

January 19, 2021). For this comparison, NMFS' approach is to use the maximum theoretical population, determined through review of current stock assessment reports (SAR; <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments>) and model-

predicted abundance information (<https://seamap.env.duke.edu/models/Duke/GOM/>). For the latter, for taxa where a density surface model could be produced, we use the maximum mean seasonal (i.e., 3-month) abundance prediction for purposes of comparison as a precautionary smoothing of month-

to-month fluctuations and in consideration of a corresponding lack of data in the literature regarding seasonal distribution of marine mammals in the GOM. Information supporting the small numbers determinations is provided in Table 1.

TABLE 1—TAKE ANALYSIS

| Species                     | Authorized take  | Scaled take <sup>1</sup> | Abundance <sup>2</sup> | Percent abundance |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Rice's whale <sup>3</sup>   | 0                | n/a                      | 51                     | n/a               |
| Sperm whale                 | 483              | 204.3                    | 2,207                  | 9.3               |
| <i>Kogia</i> spp            | <sup>4</sup> 294 | 91.0                     | 4,373                  | 2.3               |
| Beaked whales               | 4,736            | 478.3                    | 3,768                  | 12.7              |
| Rough-toothed dolphin       | 657              | 188.6                    | 4,853                  | 3.9               |
| Bottlenose dolphin          | 21               | 6.1                      | 176,108                | 0.0               |
| Clymene dolphin             | 2,056            | 590.1                    | 11,895                 | 5.0               |
| Atlantic spotted dolphin    | 0                | n/a                      | 74,785                 | n/a               |
| Pantropical spotted dolphin | 20,411           | 5,858.0                  | 102,361                | 5.7               |
| Spinner dolphin             | 479              | 137.5                    | 25,114                 | 0.5               |
| Striped dolphin             | 1,068            | 306.5                    | 5,229                  | 5.9               |
| Fraser's dolphin            | 368              | 105.6                    | 1,665                  | 6.3               |
| Risso's dolphin             | 337              | 99.5                     | 3,764                  | 2.6               |
| Melon-headed whale          | 1,451            | 428.1                    | 7,003                  | 6.1               |
| Pygmy killer whale          | 544              | 160.4                    | 2,126                  | 7.5               |
| False killer whale          | 615              | 181.6                    | 3,204                  | 5.7               |
| Killer whale                | 7                | n/a                      | 267                    | 2.6               |
| Short-finned pilot whale    | 115              | 33.9                     | 1,981                  | 1.7               |

<sup>1</sup> Scalar ratios were applied to "Authorized Take" values as described at 86 FR 5322, 5404 (January 19, 2021) to derive scaled take numbers shown here.

<sup>2</sup> Best abundance estimate. For most taxa, the best abundance estimate for purposes of comparison with take estimates is considered here to be the model-predicted abundance (Roberts *et al.*, 2016). For those taxa where a density surface model predicting abundance by month was produced, the maximum mean seasonal abundance was used. For those taxa where abundance is not predicted by month, only mean annual abundance is available. For Rice's whale and killer whale, the larger estimated SAR abundance estimate is used.

<sup>3</sup> The final rule refers to the GOM Bryde's whale (*Balaenoptera edeni*). These whales were subsequently described as a new species, Rice's whale (*Balaenoptera ricei*) (Rosel *et al.*, 2021).

<sup>4</sup> Includes 11 takes by Level A harassment and 283 takes by Level B harassment. Scalar ratio is applied to takes by Level B harassment only; small numbers determination made on basis of scaled Level B harassment take plus authorized Level A harassment take.

Based on the analysis contained herein of Shell's proposed survey activity described in its LOA application and the anticipated take of marine mammals, NMFS finds that small numbers of marine mammals will be taken relative to the affected species or stock sizes (i.e., less than one-third of the best available abundance estimate) and therefore the taking is of no more than small numbers.

**Authorization**

NMFS has determined that the level of taking for this LOA request is consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under the incidental take regulations and that the amount of take authorized under the LOA is of no more than small numbers. Accordingly, we have issued an LOA to Shell authorizing the take of marine mammals incidental to its geophysical survey activity, as described above.

