et al., 2014). The NMFS 2020 BiOp stated that sea turtles may be affected by sound exposures from airguns and boomers (USDOC, NMFS, 2020). Unlike marine mammals, sea turtles "do not appear to greatly utilize environmental sound, at least at far distances in the open ocean" (USDOC, NMFS, 2007).

3.3.2. Impact Analysis

The diversity of a sea turtle's life history leaves it susceptible to many natural and human impacts, including impacts while it is on land, in the benthic environment, and in the pelagic environment. The IPFs associated with the proposed action that could affect sea turtles include (1) active acoustic sound sources, (2) vessel noise, (3) vessel traffic, and (4) marine trash and debris. Chapter 4.3 of the GOM G&G PEIS contains a discussion of the potential impacts from survey operations on sea turtles (USDO, BOEM, 2017a). Additional information about routine impacts from oil and gas activity on sea turtles is addressed in Chapter 4.9 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS, Chapter 4.6 of the 2021 BEBR, FWS 2018 BO, NMFS 2020 BiOp, and NMFS 2021 Amended ITS. The discussions are summarized below and are incorporated by reference into this SEA.

3.3.2.1. Alternative 1

If Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative, is selected the applicant would not undertake the proposed activities; therefore, the IPFs to sea turtles would not occur. For example, there would be no vessel noise or HRG noise that would result in behavioral change, masking, or non-auditory effects to sea turtles, no long-term or permanent displacement of the animals from preferred habitats, and no destruction or adverse modification of any habitats. Since there would be no vessel traffic related to the towing of the HRG equipment, there would be no risk of collisions with sea turtles.

3.3.2.2. Alternative 2

If Alternative 2, the Proposed Action as Submitted, is selected the applicant would undertake the proposed activities, as requested and conditioned in the application. Examples of potential impacts to sea turtles without implementation of the above referenced conditions of approval and monitoring measures include, but are not limited to, injury from vessel traffic and disruption of feeding and other behaviors from vessel presence. This Alternative would not adequately limit or negate potential impacts to sea turtles.

3.3.2.3. Alternative 3

If Alternative 3, the Proposed Action with Additional Conditions of Approval, is selected the applicant would undertake the proposed activities, as requested and conditioned in the application; however, the applicant would be required to undertake additional conditions of approval and monitoring measures as identified by BOEM, in coordination with NMFS and in compliance with the NMFS 2020 BiOp consultation requirements (i.e., Appendix J: Sea Turtle Handling and Resuscitation Guidelines), and the NMFS 2021 Amended ITS. For the reasons set forth below, inclusion of these measures under Alternative 3 limits or negates potential impacts to sea turtles (e.g., vessel strikes, behavioral disruption from vessel presence).

Potential Impacts to Sea Turtles from Active Acoustic Sound Sources

During geophysical surveys, non-impulsive sound sources are used to identify sand or archaeological resources. Several electromechanical sound sources, including a 105 and 410 kHz simultaneous frequency side-scan sonar, a 2 to 16 kHz CHIRP subbottom profiler, and a 200 kHz MBES would operate within a frequency range that is inaudible to sea turtles within the GOM (BOEM, 2017a). The use of these active sound sources with outputs outside of the adult sea turtle hearing range of 50 to 1,200 Hz (up to 1,600 Hz for juvenile sea turtles) during the proposed activity would minimize the possibility of auditory effects (permanent threshold shift and temporary threshold shift) and/or behavioral disturbance. Given the scope, timing, and transitory nature of the proposed action, the implementation of conditions of approval in the NMFS 2020 BiOp Appendix A: Seismic Survey Mitigation and Protected Species Observer Protocols, and that the best available information indicates that sea turtles do not appear to use environmental sound heavily to meet daily needs for survival, the effects to sea turtles from HRG noise are expected to be **negligible**.

Potential Impacts to Sea Turtles from Vessel Noise

The dominant source of noise from vessels is propeller operation, and the intensity of this noise is largely related to ship size and speed. Vessel noise from the proposed action would produce low levels of noise, generally in the 150 to 170 dB re 1 μ Pa-m at frequencies below 1,000 Hz. Vessel noise is transitory and generally does not propagate at great distances from the vessel. Also, available information indicates that sea turtles do not greatly utilize environmental sound. The NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended) similarly concluded that sound sources associated with vessel movement were not likely to adversely affect sea turtles (USDOC, NMFS, 2020). The Popper et al. (2014) sound exposure guidelines were broad-ranging and provided non-quantified, generalized guidelines for shipping noise as a low risk of impairment, unless the turtle is in the near field range (within tens of meters), which would pose a moderate risk of TTS that can recover over time. The risk for noise to cause masking and behavior effects range from low to high depending on the location of the turtle relative to the noise (Popper et al., 2014). The effects to sea turtles from vessel noise are expected to be **negligible**.

Potential Impacts to Sea Turtles from Vessel Traffic

Sea turtles spend at least 3-6 percent of their time at the surface for respiration and perhaps as much as 26 percent of time at the surface for basking, feeding, orientation, and mating (Lutcavage et al., 1997). There is little data available concerning potential sea turtle impacts from accidental vessel strike due to a lack of studies and/or challenges with detecting such impacts (Nelms et al., 2016). Nonetheless, in the GOM, vessel strike from all types of vessels is known to result in sea turtle mortality and injury, with the associated response depending on the size and speed of the vessel (Lutcavage et al. 1997; Work et al., 2010; Nelms et al., 2016). Although sea turtles can move somewhat rapidly, they are still vulnerable to strikes from vessels that are moving at more than four (4) km per hour, which is common in open water (Hazel et al., 2007; Work et al., 2010). Based on the behavioral observations of turtle avoidance of small vessels, green turtles may be susceptible to vessel strikes at speeds as low as two knots (Hazel et al., 2007). Although there have been hundreds of thousands of vessel trips that have been made in support of offshore operations during the past 40 years of OCS oil and gas operations, there have been no reports of OCS-related vessels having struck sea turtles. This is most likely because a strike with a turtle would probably go undetected by larger vessels and strikes are not reported. Despite the lack of on-water reporting, stranding records show that interactions between vessels and sea turtles in the GOM are quite common (USDOC, NMFS, 2020). Data show that collisions with all types of commercial and recreational vessel traffic are a cause of sea turtle mortality in the GOM (Lutcavage et al., 1997). Both live and dead sea turtles are often found with deep cuts and fractures indicative of collision with a boat hull or propeller (Hazel et al., 2007).

Based on sea turtle density estimates in the GOM, the encounter rates between sea turtles and vessels would be expected to be greater in water depths less than 200 m (656 ft) (USDOC, NMFS, 2007). To further minimize the potential for vessel strikes, BOEM requires operators to implement Appendix C: Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols, which contains vessel strike avoidance measures for sea turtles and other protected species. With implementation of these measures and a PSO on the lookout for sea turtles, the NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended) concluded that the risk of collisions between oil/gas-related vessels (including those for G&G, drilling, production, decommissioning, and transport) and sea turtles is appreciably reduced, but strikes may still occur. The NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended) then grants BOEM an Incidental Take Statement that includes a set number of allowable takes of sea turtles by vessel strikes (USDOC, NMFS, 2020). As per the required reporting under the NMFS 2021 Amended ITS Appendix C: Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols, BOEM monitors for any takes that have occurred as a result of vessel strikes and also requires that any operator immediately report the striking of any animal (see requirements under Appendix C). To date, there have been no reported strikes of sea turtles by G&G survey vessels. Given the scope, timing, and transitory nature of the proposed action and with these established conditions of approval and monitoring measures, effects to sea turtles from vessel collisions is expected to be **minor**.

Potential Impacts to Sea Turtles from Marine Trash and Debris

A variety of trash and debris, which comes from land-based and ocean sources, is commonly observed in the GOM. Turtles may become entangled in drifting debris and ingest fragments of synthetic materials (Gregory, 2009; Gall and Thompson, 2015; Schuyler, 2016). Once entangled, turtles may drown, incur impairment to forage or avoid predators, sustain wounds and infections from the abrasive or cutting action of attached debris, or exhibit altered behavior that threaten their survival (Gall and Thompson, 2015). By selecting Alternative 3, the operator is required to follow the conditions of approval and monitoring measures in Appendix B: Gulf of Mexico Marine Trash and Debris Awareness and Elimination Survey Protocols outlined above and in the NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended). With these conditions of approval and monitoring measures in place, the impacts to sea turtles is determined to be **negligible**.

Conclusion

The sections above discuss sea turtle hearing in general and the potential range of effects to sea turtles from the proposed action, including (1) active acoustic sound sources, (2) vessel noise, (3) vessel traffic, and (4) marine trash and debris. As described, effects of HRG survey noise on sea turtles will not rise to the level of significance for the following reasons:

- The best available scientific information indicates that sea turtles do not greatly use sound in the environment for survival; therefore, disruptions in environmental sound would have little effect.
- To further minimize or reduce the potential for impacts, BOEM instituted several key mitigation and monitoring requirements under Appendix A: Seismic Survey Mitigation and Protected Species Observer Protocols. These measures were developed in coordination with NMFS. They are meant to be conservative (i.e., they afford additional protection to the species). The measures are expected to minimize duration of exposure to sounds above threshold.
- The scope, timing, and transitory nature of the proposed action will produce limited amounts of electromechanical noise in the environment.

As described, effects of vessel noise on sea turtles are considered “discountable” (USDOC, NMFS, 2007 and 2020). The risk of impacts from marine trash and debris would not rise to the level of significance given that BOEM requires compliance with Appendix B: Gulf of Mexico Marine Trash and Debris Awareness and Elimination Survey Protocols. The risk of collisions between sea turtles and vessels associated with the proposed action exist but would not rise to the level of significance given:

- BOEM requires compliance with Appendix C: Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols, which provides guidelines on monitoring programs to minimize the risk of vessel strikes to sea turtles and other protected species and the reporting of any observations of injured or dead protected species.
- The NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended) recognizes that these measures should appreciably reduce the potential for vessel strikes. The NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended) determined vessels strikes are likely to adversely affect sea turtles related to the proposed actions and granted a limited number of ITAs to BOEM for sea turtle mortalities by vessel strikes. BOEM continues to assess activity for any strikes to ensure this authority is not exceeded. To date, there have been no reported strikes of sea turtles by G&G survey vessels.
- The scope, timing, and transitory nature of the proposed action will result in limited opportunity for sea turtles and vessel strikes.

3.3.3. Cumulative Impact Analysis

Chapter 4.3 of the GOM G&G PEIS and Chapter 4.9 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS address the cumulative impacts on sea turtles as a result of oil and gas leasing, exploration, development and production activities, including G&G activities. The information from these documents is incorporated by reference in this SEA.

Activities considered under the cumulative scenario which include the GOM oil and gas program and other anthropogenic and natural activities, including the proposed action, may affect protected sea turtles or critical habitat. Sea turtles may be impacted by the degradation of water quality resulting from operational discharges, vessel traffic, noise generated by platforms, drilling rigs, helicopters and vessels, G&G surveys, explosive structure removals, oil spills, oil-spill-response activities, loss of debris from service vessels and OCS structures, commercial fishing, capture and removal, and pathogens. The cumulative impact of these ongoing OCS activities on sea turtles is expected to result in a number of chronic and sporadic sublethal effects (i.e., behavioral effects and nonfatal exposure to or intake of OCS-related contaminants or discarded debris) that may stress and/or weaken individuals of a local group or population and that may predispose them to infection from natural or anthropogenic sources. Through a systematic review, policy comparison, and stakeholder analysis, Nelms et al. (2016) found that potential impacts of seismic surveys on sea turtles vary (i.e., hearing damage, entanglement, and critical habitat exclusion) and can be obscure due to the lack of research. Thus, understanding the impacts on individuals and populations can be challenging, and additional research is needed (Nelms et al., 2016).

Few deaths are expected from chance collisions with OCS service vessels, ingestion of plastic material, commercial fishing, and pathogens. Few deaths as a result of OCS structure removals may occur but would be minimal due to requisite conditions of approval and monitoring measures. Disturbance (noise from vessel traffic and drilling operations, etc.) and/or exposure to sublethal levels of toxins and anthropogenic contaminants may stress animals, weaken their immune systems, and make them more vulnerable to parasites and diseases that normally would not be fatal. The net result of any disturbance depends upon the

size and percentage of the population likely to be affected, the ecological importance of the disturbed area, the environmental and biological parameters that influence an animal's sensitivity to disturbance and stress, or the accommodation time in response to prolonged disturbance (Geraci and St. Aubin, 1980). A condition of approval is in place to reduce vessel strike mortalities (i.e., Appendix C: Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols).

Natural disturbances such as hurricanes can cause significant destruction of nests and topography of nesting beaches (Pritchard, 1980; Ross and Barwani, 1982; Witherington, 1986). Tropical storms and hurricanes are a normal occurrence in the GOM and along the Gulf Coast. Generally, the impacts have been localized and infrequent; however, few areas of the Gulf Coast did not suffer some damage in 2004, 2005, 2017, and 2020. Some impacts of the hurricanes, such as loss of beach habitat, continue to impact sea turtles that would have otherwise used those areas as nesting beaches. Increases or decreases in beach armoring and other structures may impact all nesting sea turtles in the areas affected. Hurricanes and tropical activity may temporarily remove some of these barriers to suitable nesting habitat.

Incremental injury effects from the proposed action on sea turtles are expected to be **negligible** for acoustic and vessel noise and marine trash and debris and **minor** for vessel collisions but not rise to the level of significance. This is mainly because of the limited scope, duration, and geographic area of the proposed action and the requirements under the NMFS 2020 BiOp and NMFS 2021 Amended ITS, such as Appendix A: Seismic Survey Mitigation and Protected Species Observer Protocols, B: Gulf of Mexico Marine Trash and Debris Awareness and Elimination Survey Protocols, C: Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols, and J: Sea Turtle Handling and Resuscitation Guidelines.

Conclusion

The effects of the proposed action, when viewed in light of the effects associated with other relevant activities, may affect sea turtles occurring in the GOM. With the implementation of the required conditions of approval and monitoring measures for HRG survey and vessel operations (Appendix A: Seismic Survey Mitigation and Protected Species Observer Protocols; B: Gulf of Mexico Marine Trash and Debris Awareness and Elimination Survey Protocols; C: Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols; and J: Sea Turtle Handling and Resuscitation Guidelines) and the scope of the proposed action, incremental effects from the proposed HRG survey activities on sea turtles will be **negligible** (acoustic and vessel noise, trash and debris) to **minor** (vessel strikes). The best available scientific information indicates that sea turtles do not greatly use sound in the environment for survival; therefore, disruptions in environmental sound would have little effect.

3.4. FISH RESOURCES AND ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

3.4.1. Description

The life history, population dynamics, status, distribution, behavior, and habitat use of fish and essential fish habitat (EFH) can be found in Chapter 4.4 and Appendix E of the GOM G&G PEIS, Chapter 4.7 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS, Chapter 3.5 of the 2021 BEBR, the NMFS 2020 BiOp, the NMFS 2021 Amended ITS, and are incorporated by reference into this SEA.

Threatened or Endangered Species

Four GOM fish species, the Gulf sturgeon, smalltooth sawfish, giant manta ray, and Nassau grouper are protected under the ESA. One species of elasmobranch, the oceanic whitetip shark is also protected under the ESA. The Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*) was listed as threatened October 30, 1991 (56 CFR §49653, September 30, 1991). Gulf sturgeon is predominantly distributed in the nearshore waters of the northeastern GOM, and currently, the smalltooth sawfish is predominantly distributed in the nearshore waters of south Florida (USDOL, FWS and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, 1995; USDOC, NMFS, 2009). In their 2020 BiOp (as amended), NMFS determined that smalltooth sawfish and their designated critical habitat are not likely to be adversely affected by BOEM's oil and gas program (USDOC, NMFS, 2020). The oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) was listed as threatened January 30, 2018, under the ESA (83 FR 4153). The EFH for the oceanic whitetip shark in the project area includes localized areas in the central GOM and Florida Keys. The giant manta ray (*Manta birostris*) was listed as threatened January 22, 2018, under the ESA (83 FR 2916). Although no EFH or critical habitat has been

designated, the giant manta rays are widespread in the GOM. Giant manta rays occupy tropical, subtropical, and temperate oceanic waters and productive coastlines and are commonly found offshore in oceanic waters, but are sometimes found feeding in shallow waters (less than 10 m [33 ft]) during the day (Miller and Klimovich, 2016).

Non-ESA-Listed Species

Approximately 1,540 species of fishes are recorded in the GOM and Florida Keys (McEachran, 2009). NOAA, working with the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Councils, manage 71 and 40 fish and crustacean species, respectively, within the Federal waters of the GOM. Distinctive fish assemblages are recognized within broad habitat classes including demersal (soft bottom and hard bottom), coastal pelagic, and oceanic pelagic (epipelagic and midwater) species. Fish are also classified by their movement patterns. Billfishes (marlins and sailfish), swordfish, tuna, and many shark species are considered highly migratory, as they are widely distributed geographically and occur from coastal waters seaward into the open ocean. Highly migratory species move vertically in the water column to feed, usually on a daily basis, and move great geographic distances for feeding or reproduction (USDOC, NMFS, 2006). An example is the Atlantic bluefin tuna, which are known to use the GOM in the spring for spawning grounds (Teo et al., 2007a and 2007b; Teo and Block, 2010).

Essential Fish Habitat

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MFCMA), as amended in 1996 by the Sustainable Fisheries Act, mandates that the regional Fishery Management Councils, through Fishery Management Plans, describe and identify EFH for each federally managed species, minimize adverse effects on such habitat caused by fishing, and identify other actions that encourage the conservation and enhancement of such habitats. Almost the entire GOM is within a designated EFH. Further, the GOM regional Fishery Management Council amended their GOM plans (referred to as Generic Amendment Number 3, 2005) to more specifically designate that habitats less than 100 fathoms (600 ft) are identified and described as EFH.

Fish Hearing

All fish species have hearing and skin-based mechanosensory systems (inner ear and lateral line) used to detect sound in their environment (Fay and Popper, 2000; Popper, 2003). These sounds may be produced by other fish, other organisms (e.g., snapping shrimp, marine mammals), or other naturally occurring sounds such as waves breaking on the shore, rain on the water surface, etc. Many Gulf fish species are known to actively use sound to mediate specific behaviors (e.g., spawning). Anthropogenic (human-generated) sounds may affect fishes through auditory masking, behavioral modification, temporary hearing loss, or physiological injury. Masking of important environmental sounds or social signals could potentially reduce foraging success, increase predation, or disrupt reproduction. Studies suggest responses to anthropogenic sound can vary, even among members of a species. However, startle responses generally include avoidance behaviors away from adverse conditions. Responses may also vary with duration and frequency of exposure to a given signal. Fishes in close proximity to intense sound sources may experience temporarily reduced hearing sensitivity or TTS. These effects depend upon the type of sound, duration of sound, distance of sound, and fish species (Popper and Hastings, 2009). Injury to fishes as a result of rapid changes in pressure (barotrauma) may occur in close proximity to an intense sound source.

Hearing mechanisms in fishes have been studied extensively (Fay and Popper, 2000; Ladich and Popper, 2004; Webb et al., 2008), but the specific capabilities of species and the received-sound levels where potentially adverse impacts may occur are not well known. Furthermore, Popper and Fay (2011) suggest the broad designation of fishes as “hearing specialists” and “hearing generalists” is not sufficient to classify the hearing abilities of fishes. They recommend that the range of hearing capabilities across species is more like a continuum that includes the relative contributions of hydrostatic pressure to the overall hearing capabilities of a species. Although studies have investigated physiological impacts (McCauley et al., 2000; McCauley et al., 2003) and behavioral response (Skalski et al., 1992; Engas et al., 1996; Slotte et al., 2004; Lokkeborg et al., 2012; Fewtrell and McCauley, 2012) in several species, results are generally inconclusive and cannot be applied at the population level (National Science Foundation, 2011). However, information gaps are widely recognized (Hawkins et al., 2014; Popper et al., 2014) and broad guidance has been developed to minimize potential impacts to fishes and sea turtles resulting from anthropogenic sound

exposure. The sections below provide a synopsis of the available information relevant to the effects on fish from exposure to seismic and other anthropogenic sound.

3.4.2. Impact Analysis

Distinctive fish assemblages can be found within a broad range of habitats in continental shelf and oceanic waters. The IPFs associated with the proposed action that could affect fish include (1) active acoustic sound sources, (2) vessel noise, and (3) vessel traffic. Chapter 4.4 of the GOM G&G PEIS contains a discussion of the potential impacts from survey operations on fish resources (USDOI, BOEM, 2017a). Additional information about routine impacts from oil and gas activity on fish is addressed in Chapter 4.7 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS, Chapter 4.5 of the 2021 BEBR, the NMFS 2020 BiOp, and the NMFS 2021 Amended ITS. The discussions are summarized below and are incorporated by reference into this SEA.

3.4.2.1. Alternative 1

If Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative, is selected the applicant would not undertake the proposed activities; therefore, the IPFs to fish would not occur. For example, there would be no HRG survey noise that would result in behavioral change, masking, or non-auditory effects to the animals, no long-term or permanent displacement of the animals from preferred habitats, and no destruction or adverse modification of any habitats.

3.4.2.2. Alternative 2

If Alternative 2, the Proposed Action as Submitted, is selected the applicant would undertake the proposed activities, as requested and conditioned in the application. As described in the analyses below, impacts to fish from the proposed action (e.g., hearing loss or behavioral disruption from HRG survey noise), are expected to be short-term, localized and not lead to significant impacts. Although the conditions of approval and monitoring measures outlined in **Chapter 2.4** and discussed in the marine mammal and sea turtle sections are requisite for permit approval, their implementation will not increase or decrease the potential for effects to fish from the proposed action.

3.4.2.3. Alternative 3

If Alternative 3, the Proposed Action with Conditions of Approval, is selected the applicant would undertake the proposed activities, as requested and conditioned in the application; however, the applicant would be required to undertake conditions of approval and monitoring measures as identified by BOEM, in coordination with NMFS and in compliance with the NMFS 2020 BiOp consultation requirements, and the NMFS 2021 Amended ITS. As described in the analyses below, impacts to fish from the proposed action (e.g., hearing loss or behavioral disruption from HRG survey noise), are expected to be short-term, localized and not lead to significant impacts. Although the conditions of approval and monitoring measures outlined in **Chapter 2.4** would be included, their implementation would not increase or decrease the potential for effects to fish from the proposed action.

Potential Impacts to Fish from Active Acoustic Sound Sources

Fish ears respond to changes in pressure and particle motions (van Bergeijk, 1967; Schuijf, 1981; Kalmijn, 1988 and 1989; Schellert and Popper, 1992; Hawkins, 1993; Fay, 2005). Fish exposed to natural or manmade sound may experience physical and behavioral effects, ranging in magnitude from negligible to severe. The four areas of primary concern for fish exposed to elevated noise levels include: (1) hearing loss, (2) behavioral response, (3) masking, and (4) non-auditory effects; however, noise produced by HRG survey activities are beyond most fishes' hearing ranges and are therefore not expected to impact fish or EFH. Any minor behavioral changes (e.g., moving away from a sound source) would affect a very small number of fish, including protected species, and is not expected to interrupt the ability of an individual to forage, rest, or migrate, or ultimately impact an animal's fitness. Electromechanical sources utilized in the proposed HRG survey are not expected to impact hearing loss, behavioral response, masking, or non-auditory effects for fish resources (BOEM, 2017a). Therefore, the impacts to fish from active acoustic sources are expected to be **negligible**.

Potential Impacts to Fish from Vessel Noise

Within the area of the proposed action, the Gulf sturgeon may be exposed to vessel noise when support vessels transit across their habitat. While the Gulf sturgeon may be able to detect passing vessels, they are not expected to be affected by the sound. According to the NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended), the effects of vessel noise would be insignificant to the Gulf sturgeon (USDOC, NMFS, 2020). Therefore, the effects to fish from vessel noise are expected to be **negligible**.

Potential Impacts to Fish from Vessel Traffic

In the last five-year NMFS species review, vessel strikes were identified as an emerging threat for Gulf sturgeon. The NMFS 2020 BiOp Effects Analysis for Gulf sturgeon estimated one nonlethal and 21 lethal vessel strikes would occur over 50 years as a result of vessels associated with the proposed action. The effects to giant manta rays and oceanic white tip sharks from vessel strikes are discountable (USDOC, NMFS 2020). The operator is required to adhere with the mitigation and monitoring measures provided in the NMFS 2020 BiOp under Appendix C: Gulf of Mexico Vessel Strike Avoidance and Injured/Dead Aquatic Protected Species Reporting Protocols. Compliance with the regulations as clarified in the NMFS 2020 BiOp should reduce or avoid impacts from vessel strikes under this alternative. With these conditions of approval and monitoring measures in place, the impacts to the Gulf sturgeon and other fish species is **negligible**.

Conclusion

Noise from the proposed action is beyond most fishes' hearing range and is not expected to impact fish or EFH. In addition, the use of HRG sound sources would be from a moving vessel and would be temporary and spatially limited. Therefore, impacts to fish resources from the proposed activity would be **negligible**.

3.4.3. Cumulative Impact Analysis

Cumulative impacts on fish and EFH that result from oil and gas leasing, exploration, development, and production activity including G&G activities are discussed in Chapter 4.4 of the GOM G&G PEIS and Chapter 4.7 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS. The information from these documents is incorporated by reference in this SEA.

Activities considered under the cumulative scenario include the GOM oil and gas program and other anthropogenic and natural activities, including the proposed action, may affect fish and fisheries. Degradation of water quality from multiple human activities as described in the GOM G&G PEIS, Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS, GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS will continually affect fish and fisheries species. The cumulative impact of these ongoing OCS activities on fish and fisheries is expected to result in a number of chronic and sporadic lethal and sublethal (behavioral effects and nonfatal exposure to or intake of OCS-related contaminants or discarded debris) effects that may stress and/or weaken individuals of a local group or population and predispose them to infection from natural or anthropogenic sources. Finally, non-anthropogenic sources such as red tides and tropical storms may add to the cumulative impacts on fish resources in the northern GOM. The proposed action is a short-term event in a portion of the GOM; therefore, the effects from the proposed action will be slight in regards to these ongoing impacts.

The net result of any disturbance depends upon the size and percentage of the population likely to be affected, the ecological importance of the disturbed area, the environmental and biological parameters that influence an animal's sensitivity to disturbance and stress, and the accommodation time in response to prolonged stress.

Conclusion

The effects of the proposed action, when viewed in light of the effects associated with other relevant activities, may impact fish and fisheries occurring in the GOM. However, given the scope of the proposed action, incremental effects from the proposed HRG survey activities on fish and fisheries will be **negligible**.

3.5. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

A discussion of the other resources considered but not analyzed under this SEA is found in Chapter 5 of the GOM G&G PEIS (USDOJ, BOEM, 2017a) and Chapter 3 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS (USDOJ, BOEM, 2017b and c) and GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS (USDOJ, BOEM, 2023).

4. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The information in this SEA was developed by BOEM subject matter experts and in consultation with other Federal agencies, the private sector, and academia personnel found in Chapter 6 of the GOM G&G PEIS and Chapter 5 of the Multisale EIS, 2018 GOM SEIS (USDOJ, BOEM, 2017a, b, and c) and GOM Lease Sales 259 and 261 SEIS (USDOJ, BOEM, 2023).

The ESA establishes a national policy designed to protect and conserve threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA requires each Federal agency to ensure that any action that they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the adverse modification of designated critical habitat. On April 20, 2018, the FWS issued its 10-year programmatic BO (FWS 2018 BO) for BOEM and BSEE's oil and gas activities in the GOM. The FWS 2018 BO does not include any terms and conditions for the protection of endangered species that the Bureaus, lessees, or operators must implement. The FWS 2018 BO also noted that any future consultations may be informal, dependent upon the likelihood of take.

On March 13, 2020, NMFS issued a Programmatic BiOp (NMFS 2020 BiOp) and related terms and conditions for oil and gas activities in the GOM for the protection of these species, including holding lease sales. The NMFS 2020 BiOp and NMFS 2021 Amended ITS address any future lease sales and any approvals issued by BOEM and BSEE, under both existing and future OCS oil and gas leases in the GOM, over a 10-year period. Applicable terms and conditions and reasonable and prudent measures from the NMFS 2020 BiOp and NMFS 2021 Amended ITS will be applied at the lease sale stage; other specific conditions of approval will also be applied to post-lease approvals. The NMFS 2020 BiOp may be found here: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/biological-opinion-federally-regulated-oil-and-gas-program-activities-gulf-mexico>. The Appendices and protocols may be found here: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/appendices-biological-opinion-federally-regulated-oil-and-gas-program-gulf-mexico>.

In November 2020, BOEM and BSEE in the spirit of adaptive management and in agreement with NMFS, submitted revised procedures for the NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended) that applied programmatic standardized mitigation measures to protect resources for some activities, thereby reducing the number of step-down reviews required by NMFS. On April 26, 2021, the NMFS 2020 BiOp was amended (NMFS 2021 Amended ITS) to incorporate adaptive management for step-down review, MMPA Rulemaking, and revised Appendices A, C, and I.

BOEM petitioned NMFS for rulemaking under the MMPA, to assist industry in obtaining incidental take coverage for marine mammals due to oil and gas and G&G surveys in the GOM. NMFS issued a final rule as a result of the petition on January 19, 2021 (86 FR 5322) with an effective date of April 19, 2021. The rule will be in place for five years. For G&G activity, the operator would need to obtain a Letter of Authorization (LOA) under the Incidental Take Regulation (ITR) to have any expected take of marine mammals authorized under the MMPA, and for ESA-listed species under the NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended), authorized under the ESA. Any applicable mitigations would generally already be applied via the NMFS 2020 BiOp (as amended).

BOEM completed consultation with NOAA's NMFS regarding the MFCMA on July 10, 2017, by the receipt of a comment letter from NMFS. The NMFS letter acknowledged their receipt of the EFH Assessment and the supporting 2017-2022 Multisale Lease NEPA document, provided a determination that the Programmatic Consultation was an appropriate mechanism to evaluate EFH impacts and confirmed the adoption of the BOEM/BSEE mitigation measures outlined in the June 8, 2016, BOEM EFH Assessment to ensure adverse impacts are avoided, minimized, and offset. This consultation remains in effect for 2017-2022 activities or earlier but not if modifications are made to the BOEM/BSEE programs that would result in changes to potential adverse effects on EFH which would trigger additional consultation.

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. §§ 300101 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The implementing regulations for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR § 800), specify the required review process. In accordance with 36 CFR § 800.8(c), BOEM intends to use the NEPA substitution process and documentation for preparing an EIS/ROD or an EA/FONSI to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in lieu of 36 CFR § 800.3-800.6.

Greenhouse Gas Analysis

BOEM produced the technical report Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Social Cost Analysis (2022 GOM GHG Analysis), which summarizes the life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions estimated to result from a typical Gulf of Mexico (GOM) conventional energy lease sale. The report was released after the 2017-2022 GOM Multisale EIS and 2018 GOM Supplemental EIS and is being included as a reference for ongoing GOM site-specific environmental reviews, including those associated with plan reviews. The analysis encompasses emissions potentially resulting from the full life cycle of oil and gas exploration, development, production, and consumption from a representative Gulf of Mexico lease sale; it also estimates emissions from use of energy substitutes in the absence of that leasing.

BOEM acknowledges that the models used in those analyses were developed for programmatic analysis applied at a regional level and there may be limitations on the scalability of the models from this analysis to the site-specific review here. The programmatic analysis depends on a global price change, and individual site-specific decisions may not cause large enough changes in production to generate a market response for substitute energy sources. The site-specific analysis represents a small subset of the activities analyzed for the 2022 GOM GHG Analysis. BOEM has reviewed that analysis and determined that it provides the best available information and that the reasonably foreseeable impacts of the activities proposed in A-00054 are not likely to result in significant impacts beyond a subset of those analyzed in the 2022 GOM GHG Analysis.

U.S. Government Accountability Office

In February 2016, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) prepared a report entitled “Oil and Gas Management: Interior’s Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement Restructuring Has Not Addressed Long-Standing Oversight Deficiencies” (GAO 2016). This report examined the extent to which BSEE’s restructuring at the time had an effect on its capabilities for (1) investigations, (2) environmental compliance, and (3) enforcement. The GAO reviewed laws, regulations, and policies related to BSEE’s restructuring and oversight activities. In the report, the GAO had nine recommendations, including that BSEE (1) complete and update its investigative policies and procedures, (2) conduct and document a risk analysis of the regional-based reporting structure, and (3) develop procedures for enforcement actions. BSEE began addressing the recommendations in 2016 and according to GAO, as of 2021, all recommendations related to BSEE’s restructuring and offshore oil and gas oversight have been closed and implemented (GAO 2021). The GAO removed the segment from its High Risk Series in 2021. After independently reviewing the GAO reports and the updates on the GAO website closing out the recommendations on oversight and restructuring, BOEM has determined that the GAO report and the recommendations that have now been implemented by BSEE do not change the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts that may result from an oil and gas lease sale and that were evaluated in the 2017-2022 GOM Multisale EIS or 2018 GOM Supplemental EIS. BOEM has also determined the GAO report or implementation of the recommendations does not affect BOEM’s conclusions regarding impacts reasonably foreseeable from the proposed activities (i.e., will not result in significant impacts) as related to this site-specific review.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Au, W.L. and M.C. Hastings. 2008. Principles of marine bioacoustics. New York: Springer-Verlag.
- Bartol, S.M., J.A. Musick, and M.L. Lenhardt. 1999. Auditory evoked potentials of the loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*). *Copeia* 3:836-840.

- BOEM. 2022. Gulf of Mexico OCS oil and gas leasing greenhouse gas emissions and social cost analysis. New Orleans (LA): U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Report No.: Technical Report BOEM 2022-056.
- BP Exploration & Production Inc. (BP). 2024. Notification of Ancillary Activities, September 2024.
- Conn, P.B., and G.K. Silber. 2013. Vessel speed restrictions reduce risk of collision-related mortality for North Atlantic right whales. *Ecosphere* 4(4):1–16.
- Davis, R.W., W.E. Evans, and B. Würsig. 2000. Cetaceans, sea turtles and seabirds in the northern Gulf of Mexico: Distribution, abundance and habitat associations. Volume II: Technical report. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Geological Survey, Biological Resources Division, USGS/BRD/CR-1999-0006 and U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, LA. OCS Study MMS 2000-003. 346 pp.
- Dodd, C.K., Jr. 1988. Synopsis of the biological data on the loggerhead sea turtle *Caretta* (Linnaeus 1758). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Report 88(14). Government Printing Office; Washington, D.C.
- Ellison, W.T., B.L. Southall, C.W. Clark, and A.S. Frankel. 2011. A new context-based approach to assess marine mammal behavioral responses to anthropogenic sounds. *Conservation Biology*, 26(1), pp.21-28.
- Engås, A., S. Løkkeborg, E. Ona, and A.V. Soldal. 1996. Effects of seismic shooting on local abundance and catch rates of cod (*G. morhua*) and haddock (*M. aeglefinus*). *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science* 53:2238-2249.
- Fay, R.R. and A.N. Popper. 2000. Evolution of hearing in vertebrates: The inner ears and processing. *Hearing Research* 149:1-10.
- Fay, R.R. 2005. Sound source localization by fishes. In: Popper, A.N. and R.R. Fay, eds. *Sound Source Localization*. New York: Springer-Verlag. Pp. 36-66.
- Federal Register*. 2014. Endangered and threatened species: Critical habitat for the northwest Atlantic Ocean loggerhead sea turtle distinct population segment (DPS) and determination regarding critical habitat for the North Pacific Ocean loggerhead DPS. Final rule (50 CFR 256). 79 FR 39855, pp. 39855-39912.
- Federal Register*. 2016. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: 12-Month Finding on a Petition to Downlist the West Indian Manatee, and Proposed Rule to Reclassify the West Indian Manatee as Threatened; Proposed Rule. Proposed Rules (50 CFR § 17). 81 FR 999, pp. 999-1026.
- Federal Register*. 2017. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Reclassification of the West Indian manatee From Endangered to Threatened (50 CFR § 17). 82 FR 16668, pp. 16668-16704.
- Federal Register*. 2019. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Endangered Status of the Gulf of Mexico Bryde's Whale (50 CFR § 224). 84 FR 15446, pp. 15446-18488.
- Federal Register*. 2021a. Final Rule Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Geophysical Surveys Related to Oil and Gas Activities in the Gulf of Mexico (50 CFR § 217). 86 FR 5322, pp. 5322-5450.
- Federal Register*. 2021b. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Technical Corrections for the Bryde's Whale (Gulf of Mexico Subspecies) (50 CFR 224). (86 FR 47022), pp. 47022-47024.
- Fertl, D., A.J. Schiro, G.T. Regan, C.A. Beck, N.M. Adimey, L. Price-May, A. Amos, G.A.J. Worthy and R. Crossland. 2005. Manatee occurrence in the Northern Gulf of Mexico, west of Florida. *Gulf and Caribbean Research* Vol. 17:69-94.
- Fewtrell, J.L. and R.D. McCauley. 2012. Impact of air gun noise on the behavior of marine fish and squid. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 64:984-993.
- Gall S.C. and R.C. Thompson. 2015. The impact of debris on marine life. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*. 92(1-2):170-179.

- GAO. 2016. Oil and gas management: Interior's Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement restructuring has not addressed long standing oversight deficiencies. Washington (DC): U.S. Government Accountability Office. GAO Highlights GAO-16-245; [accessed October 16, 2024]. <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-16-245-highlights.pdf>.
- GAO. 2021. Oil and gas management: Interior's Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement restructuring has not addressed long-standing oversight deficiencies. Washington (DC): Government Accountability Office; [accessed October 16, 2024]. <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-16-245>.
- Geraci, J.R. and D.J. St. Aubin. 1980. Offshore petroleum resource development and marine mammals. A review and research recommendations. *Marine fisheries review*. 42:1-12.
- Gregory, M.R. 2009. Environmental implications of plastic debris in marine settings—entanglement, ingestion, smothering, hangers-on, hitch-hiking and alien invasions. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*. 364(1526):2013-2025.
- Hawkins, A.D. 1993. Underwater sound and fish behaviour. Pages 129-169 in T.J Pitcher, ed. *Behaviour of Teleost Fishes*. Second Edition. Chapman and Hall, London, UK.
- Hawkins, A.D, A.E. Pembroke, and A.N. Popper. 2014. Information gaps in understanding the effects of noise on fishes and invertebrates. *Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries* 1-26.
- Hayes, S.A., E. Josephson, K. Maze-Foley, P.E. Rosel, B. Byrd, S. Chavez-Rosales, T.V.N. Cole, L. Engleby, L.P. Garrison, J. Hatch, A. Henry, S.C. Horstman, J. Litz, M.C. Lyssikatos, K.D. Mullin, C. Orphanides, R.M. Pace, D.L. Palka, M. Soldevilla, and F.W. Wenzel. 2018. US Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Marine Mammal Stock Assessments - 2017. NOAA Tech Memo 245 NMFS NE-245; 371 p. Available from: National Marine Fisheries Service, 166 Water Street, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1026.
- Hayes S.A., E. Josephson, K. Maze-Foley, P.E. Rosel, B. Byrd, S. Chavez-Rosales, T.V.N. Cole, L.P. Garrison, J. Hatch, A. Henry, S.C. Horstman, J. Litz, MC. Lyssikatos, K.D. Mullin, C. Orphanides, R.M. Pace, D.L. Palka, J. Powell, and F.W. Wenzel. 2019. US Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Marine Mammal Stock Assessments - 2018. NOAA Tech Memo NMFS-NE 258; 291 p. Available from: National Marine Fisheries Service, 166 Water Street, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1026.
- Hayes, S.A., E. Josephson, K. Maze-Foley, P.E. Rosel, B. Byrd, S. Chavez-Rosales, T.V.N. Cole, L.P. Garrison, J. Hatch, A. Henry, S.C. Horstman, J. Litz, M.C. Lyssikatos, K.D. Mullin, C. Orphanides, R.M. Pace, D.L. Palka, J. Powell, and F.W. Wenzel. 2020. US Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Marine Mammal Stock Assessments -- 2019. NOAA Tech Memo NMFS-NE 264; Available from: National Marine Fisheries Service, 166 Water Street, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1026.
- Hayes, S.A., E. Josephson, K. Maze-Foley, P.E. Rosel, J. Turek, B. Byrd, S. Chavez-Rosales, T.V.N. Cole, L.P. Garrison, J. Hatch, A. Henry, S.C. Horstman, J. Litz, M.C. Lyssikatos, K.D. Mullin, C. Orphanides, J. Ortega-Ortiz, R.M. Pace, D.L. Palka, J. Powell, G. Rappucci, and F.W. Wenzel. 2021. US Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Marine Mammal Stock Assessments 2020. NOAA Tech Memo NMFS-NE-271; Available from: National Marine Fisheries Service, 166 Water Street, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1026.
- Hazel, J., I.R. Lawler, H. Marsh, and S. Robson. 2007. Vessel speed increases collision risk for the green turtle *Chelonia mydas*. *Endangered Species Research* 3:105–113.
- Jefferson, T.A., M.A. Webber, and R.L. Pitman. 2008. *Marine Mammals of the World: A Comprehensive Guide to Their Identification*. Amsterdam: Elsevier. 573 pp.
- Jensen, A.S., and G.K. Silber. 2004. Large Whale Ship Strike Database. U.S. Department of Commerce, NMFS-OPR-25.
- Kalmijn, A.J. 1988. Hydrodynamic and acoustic field detection. In *Sensory Biology of Aquatic Animals* (ed. J. Atema, R. R. Fay, A. N. Popper and W. M. Tavolga), pp. 83-130. New York: Springer Verlag.
- Kalmijn, A.J. 1989. Functional evolution of lateral line and inner ear systems. Pages 187-216 in S. Coombs P. Görner, and H. Münz, eds. *The Mechanosensory Lateral Line: Neurobiology and Evolution*. Springer-Verlag, New York, NY.

- Ladich, F. and A.N. Popper. 2004. Parallel evolution in fish hearing organs. Pages 95-127 in G.A. Manley, A.N. Popper, and R.R. Fay, eds. *Evolution of the Vertebrate Auditory System*. Springer-Verlag, New York, NY.
- Laist, D.W., A.R. Knowlton, J.G. Mead, A.S. Collet, and M. Podesta. 2001. Collisions between ships and whales. *Marine Mammal Science* 17(1):35-75.
- Lenhardt, M. L., S. Bellmund, R.A. Byles, S.W. Harkins, and J.A. Musick. 1983. Marine turtle reception of bone-conducted sound. *J. Aud Res.* 23, 119–125.
- Lenhardt, M. L., R.C. Klinger, and J.A. Musick. 1985. “Marine turtle middle-ear anatomy,” *Journal of Auditory Research* 25, 66-72.
- Løkkeborg, S., E. Ona, A. Vold, and A. Salthaug. 2012. Sounds from seismic air guns: gear- and species specific effects on catch rates and fish distribution. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science* 69:1278-1291.
- Lutcavage, M.E., P. Plotkin, B. Witherington, and P.L. Lutz. 1997. Human impacts on sea turtle survival. In: Lutz, P.L. and J.A. Musick, eds. *The biology of sea turtles*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. Pp. 387-409.
- McCauley, R.D., J. Fewtrell, A.J. Duncan, C. Jenner, M.-N. Jenner, J.D. Penrose, R.I.T. Prince, A. Adhitya, J. Murdoch and K. McCabe. 2000. Marine seismic surveys – a study of environmental implications. *APPEA Journal* 40:692-706.
- McCauley, R.D., J. Fewtrell, and A.N. Popper. 2003. High intensity anthropogenic sound damages fish ears. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 113:638-642.
- McEachran, J.D. 2009. Fishes (Vertebrata: Pisces) of the Gulf of Mexico. In: Tunnell, J.W., Jr., D.L. Felder, and S.A. Earle (eds.). *Gulf of Mexico Origins, Waters, and Biota*. Texas A&M University Press, Texas.
- Miller, M.H. and C. Klimovich. 2016. Endangered Species Act Status Review Report: Giant Manta Ray (*Manta birostris*) and Reef Manta Ray (*Manta alfredi*). Draft Report to National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of Protected Resources, Silver Spring, MD. December 2016. 127 pp.
- Moein, S., M. Lenhardt, D. Barnard, J. Keinath, and J. Musick. 1993. Marine turtle auditory behavior. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 93(4, Pt 2):2,378.
- Moein, S.E., J.A. Musick, J.A. Keinath, D.E. Barnard, M. Lenhardt, and R. George. 1994. Evaluation of seismic sources for repelling sea turtles from hopper dredges. Report from Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, VA, to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Mullin, K.D. and W. Hoggard. 2000. Visual surveys of cetaceans and sea turtles from aircraft and ships, chapter 4. In: Davis, R.W., W.E. Evans, and B. Würsig, eds. *Cetaceans, sea turtles and birds in the northern Gulf of Mexico: Distribution, abundance and habitat associations*. Volume II: Technical report. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Geologic Survey, Biological Resources Division, USGS/BRD/CR-1999-005 and Minerals Management Service, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, LA, OCS Study MMS 2000-003. 364 pp.
- National Science Foundation (NSF). 2011. Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement for Marine Seismic Research funded by the National Science Foundation or Conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey. Arlington, Virginia.
- Nedwell, J., B. Edwards, A. Turnpenney, J. Gordon. 2004. Fish and Marine Mammal Audiograms: A summary of available information. Subacoustech Report Reference: 534R0214, September 2004. To: Chevron Texaco Ltd., TotaFinaElf Exploration UK Plc, DSTL, DTI and TGS U.K. Exploration and Production Ltd.
- Nelms, S.E., W.E.D. Piniak, C.R. Weir, and B.J. Godley. 2016. Seismic Surveys and Marine Turtles: An Underestimated Global Threat? *Biological Conservation* 193:49-65.
- Nowacek, D.P., L.H. Thorne, D.W. Johnson, and P.L. Tyack. 2007. Responses of cetaceans to anthropogenic noise. *Mammal Rev.* 37(2): 81–115.

- Piniak, W.E.D., D.A. Mann, S.A. Eckert, and C.A. Harms. 2012. Amphibious hearing in sea turtles. The Effects of Noise on Aquatic Life. Springer; p. 83-87.
- Piniak, W.E.D., D.A. Mann, C.A. Harms, T.T. Jones, and S.A. Eckert. 2016. Hearing in The Juvenile Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*): A Comparison of Underwater and Aerial Hearing Using Auditory Evoked Potentials. PLOS ONE 11(10):e0159711.
- Popper, A. N. 2003. Effects of anthropogenic sound on fishes. Fisheries 28:24-31.
- Popper, A.N. and M.C. Hastings. 2009. The effects on fish of human-generated (anthropogenic) sound. Integrative Zoology 2009; 4: 43-52.
- Popper, A.N. and R.R. Fay. 2011. Rethinking sound detection by fishes. Hearing Research. doi: 10.1016/j.heares.2009.12.023.
- Popper, A.N., A.D. Hawkins, R.R. Fay, D. Mann, S. Bartol, T. Carlson, S. Coombs, W.T. Ellison, R. Gentry, M.B. Halvorsen, S. Løkkeborg, P. Rogers, B.L. Southall, D. Zeddies, and W.N. Tavolga. 2014. Sound Exposure Guidelines for Fishes and Sea Turtles: A Technical Report prepared by ANSI-Accredited Standards Committee S3/SC1 and registered with ANSI. ASA S3/SC1.4 TR-2014. Springer and ASA Press, Cham, Switzerland.
- Pritchard, P.C.H. 1980. The Conservation of Sea Turtles: Practices and Problems. American Zoologist. 20(3): 609-617.
- Pritchard, P.C.H. 1997. Evolution, phylogeny, and current status. P.L. Lutz and J.A. Musick, editors. The Biology of Sea Turtles. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. pp. 1-28.
- Richardson, W.J., C.R. Greene, Jr., C.I. Malme, and D.H. Thomson. 1995. Marine mammals and noise. San Diego, CA: Academic Press. 576 pp.
- Ridgway S.H., E.G. Wever, J.G. McCormick, J. Palin, and J.H. Anderson. 1969. Hearing in the giant sea turtle, *Chelonia mydas*. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 64:884–890.
- Roberts, J.J., B.D. Best, L. Mannocci, E. Fujioka, P.N. Halpin, D.L. Palka, L.P. Garrison, K.D. Mullin, T.V. Cole, C.B. Khan, W.A. McLellan, D.A. Pabst, and G.G. Lockhart. 2016. Habitat-based cetacean density models for the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Scientific Reports 6:22615.
- Rosel, P.E., L.A. Wilcox, T.K. Yamada, and K.D. Mullin. 2021. A new species of baleen whale (*Balaenoptera*) from the Gulf of Mexico, with a review of its geographic distribution. Marine Mammal Science, January 10, 2021.
- Ross, J.P. and M.A. Barwani. 1982. Review of sea turtles in the Arabian area. In K.A. Bjorndal, ed. Biology and conservation of sea turtles, pp. 373-383. Washington, DC, Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Schellert, A.M. and A.N. Popper. 1992. Functional aspects of the evolution of the auditory system of actinopterygian fish. Pages 295-323 in B.D. Webster, R.R. Fay, and A.N. Popper, eds. Evolutionary Biology of Hearing. Springer-Verlag, New York.
- Schuijf, A. 1981. Models of acoustic localization. Pages 267-310 in W.N. Tavolga, A.N. Popper, and R.R. Fay, R.R., eds. Hearing and Sound Communication in Fishes. Springer-Verlag New York, NY.
- Schuyler, Q.A., C. Wilcox, K.A. Townsend, K.R. Wedemeyer-Strombel, G. Balazs, E. van Sebille, and B.D. Hardesty. 2016. Risk analysis reveals global hotspots for marine debris ingestion by sea turtles. Global Change Biology. 22(2):567-576.
- Skalski, J.R., W.H. Pearson, and C.I. Malme. 1992. Effects of sounds from a geophysical survey device on catch-per-unit-effort in a hook-and-line fishery for rockfish (*Sebastes* spp.). Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science 49:1357-1365.
- Slotte, A., K. Hansen, J. Dalen, and E. Ona. 2004. Acoustic mapping of pelagic fish distribution and abundance in relation to a seismic shooting area off the Norwegian west coast. Fisheries Research 67:143-150.

- Southall, B.L., A.E. Bowles, W.T. Ellison, J.J. Finneran, R.L. Gentry, C.R. Greene Jr., D. Kastak, D.R. Ketten, J.H. Miller, P.E. Nachtigall, W.J. Richardson, J.A. Thomas, and P.L. Tyack. 2007. Marine mammal noise expo-sure criteria: initial scientific recommendations. *Aquat. Mamm.* 33(4):411-522.
- Southall, B.L., J.J. Finneran, C. Reichmuth, P.E. Nachtigall, D.R. Ketten, A.E. Bowles, W.T. Ellison, D.P. Nowacek, and P.L. Tyack. 2019. Marine Mammal Noise Exposure Criteria: Updated Scientific Recommendations for Residual Hearing Effects. *Aquatic Mammals* 45(2):125-232.
- State of Florida, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. 2022. Manatee synoptic surveys. Internet website: <https://myfwc.com/research/manatee/research/population-monitoring/synoptic-surveys/>. Accessed October 16, 2024.
- Teo, S.L.H, A. Boustany, and B.A. Block. 2007a. Oceanographic preferences of Atlantic bluefin tuna, *Thunnus thynnus*, on their Gulf of Mexico breeding grounds. *Marine Biology* 152:1105-1119.
- Teo, S.L.H, A. Boustany, H. Dewar, M.J.W. Stokesbury, K.C. Weng, S. Beemer, A.C. Seitz, C.J. Farwell, E.D. Prince, and B.A. Block. 2007b. Annual migrations, diving behavior, and thermal biology of Atlantic bluefin tuna, *Thunnus thynnus*, on their Gulf of Mexico breeding grounds. *Marine Biology* 151:1-18.
- Teo, S. and B.A. Block. 2010. Comparative influence of ocean conditions on yellowfin and Atlantic bluefin tuna catch from longlines in the Gulf of Mexico. *PLoS ONE* 5(5): e10756.
- Tyack, P.L., 2008. Implications for marine mammals of large-scale changes in the marine acoustic environment. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 89(3), pp.549-558.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2006. Final Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries Management Plan. National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Highly Migratory Species Division, Silver Springs, MD. Public Document. 1600 pp.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2007. Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation on the effects of the five-year outer continental shelf oil and gas leasing program (2007-2012) in the Central and Western Planning Areas of the Gulf of Mexico. Biological Opinion. June 29. F/SER/2006/02611. 127 pp.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2009. Recovery Plan for Smalltooth Sawfish (*Pristis pectinata*). Prepared by the Smalltooth Sawfish Recovery Team for the NMFA. Silver Spring, MD 102 pp (page 8).
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2020. Biological Opinion of the Federally Regulated Oil and Gas Program Activities in the Gulf of Mexico and Appendices.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2021. Amended Incidental Take Statement and Revised Appendices to the Programmatic Biological Opinion on the Gulf of Mexico Oil and Gas Program. Internet website:
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Dept. of the Interior (USDOI), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). 2007a. Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*); 5-year review: Summary and evaluation. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of protected Resources, Silver Spring, MD, and U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region, Jacksonville Ecological Service Field Office, Jacksonville, FL. 102 pp.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Dept. of the Interior (USDOI), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). 2007b. Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*); 5-year review: Summary and evaluation. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of protected Resources, Silver Spring, MD, and U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region, Jacksonville Ecological Service Field Office, Jacksonville, FL. 50 pp.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Dept. of the Interior (USDOI), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). 2007c. Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*); 5-year review: Summary and evaluation. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service,

- Office of protected Resources, Silver Spring, MD, and U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region, Jacksonville Ecological Service Field Office, Jacksonville, FL. 65 pp.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). 2007d. Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*); 5-year review: Summary and evaluation. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of protected Resources, Silver Spring, MD, and U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region, Jacksonville Ecological Service Field Office, Jacksonville, FL. 65 pp.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Dept. of the Interior (USDO I), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). 2013a. Hawksbill Sea Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*); 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of protected Resources, Silver Spring, MD, and U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region, Jacksonville Ecological Service Field Office, Jacksonville, FL. 92 pp.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce (USDOC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Dept. of the Interior (USDO I), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). 2013b. Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*); 5-year review: Summary and evaluation. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of Protected Resources, Silver Spring, MD, and U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region, Jacksonville Ecological Service Field Office, Jacksonville, FL. 92 pp.
- U.S. Dept. of the Interior (USDO I), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). 2017a. Gulf of Mexico OCS Proposed Geological and Geophysical Activities Western, Central, and Eastern Planning Areas Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GOM G&G PEIS). 4 vols. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, LA. OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-051.
- U.S. Dept. of the Interior (USDO I), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). 2017b. Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales: 2017-2022; Gulf of Mexico Lease Sales 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 257, 259, and 261-Final Environmental Impact Statement (Multisale EIS). 3 vols. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, LA. OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-009.
- U.S. Dept. of the Interior (USDO I), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). 2017c. Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement 2018 (2018 SEIS). 2 vols. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, LA. OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2017-074.
- U.S. Department of the Interior (USDO I), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). 2023. Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sales 259 and 261. Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement 2023 (2023 SEIS). 656 pp. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, LA. OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2023-001.
- U.S. Dept. of Interior (USDO I), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). 2021. Biological Environmental Background Report for the Gulf of Mexico OCS Region.
- U.S. Dept. of Interior (USDO I), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). 2018. Biological Opinion Oil and Gas Leasing, Exploration, Development, Production, Decommissioning, and All Related Activities in the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf. Issued April 20, 2018.
- U.S. Dept. of Interior (USDO I), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission. 1995. Gulf Sturgeon Recovery Plan. Atlanta Georgia. 170 pp (page 3).
- Van Bergeijk, W.A. 1967. The evolution of vertebrate hearing. Pages 1-49 in W.D. Neff, ed. Contributions to Sensory Physiology. Academic Press, New York, NY.
- Vanderlaan, A.S., and C.T. Taggart. 2007. Vessel collisions with whales: The probability of lethal injury based on vessel speed. *Marine Mammal Science* 23(1):144-156.
- Webb, J.F., R.R. Fay, and A.N. Popper, (Eds). 2008. *Fish Bioacoustics*. New York, NY: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC.

- Wells, R.S. and M.D. Scott. 1997. Seasonal incidence of boat strikes on bottlenose dolphins near Sarasota, Florida. *Marine Mammal Science* 13:475-480.
- Witherington, B.E. 1986. Human and natural causes of marine turtle clutch and hatchling mortality and their relationship to hatchling production on an important Florida nesting beach. Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Central Florida, Orlando. 141 p.
- Work, P.A., A.L. Sapp, D.W. Scott, and M.G. Dodd. 2010. Influence of small vessel operation and propulsion system on loggerhead sea turtle injuries. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*. 393(1-2):168-175.

6. PREPARERS

Sarah Vaughn –	NEPA Coordinator; Environmental Protection Specialist
Hayley Karrigan –	Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles; Protected Species Biologist
Tre Glenn –	Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles; Protected Species Biologist
Arie Kaller –	Fish; Marine Biologist

7. REVIEWERS

Quazi T. Islam–	Environmental Protection Specialist
Perry Boudreaux -	Supervisor, Environmental Assessment Unit 2