Dated: June 5, 2023.  
**Catherine G. Marzin,**  
*Deputy Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.*  
 [FR Doc. 2023-12342 Filed 6-8-23; 8:45 am]  
**BILLING CODE 3510-22-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Gulf of Mexico Electronic Logbook**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of information collection, request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

**DATES:** To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 8, 2023.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Adrienne Thomas, NOAA PRA Officer, at [NOAA.PRA@noaa.gov](mailto:NOAA.PRA@noaa.gov). Please reference OMB Control Number 0648-0543 in the subject line of your comments. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Rebecca

Smith, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Fisheries Statistics Division, 4700 Avenue U, Galveston, TX 77551, 409-210-1817, or [rebecca.smith@noaa.gov](mailto:rebecca.smith@noaa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Abstract

This request is for an extension of a current information collection.

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) authorizes the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) to prepare and amend fishery management plans for any fishery in waters under its jurisdiction. NMFS manages the commercial shrimp fishery in Federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) under the Fishery Management Plan for the Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf. The electronic logbook (ELB) regulations for the Gulf shrimp fishery may be found at 50 CFR 622.51(a)(2). The ELB is a device that records the position of the vessel every ten minutes. The tracks of the vessels can be examined to determine when and where shrimp trawling is occurring.

As of May 1, 2023, there are approximately 1,319 valid or renewable Federal permits to commercially harvest shrimp from the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the Gulf. Monitoring shrimp vessels, operating together with many other fishing vessels of differing sizes, gears types used, and fishing capabilities, is made even more challenging by seasonal variability in shrimp abundance and price, and the broad geographic distribution of the fleet. ELBs provide a precise means of estimating the amount of shrimp fishing effort. Using ELBs to estimate fishing effort serves an important role to help estimate bycatch in the Gulf shrimp fleet.

##### II. Method of Collection

The ELB unit automatically collects fishing effort data on a Secure Digital (SD) card. Twice per year the NMFS Galveston Laboratory mails replacement SD cards to the permit holders. The card in the ELB unit must be removed by the shrimper and mailed to the NMFS Galveston Laboratory, and replaced in the unit by the newly one received.

##### III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648-0543.  
Form Number(s): None.

*Type of Review:* Regular submission (extension of a current information collection).

*Affected Public:* Business or other for-profit organizations.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 1,319.

*Estimated Time per Response:* 2 hours.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 2,638.

*Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public:* \$0 in recordkeeping or reporting costs.

*Respondent's Obligation:* Required.

*Legal Authority:* Fishing Regulation 50 CFR 622.51(a)(2).

##### IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

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

##### Sheleen Dumas,

*Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.*

[FR Doc. 2023-12373 Filed 6-8-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XD075]

#### Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act Provisions; General Provisions for Domestic Fisheries; Application for Exempted Fishing Permits

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

**ACTION:** Notice; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, Greater Atlantic Region, NMFS, has made a preliminary determination that an Exempted Fishing Permit application contains all of the required information and warrants further consideration. The Exempted Fishing Permit would allow commercial fishing vessels to fish outside fishery regulations in support of research conducted by the applicant. Regulations under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act require publication of this notification to provide interested parties the opportunity to comment on applications for proposed Exempted Fishing Permits.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before June 26, 2023.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit written comments by the following method:

- *Email:* [nmfs.gar.efp@noaa.gov](mailto:nmfs.gar.efp@noaa.gov). Include in the subject line "CFRF Ventless Trap EFP."

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Laura Deighan, Fishery Management Specialist, [Laura.Deighan@noaa.gov](mailto:Laura.Deighan@noaa.gov), (978) 281-9184.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation submitted a complete application for an Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) to conduct commercial fishing activities that the regulations would otherwise restrict. The EFP would continue to provide distribution, abundance, and biological data on juvenile lobsters and Jonah crabs from times and areas with low coverage from traditional surveys. This EFP would exempt the participating vessels from the following Federal regulations: