

NOTICE OF OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET ACTION

Date 09/01/2006

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
FOR CERTIFYING OFFICIAL: Barry West
FOR CLEARANCE OFFICER: Diana Hynek

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, OMB has taken action on your request received 06/16/2006

ACTION REQUESTED: Extension without change of a currently approved collection
TYPE OF REVIEW REQUESTED: Regular
ICR REFERENCE NUMBER: 200606-0648-004
TITLE: Northwest Region Federal Fisheries Permits
LIST OF INFORMATION COLLECTIONS: See next page

OMB ACTION: Approved without change
OMB CONTROL NUMBER: 0648-0203

The agency is required to display the OMB Control Number and inform respondents of its legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

EXPIRATION DATE: 09/30/2009

DISCONTINUE DATE:

BURDEN:	RESPONSES	HOURS	COSTS
Previous	2,464	648	49,000
New	2,369	642	65,000
Difference			
Change due to New Statute	0	0	0
Change due to Agency Discretion	-95	0	0
Change due to Agency Adjustment	0	-6	16,000
Change due to PRA Violation	0	0	0

TERMS OF CLEARANCE:

OMB Authorizing Official:

John F. Morrall III
Acting Deputy Administrator,
Office Of Information And Regulatory Affairs

List of ICs

IC Title	Form No.	Form Name	CFR Citation
Northwest Region Federal Fisheries Permits			

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT SUBMISSION

Please read the instructions before completing this form. For additional forms or assistance in completing this form, contact your agency's Paperwork Clearance Officer. Send two copies of this form, the collection instrument to be reviewed, the supporting statement, and any additional documentation to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Docket Library, Room 10102, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503.

1. Agency/Subagency originating request	2. OMB control number b. <input type="checkbox"/> None a. _____ - _____
3. Type of information collection (<i>check one</i>) a. <input type="checkbox"/> New Collection b. <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of a currently approved collection c. <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of a currently approved collection d. <input type="checkbox"/> Reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired e. <input type="checkbox"/> Reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired f. <input type="checkbox"/> Existing collection in use without an OMB control number For b-f, note Item A2 of Supporting Statement instructions	4. Type of review requested (<i>check one</i>) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Regular submission b. <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency - Approval requested by _____ / _____ / _____ c. <input type="checkbox"/> Delegated
	5. Small entities Will this information collection have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	6. Requested expiration date a. <input type="checkbox"/> Three years from approval date b. <input type="checkbox"/> Other Specify: _____ / _____
7. Title	
8. Agency form number(s) (<i>if applicable</i>)	
9. Keywords	
10. Abstract	
11. Affected public (<i>Mark primary with "P" and all others that apply with "x"</i>) a. ___ Individuals or households d. ___ Farms b. ___ Business or other for-profit e. ___ Federal Government c. ___ Not-for-profit institutions f. ___ State, Local or Tribal Government	12. Obligation to respond (<i>check one</i>) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary b. <input type="checkbox"/> Required to obtain or retain benefits c. <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory
13. Annual recordkeeping and reporting burden a. Number of respondents _____ b. Total annual responses _____ 1. Percentage of these responses collected electronically _____ % c. Total annual hours requested _____ d. Current OMB inventory _____ e. Difference _____ f. Explanation of difference 1. Program change _____ 2. Adjustment _____	14. Annual reporting and recordkeeping cost burden (<i>in thousands of dollars</i>) a. Total annualized capital/startup costs _____ b. Total annual costs (O&M) _____ c. Total annualized cost requested _____ d. Current OMB inventory _____ e. Difference _____ f. Explanation of difference 1. Program change _____ 2. Adjustment _____
15. Purpose of information collection (<i>Mark primary with "P" and all others that apply with "X"</i>) a. ___ Application for benefits e. ___ Program planning or management b. ___ Program evaluation f. ___ Research c. ___ General purpose statistics g. ___ Regulatory or compliance d. ___ Audit	16. Frequency of recordkeeping or reporting (<i>check all that apply</i>) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Recordkeeping b. <input type="checkbox"/> Third party disclosure c. <input type="checkbox"/> Reporting 1. <input type="checkbox"/> On occasion 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Annually 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Biennially 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) _____
17. Statistical methods Does this information collection employ statistical methods <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	18. Agency Contact (person who can best answer questions regarding the content of this submission) Name: _____ Phone: _____

19. Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

On behalf of this Federal Agency, I certify that the collection of information encompassed by this request complies with 5 CFR 1320.9

NOTE: The text of 5 CFR 1320.9, and the related provisions of 5 CFR 1320.8(b)(3), appear at the end of the instructions. *The certification is to be made with reference to those regulatory provisions as set forth in the instructions.*

The following is a summary of the topics, regarding the proposed collection of information, that the certification covers:

- (a) It is necessary for the proper performance of agency functions;
- (b) It avoids unnecessary duplication;
- (c) It reduces burden on small entities;
- (d) It used plain, coherent, and unambiguous terminology that is understandable to respondents;
- (e) Its implementation will be consistent and compatible with current reporting and recordkeeping practices;
- (f) It indicates the retention period for recordkeeping requirements;
- (g) It informs respondents of the information called for under 5 CFR 1320.8(b)(3):
 - (i) Why the information is being collected;
 - (ii) Use of information;
 - (iii) Burden estimate;
 - (iv) Nature of response (voluntary, required for a benefit, mandatory);
 - (v) Nature and extent of confidentiality; and
 - (vi) Need to display currently valid OMB control number;
- (h) It was developed by an office that has planned and allocated resources for the efficient and effective management and use of the information to be collected (see note in Item 19 of instructions);
- (i) It uses effective and efficient statistical survey methodology; and
- (j) It makes appropriate use of information technology.

If you are unable to certify compliance with any of the provisions, identify the item below and explain the reason in Item 18 of the Supporting Statement.

Signature of Senior Official or designee

Date

Agency Certification (signature of Assistant Administrator, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Line Office Chief Information Officer, head of MB staff for L.O.s, or of the Director of a Program or StaffOffice)

Signature

Date

Signature of NOAA Clearance Officer

Signature

Date

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT
NORTHWEST REGION FEDERAL FISHERIES PERMITS
OMB CONTROL NO.: 0648-0203**

INTRODUCTION

This statement is a request for renewal of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval of the Northwest Federal Fisheries Permits (OMB Control Number: 0648-0203). The existing clearance for this information collection will expire July 31, 2006. This request is made by NOAA Fisheries, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Northwest Region.

This statement addresses data collections authorized by the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) developed by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, U.S.C. 1801 *et seq* (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The FMP governs the groundfish fishery off Washington, Oregon, and California (WOC). In addition, this statement includes data collections required by NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region to issue exempted fishing permits (EFP) as prescribed at 50 CFR 600.745.

Section 303(b)(1) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act specifically recognized the need for permit issuance. Almost every international, federal, state, and local fishery management authority recognizes the value of and uses permits as an integral part of their management systems. Identification of the participants, their gear types, descriptions of their vessels, and expected activity levels are needed to measure the consequences of management controls, and is an effective tool in the enforcement of other fishery regulations. Experience has shown that fines for violations of specific fishery regulations are not as effective as the threat of a permit revocation that would exclude the vessel from the fishery altogether.

Some of the responses to the items in the supporting statement are broken out by the various type of permit function: 1) issuance of an exempted (experimental) fishing permits; 2) renewal and transfer of groundfish limited entry permits; and 3) other information collections necessary to further implement provisions of the sablefish permit stacking program (Amendment 14 to Groundfish Fishery Management Plan). Please note that the information collection for the permit stacking program (#3 above) was recently approved by OMB (12/30/2005) and expires on July 31, 2006. For each section of the information collection, we have presented the total number of burden hours and cost burden. The OMB Form 83i will reflect a grand total that adds the burden hours and cost burden for all three sections given above.

Currently, there are 404 limited entry permits of which 164 permits have a sablefish endorsement. The sablefish endorsement is permanently affixed to the limited entry permit. The sablefish permit stacking information collection described below was previously approved by OMB on December 30, 2005. The number of exempted fishing permits varies from year to year.

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary.

Exempted Fishing Permits (EFPs)

Exempted (previously called "experimental") fishing permits are issued to applicants to conduct fishing activities that would otherwise be prohibited under a FMP. The exempted fishing permits allow vessels to fish for public display, data collection, exploration, health and safety, environmental cleanup, hazard removal purposes, or to conduct limited testing. The intent is to respond to changes in the resource, fishery and other applicable law, and to requests of the public or government, resulting in better management of the fishery resource.

Section 301 of the MSA, 16 U.S.C. 1851(a) provides national standards for fishery management plans and regulations. Standard one requires that "Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery..." To comply with this standard and effectively manage a fishery, NMFS needs to know the amount and species of fish caught, where caught, and the catch disposition. Exempted fishing, by definition, is fishing outside of the standard regulations. To control this fishing and determine the extent of this fishing, NMFS needs information to determine the justification of granting an exempted fishing permit (EFP) or exempted educational activity authorization (EEAA), and documentation of catches landed as a result of granting the permit/authorization. These regulations supplement existing information collections required by the various fishery management plans by establishing minimum standards for these activities. The regulations dealing with specific fisheries may impose additional requirements. The requirements associated for EFP are prescribed at 50 CFR 600.745 (b)(2).

Groundfish Limited Entry Permits (LEPs) – Transfers/Renewals

Regulations implementing the information collection are necessary to provide adequate information to NOAA Fisheries on which to approve transfer and/or renewal of permits to participate in the Pacific Coast groundfish limited entry fishery. A copy of the regulations implementing the information collection for the limited entry fishery and the appeals process is attached to the supporting statement.

The collection of information for limited entry permits is authorized by Amendments 4, 6 and 9 to the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP and by 50 CFR 660 Subpart G). Amendment 6 included a provision for a limited entry program. This amendment was approved on September 4, 1992. Amendment 6 to the FMP directly addressed the issue of increasing amounts of excess fleet harvesting capacity by instituting a limited entry program based on the issuance of federal permits to control the overall fleet harvest capacity of the three major gear types (trawl, longline, and fish pot) that account for the majority of the Pacific Coast groundfish harvest. Amendment 6 is intended to control the capacity of the groundfish fishing fleet in three main ways: (1) limiting the overall number of vessels; (2) limiting the number of vessels using each of the three major gear types; and, (3) limiting increases in vessel harvest capacity by limiting vessel length.

The initial Pacific Coast groundfish fishery limited entry permit program requirements were implemented in 1993. The initial application and permit issuance process required vessel owners to complete an application for a federal limited entry permit and submit proof of their landings and other evidence relevant to meeting the permit qualification criteria. This was a one-time submission and the initial issuance of the limited entry permit has been completed.

Beginning December 31, 1993, NOAA Fisheries required a federal permit to participate in the limited entry segment of the fishery. Permits are endorsed for one or more of three gear types: trawl, longline, and trap/pot. Also, each permit has a size endorsement assigned to it. Individuals whose vessels met specific minimum landing requirements were qualified to receive a limited entry permit. Since the initial issuance of the limited entry permit, the ongoing information collections have been for transfer of a permit and to renew a permit on an annual basis.

The permit regulations (50 CFR 660.335) provide that all limited entry permits must be renewed annually. By regulation, permit owners must submit a signed renewal form and pay a renewal fee no later than November 30 of each year to maintain a valid permit. Also, the regulations provide that permit owners must formally request and receive approval from NOAA Fisheries to transfer a limited entry permit. Any permit transfer involving a change in vessel registered to the permit, the permit owner or the permit holder requires the permit owner to complete and submit a transfer application for the review and approval of NOAA Fisheries. All endorsements (size, gear, sablefish) are permanently affixed to the permit and may not be transferred separately from the permit.

An appeals process is provided in regulation for denial of original issuance, transfer and renewal of a permit. The number of appeals associated with transfers and renewals continue to be negligible and are assumed to be within the burden estimated for those items. An appeal must be made by the permit owner in writing and must explain how the requirements for transfer or renewal of a permit have been met and/or provide pertinent information that was not considered by the Agency in making the initial decision.

On August 6, 2001, NOAA Fisheries implemented regulations (66 FR 40918) that revised restrictions on the frequency and timing of limited entry permit transfers and updated and reorganized the permit regulations. Specifically, these regulations provided that a change in vessel registration could occur only once every calendar year. Previously, a change in permit owner, permit holder or vessel registration could occur only once every 12 months. The regulations allow a permit owner to make changes in permit owner or permit holder (not vessel) as frequently as necessary in a calendar year.

Amendment 9, which was approved on June 27, 1997, provided for a sablefish endorsement to the limited entry permit. The endorsement limited participation in the fixed gear sablefish fishery to qualifying vessels. The information collection takes the form of a federal fisheries permit program for those vessel owners who are expected to qualify for limited entry (and sablefish endorsements) in the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery.

Amendment 14 to the Groundfish FMP added permit stacking provisions for sablefish permits. The permit stacking program was partially implemented in 2001 and it was further implemented

through regulations published on March 2, 2006. The information collection associated with Amendment 14 is presented in a separate section that follows this discussion of limited entry permit transfer and renewal information collections.

Permit Transfer: Limited entry permits are transferable and a permit owner must formally request such a change as required at 50 CFR 660.335. The term “permit transfer” refers to one or more of the following actions: change in permit owner, change in permit holder (vessel owner), and/or change in the vessel currently registered to the permit. The Agency requires that the permit owner make a formal request using the attached form [Change of Vessel Registration or Permit Ownership/Holder Application] and submitting his/her current permit. A transfer form is required to: formally document the request; accurately track changes in permit owners, holders (if different), register a vessel to a permit; verify compliance with regulations; and maintain current address, phone, fax information on individuals/entities registered to the permit. The following information is required to make a permit transfer request:

1. Federal permit number and vessel name (required for all transfer requests); current permit owner name, Social Security Number or Tax Identification Number, business address and telephone and fax numbers, title (if corporate officer), email address, signature and date (required for all transfer requests). If the permit holder is a corporation, partnership, or other entity, we may request the name and Social Security Number of an authorized representative (person) for that entity.
2. In the case of a request for transfer of the permit to a new owner: the name of the new permit owner, Social Security Number or Tax Identification Number, business address, title (if corporate officer), telephone and fax numbers, and email address. If the permit holder is a corporation, partnership, or other entity, we will request the name and Social Security Number of an authorized representative (person) for that entity. If there are multiple owners of the permit, we will request the owners to indicate whether one or all individuals/entities must authorize any future change to the permit.
3. In the case of a request for transfer of the permit to a new permit holder usually an individual leasing permit from permit owner): the name of the new permit holder, Social Security Number or Tax Identification Number, business address, title (if corporate officer), telephone and fax numbers and email address. If the permit holder is a corporation, partnership, or other entity, we will request the name and Social Security Number of an authorized representative (person) for that entity.
4. In the case of a transfer of the permit to a new vessel, the vessel name and documentation number of both the old and the new vessel, and the new vessel's length overall. In 2001, the permit regulations were revised to allow one change in vessel registration per permit in a calendar year.

The applicant requesting a transfer must have the form notarized at the time of signature and as appropriate, provide evidence of authority to authorize a transfer, such as a: corporate resolution, contract for sale or lease, court order relative to a divorce decree, litigation, settlement of an

estate, U.S. Coast Guard Report of Marine Accident, Injury or Death (CG-2692), or affidavit of lost permit. Notarization of the document certifies that the individual signing the document has verified their identity which substantiates that the request is authentic. Further, if the permit is being registered to a vessel that has not recently participated in the fishery, a marine survey is required that certifies that the actual length overall of the vessel complies with the size endorsement requirement.

NOAA Fisheries will continue to collect Social Security Number and the Tax Identification Number for any new permit owner or holder as part of a transfer request. In addition, we will request the Social Security number for the authorized representative for any corporation, partnership or other entity that owns or holds a permit. This information is required to comply with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. Specifically, at 31 U.S.C. 7701 (c) (1) it is given that: "the head of each Federal agency shall require each person doing business with that agency to furnish that agency such person's taxpayer identifying number." Further, at 31 U.S.C. 7701 (c) (2) (B): "For purposes of the subsection, a person shall be considered doing business with a Federal agency if the person is - an applicant for, or recipient of, a Federal license, permit, right away, grant or benefit payment administered by the agency...."

The attached transfer forms include a statement that advises the permit owner and holder that this SSN information will not be released to the public. The Agency's primary purpose in collecting this information is to provide unique identifier for Federal agencies to identify individuals and/or entities doing business with the government and who may owe a delinquent debt to the government. The Agency may share SSN/TIN information with Federal agencies who seek to confirm the identities of permit owners/holders for purposes of the Debt Collection Act.

Annual Permit Renewal: All Permit owners are required to renew their limited entry permit(s) as given at 50 CFR 660.335. On an annual basis, the Agency requires that all permit owners confirm that the Agency's existing permit data is correct by signing and dating the form and provide payment of a renewal fee. Further, submission of a signed/dated renewal form and fee payment affirms that the permit owner wishes to continue to participate in the limited entry fishery. The permit data provided by the Agency on the renewal form includes: permit number; vessel name and official number (USCG or state documentation number); endorsements (gear, size, fishery), permit owner name, address, phone, fax and Email; permit holder name, address, phone, fax, Email (if different from permit owner).

If there are changes to the owner or holder address, the permit owner may update those items. If the permit owner is a corporation, partnership, or other entity, the authorized representative signing the renewal form will be requested to print his/her name and may be requested to provide a Social Security Number. Any change in permit owner, permit holder or vessel cannot be made as part of the renewal process but must be requested formally as a permit transfer.

Also, the regulations provide at 50 CFR 660.323(a)(4)(ii) that during the renewal period each year, the owner of catcher/processor vessel registered to a permit must declare if the vessel will operate in the whiting fishery solely as a mothership operation. Catcher/processors (registered to limited entry permits) in the whiting fishery may choose to operate as a motherships, which means the vessel will operate as a processor but will not fish for the calendar year. This

provision was requested by at-sea processing vessel owners to avoid confusion as to whether a vessel is processing or fishing during a particular season. The permit owner of a trawl endorsed permit need only check a box on the limited entry permit renewal form to make a mothership designation for the registered vessel.

Sablefish Permit Stacking

Amendment 6 to the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP implemented the limited entry program and was approved on September 4, 1992. Amendment 6 to the FMP directly addressed the issue of excess fleet capacity in the groundfish fishery by instituting a limited entry permit program to control the overall harvest capacity of three major gear types (trawl, trap/pot, longline).

Amendment 9, which was approved on June 27, 1997, added a sablefish endorsement requirement to the limited entry permit, limiting participation in the fixed gear sablefish fishery to specific qualifying vessels. In November 2000, the Council approved Amendment 14, which introduced a permit stacking program to the limited entry, fixed gear primary sablefish season.

On August 7, 2001, NOAA Fisheries implemented certain provisions of Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP (66 FR 41152) into regulations. Among the provisions implemented under Amendment 14, permit owners are authorized to stack (register) up to three sablefish endorsed West Coast Groundfish Limited Entry permits on a single vessel. The stacking of a sablefish limited entry permit is the act of registering up to three permits to the same vessel. NOAA Fisheries requires permit owners to use the existing permit transfer form to stack sablefish permits (OMB Control Number 0648-0203). Each sablefish endorsed permit has one of three tier assignments (i.e.; Tier 1 permit, the highest tier, authorizes harvest of 64,300 pounds in 2004) that establishes a limit on the maximum amount of sablefish that may be harvested with that permit in any one year. If multiple permits are stacked to a single vessel, the vessel may land up to the cumulative tier amount given for all permits.

Also, a person, partnership or corporation is limited to owning or holding a maximum of three sablefish endorsed permits, unless that person, partnership or corporation owned more than three as of November 1, 2000. A person is defined as an individual person (singular) and a partnership is defined as two or more individual persons, a formal partnership (i.e.; General Partnership (GP), Limited Partnership (LP), legally recognized corporation or any combination thereof. Similarly, no corporation or partnership can own a sablefish endorsed permit unless they owned a sablefish endorsed permit as of the control date, November 1, 2000. The regulations published previously only partially implemented Amendment 14.

On October 12, 2005, NOAA Fisheries published proposed regulations to further implement provisions stipulated in Amendment 14. The public comment period ended on December 12, 2005. Final regulations were published on March 2, 2006. These regulations are attached. OMB previously approved the forms associated with these proposed regulations through July 31, 2006. We are incorporating the information collection for sablefish permit stacking into this PRA renewal as some of the information collections will be ongoing as July 31, 2006 and/or will continue to occur at various intervals into the future. The information collections associated with permit stacking of sablefish permits include both one-time collections and annual or ongoing collections.

Again, the permit stacking regulations pertain only to owners of sablefish endorsed permits (164 sablefish endorsed permits). Specifically, the recent regulations (March 2, 2006) require: 1) for purposes of exemption from the owner on board provision, allow an individual permit owner as of the control date to add a spouse as co-owner of the permit(s); 2) require business entities that own or hold a sablefish endorsed permit to disclose the names of all individuals who have an ownership interest in the corporation or partnership; 3) require permit owners who did not own a sablefish endorsed permit as of November 1, 2000 to be on board the vessel during fishing operations; 4) require permit owners to certify the cumulative amount of sablefish landings incurred on a permit prior to it being transferred during a primary sablefish season; 5) prohibit a vessel from freezing and processing sablefish at-sea unless the vessel owner can demonstrate having met minimum landing requirements for at-sea frozen sablefish during recent qualifying years; and 6) designation of a base permit by NOAA Fisheries when two or permits are stacked.

A more detailed discussion of each of the information collections is provided below.

1. Addition of a Not-listed Spouse as Permit Co-owner/Owner on Board: Under the regulations, an owner of a sablefish permit will be required to be on board their vessel during fishing operations unless the individual or entity owned a permit on or prior to November 1, 2000. The sablefish tier system and permit stacking program have made the sablefish fishery essentially an individual fishing quota program. The owner on board provision is intended to limit ownership of sablefish permits to resident fishers, thus preserving the current small business, owner-operator nature of the fishery. There is a concern that speculative investors might purchase these permits in order to rent out the privilege to create a “share cropping” relationship with vessel operators. Similarly, fishing representatives are concerned that if processors or non-fishing entities own a disproportionate number of permits, the ability of fishers to negotiate a fair price for sablefish will be undermined. As exempted permit owners die or retire, it is anticipated that all permits will be transferred to a new generation of permit owners who will be required to be on board the vessel during fishing operations.

A number of current permit owners list themselves as the sole owner of the permit even though they may have been married as of the control date. The regulations provide that if only one spouse was listed as permit owner as of November 1, 2000, the unlisted spouse will not be exempt from the owner-on-board requirement. Permit owners could not have foreseen the implications of not listing their spouse on the permit prior to the control date. As such, the Agency will allow these permit owners an opportunity to include their spouse as co-owner of the permit and obtain the exemption privilege for the spouse. The regulations provide a voluntary, one-time opportunity for an exempted permit owner to add the unlisted spouse as an exempted permit co-owner, as long as they were married as of November 1, 2000. The owner on board provision is effective January 1, 2007.

The regulations also provide that if an individual who owned a permit as of the control date is injured or has a prolonged illness he/she may request an exemption from the owner on board requirement. Such requests must be accompanied by a letter from a medical practitioner detailing the medical conditions that prevent the individual from being on board the vessel during fishing operations. The request, if approved, will be valid during the year requested. A permit owner may obtain an exemption due to injury/illness for up to three years, consecutive or in total. Similarly, if an exempted permit owner dies, an unlisted spouse will be provided a three

year period in which he/she will not be required to be on board during fishing operations. After that period, the surviving spouse must either be on board and fish the permit or sell the permit to an individual or other eligible permit owner. The spouse will have to provide legal evidence that he/she has been designated to manage the permit until such time as the estate of the deceased is settled.

If the spouse is added as a co-owner to a permit, the spouse will be counted as owning one permit. The spouse will be subject to the ownership/holder limits (no more than 3 permits unless the individual owned more than 3 permits as of the control date) established in August 2001. NOAA Fisheries will determine the number of permits owned by an individual based on the name of the owner given on the permit and as described below, from ownership interest listings provided by business entities. Further, NOAA Fisheries will determine which individuals are exempt from the owner on board provisions. If the permit owner elects to list the spouse at this time, the spouse will be counted as owning a permit and the spouse will be exempt from the owner on board requirement. If the permit owner does not add his/her spouse at this time, and the permit is subsequently conveyed to the spouse, the not listed spouse will be required to be on board the vessel.

2. Ownership Interest: Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP includes several ownership provisions that pertain only to sablefish endorsed limited entry permits. The current regulations provide that: 1) no partnership or corporation may own any sablefish endorsed permit unless they owned them as of November 1, 2000. Any sablefish endorsed permit sold after November 1, 2000 may only be transferred to an individual person or to a corporation or partnership that had ownership interest in a sablefish endorsed permit as of November 1, 2000; 2) no person, partnership, or corporation may have ownership interest in or otherwise hold more than three sablefish endorsed permits as of November 1, 2000. If a person, partnership or corporation had an ownership interest in more than three permits as of November 1, 2000, it may continue to have ownership interest in those same permits, but may not acquire additional permits either through purchase or lease; 3) a partnership or corporation will lose the exemptions given in 1) and 2) above on the effective date of any change in the corporation or partnership membership as of November 1, 2000. The term “change” refers to the addition of a partner or shareholder to the corporation or partnership.

The more recent regulations add another ownership related limitation that requires: persons who did not own a sablefish endorsed permit as of November 1, 2000 and who purchased a sablefish endorsed permit after November 1, 2000 will be required to be on board the vessel when their permit is being fished during the primary sablefish season (owner on board requirement).

In particular, many in the industry and the public have concerns that no one individual should own or hold more than three permits, unless they owned more than three permits as of the control date. The Council designed the permit stacking program such that access to this public resource should not be concentrated in the hands of a few individuals or entities. As discussed above, the sablefish fishery, with its tier system and provisions allowing vessel owners to stack up to three permits on a single vessel has transformed the sablefish fishery into an individual fishing quota program.

Since August 2001, NOAA Fisheries has monitored the number of sablefish permits owned or

held by those business entities named on the permit and to individuals actually listed on a permit as an owner. Given that the ownership limitation extends to an individual person, it requires that the agency know which individuals have ownership interests in corporations and partnerships. However, until recently the Agency was not authorized to collect information detailing individuals who have an ownership interest in a specific business entity. This limited the ability of the Agency to implement its regulations because it cannot determine how many sablefish permits a particular individual owned as part of a partnership or corporation both as of November 1, 2000 and the current date and whether a corporation or partnership has added new shareholders or partners. The Agency has received comments from the public that certain individuals may have acquired additional permits since November 1, 2000 beyond those they owned as part of a corporation or partnership and thus, may have exceeded the number of permits they are allowed to own or hold as individuals under federal regulations.

To implement these permit ownership provisions, NOAA Fisheries will identify all individuals who have an ownership interest in corporations and partnerships that own sablefish endorsed permits as of the control date, that own and/or hold a permit as of a current date (upon implementation of final rule), that own and/or hold as part of a permit transfer request involving a business entity and thereafter, on an annual basis. Further, NOAA Fisheries will be required to track on an ongoing basis whether a corporation or partnership has added a shareholder or partner since November 1, 2000 and track the current number of permits any individual, partnership or corporation owns or holds at any point in time. This information will enable NOAA Fisheries to determine which individuals, corporations and partnerships comply with the established limits on owning and holding sablefish permits (limit of 3 permits unless the person or entity owned more than 3 as of the control date) and whether a grandfathered partnership or corporation has forfeited their exemption (because it added a partner or shareholder) from the owner on board requirement.

3. Mid-Season Transfer of a Sablefish Endorsed Permit: Each sablefish permit has a tier assignment (1, 2 or 3) that authorizes the vessel registered to it to harvest a maximum amount of sablefish during the primary season. A permit holder may register as many as three permits to their vessel during the primary season and may catch up to the combined tier amounts given on each permit. Permit owners have the flexibility to transfer a permit during the middle of the primary sablefish season. At the time of transfer, the remaining harvest amount associated with a particular permit may vary.

Sablefish landings are recorded on landing tickets provided by each of the West Coast states and the data is entered into a common database known as PacFIN. There can be a lag time of up to two months from the time a landing ticket is completed dockside to the time the data is available in PacFIN. PacFIN catch records for individual vessels are confidential and they are not accessible by the general public. As such, potential buyers or lessees of sablefish permits and enforcement agents do not have an independent source of information detailing the exact amount of catch that has occurred on a specific permit during the primary season.

The current regulations require that any person landing groundfish (permit owner and/or permit holder) keep a copy of all landing tickets accruing to the vessel during fishing operations to substantiate the catch to date for a particular permit. The regulations will require the transferor to certify on a transfer form the cumulative amount of sablefish landed on a subject permit

during the primary sablefish fishing season if there is a change of vessel registration, permit owner or permit holder. Similarly, the transferee will be required to acknowledge the cumulative amount of sablefish landings stipulated on the form by the transferor.

This certification will assist enforcement agents in effectively monitoring catch amounts on a given permit at the point of transfer and establish a common understanding of the cumulative landed amount on the permit at the time of transfer, so that the transferee does not fish in excess of the remaining tier amount. Also, the mid-season transfer certification by the permit owner is intended to inhibit a transferor from misrepresenting the amount of catch remaining on a permit. Enforcement agents may conduct a post season audit of landing records to determine if a particular permit was overfished during the season. If it is found that a particular permit was overfished, this declaration will be critical in determining who is culpable for having committed a fishing violation.

Presently, only California requires the groundfish permit number to be listed on the fish tickets recording a sablefish landing. For effective enforcement of mid-season transfers to occur, all three states need to include the federal groundfish permit number on the fish ticket and that information needs to be entered into the PacFIN database. Oregon and Washington have recently committed to writing the permit number on sablefish fish tickets as of 2007.

In accordance with the regulations, NOAA Fisheries will request a voluntary reporting of the sale or lease price of permits in an attempt to understand the market value of limited entry permits. At present, NOAA Fisheries does not collect permit sale/lease price data. This data will help NOAA Fisheries staff understand the relative value of permits, economic trends in the groundfish fishery and appropriate levels of compensation under a buyback program.

4. Sablefish At-Sea Processing Exemption: Sablefish caught off the West Coast are often processed and frozen at sea for export to the Japanese market, but the manner of processing can vary along the coast. Some fishers who operate far from shore may head and gut the sablefish at sea in order to preserve the quality. Traditionally, the sablefish fishery has been a short season with all processing conducted shoreside. More recently, the sablefish fishery now extends over a number of months and the opportunity exists for fishers to process their product at-sea. Sablefish is one of the most valuable species in the groundfish complex (valued at \$10-11 million in 2000) and is an important component of the species mix that sustains the shoreside processors. In an attempt to sustain fishing communities, the Council has endorsed management regulations that provide for a steady flow of fish to the shoreside plants.

To ensure that shoreside processing plants will continue to have access to sablefish landed from the primary fishery, the Council included a provision in Amendment 14 that will prohibit vessels from processing sablefish at-sea. Although most West Coast sablefish vessel owners have not processed their catch at-sea, there may be a few vessels that have a history of processing at-sea. The regulations will allow those vessel owners who can demonstrate a history of processing frozen at-sea sablefish to continue such operations. The qualifying criteria specify that a vessel must have processed at least 2,000 pounds (round weight) of frozen at-sea sablefish in any one year of 1998, 1999, or 2000. The processed sablefish must have been harvested in the Exclusive Economic Zone and taken during the primary sablefish season.

2. Explain how, by whom, how frequently, and for what purpose the information will be used. If the information collected will be disseminated to the public or used to support information that will be disseminated to the public, then explain how the collection complies with all applicable Information Quality Guidelines.

For all of the information collections (EFPs, LEPs, Sablefish) described in this statement, it is anticipated that the information collected will be disseminated to the public or used to support publicly disseminated information. As explained in the preceding paragraphs, the information gathered has utility. NOAA Fisheries will retain control over the information and safeguard it from improper access, modification, and destruction, consistent with NOAA standards for confidentiality, privacy, and electronic information. See the response to Item #10 in this section for more information on confidentiality and privacy. The information collection is designed to yield data that meet all applicable information quality guidelines. Prior to dissemination, the information will be subjected to quality control measures and a pre-dissemination review pursuant to Section 515 of Public Law 106-554.

Exempted Fishing Permits (EFPs)

Exempted fishing permits are issued to applicants for fishing activities that would otherwise be prohibited under a FMP. On a voluntary basis, applicants initiate a request for an EFP by submitting a letter to the Agency. An application for an EFP must contain all information required for an EFP application given at 50 CFR 600.745 (b)(2). A narrative description of the proposed activity is required to fully document the intended operation. EFP applications are subject to review by the Pacific Fishery Management Council before NOAA Fisheries conducts its review and approves or disapproves the submission. The terms and conditions of the EFP typically require the permit holder to submit data reports during and/or at the end of the permit period.

The application allows NOAA Fisheries to evaluate the consequences of the exempted fishing activity and weigh the benefits and costs in making a decision on the application. Exempted fishing permits may lead to better management of the resource by allowing innovation that may resolve existing technological barriers or by providing additional scientific and management data. The total number and the proposed activities described in EFP applications may vary from year to year, and may be different for each exempted fishery. An EFP is usually valid for one year or less. Typically, an applicant makes no more than one application each year for a particular exempted activity or fishery.

The information collection includes: name, address and telephone number, date of birth of the vessel operator and/or vessel owner; vessel name and official number; Pacific Coast Groundfish limited entry permit number; and date of the application. This information is used to identify the permit applicant and the legal ownership of the vessel to be registered to the permit. The collection of this information is essential to comply with the regulations and for enforcement purposes. The date of birth allows enforcement to conduct an enforcement check prior to issuing the EFP. For example, violations of catch regulations may result in suspension or revocation of a permit. Since many vessels are owned by corporations, identification of the owner on the

application form allows NOAA Fisheries to sanction the company as well as the individual vessel operator for repeated violations of federal regulations. Telephone numbers are required so that NOAA Fisheries staff can call applicants to resolve outstanding issues in a quick and efficient manner.

The application also includes a statement of the purposes and goals of the exempted fishery, with justification for issuance of the EFP; the species (target and incidental) and amounts expected to be taken under the EFP; the disposition of the catch; anticipated impacts on marine mammals or endangered species and description of any other pertinent activities. Information on the vessel (including a copy of the USCG documentation, state fishing license, state vessel registration, or the information from those documents), gear used, fishing area, and time of fishing is needed for identification of the participants at sea, and for boardings and inspections by NOAA Fisheries enforcement vessels or overflights. The information also precludes substitution of gear or vessels that may otherwise be prohibited by other regulations in effect. Information on the gear being used is also used in making management decisions, since it helps show how gear restrictions affect the members of the fishery. Gear, fishing area, and time of year also may be important factors to consider in determining appropriate permit conditions to attach to the EFP.

Supplemental application information may be requested. For example, other information on the physical vessel characteristics such as hold or fuel capacity, units and size of gear, or refrigeration capability may be used to inventory the relative fishing power of each craft. This information may be used in estimating the effects of fishing effort on the biological status of stocks, or to assist NOAA Fisheries in its national security role for the Federal Emergency Planning Administration. In some cases EFPs are issued allowing the permittee to keep fish in compensation for collecting resource survey information according to a NOAA Fisheries-approved protocol. In these cases the application must state that the vessel's participation is contingent upon compensation.

An authorized representative must sign the application to certify that the information provided is correct and true and that the applicant is eligible to receive a permit under the other FMP regulations. The signed document provides the Agency evidence that the applicant attests to the authenticity of the application. If there are false statements or misrepresentations made by the applicant, a signed document will be important in successfully taking legal actions against the permit holder. All of the information in this section is needed to help effectively evaluate the proposed fishing activity, its scope and impacts, and to determine whether the activity is appropriate and whether it should be approved or disapproved.

The information requested may be used by several offices of NOAA Fisheries, the U.S. Coast Guard and state fishery enforcement agencies under contract to NOAA Fisheries., and Summarizations of all permit holder information may be used by NOAA Fisheries, the Council, and fishery organizations.

Permit holders operating under an EFP may be required to provide supplementary information as required by the terms and conditions of the EFP. For example, in a full retention fishery (no sorting/discarding of fish at sea), NOAA Fisheries may require an electronic monitoring systems on a vessel to assess the technology as a monitoring option. Further, EFP holders may be

required to file reports describing the results of the experiments or to provide data so that NOAA Fisheries can evaluate the techniques used or data collected and decide if management regulations/specifications should be changed. The types of reports submitted under EFPs vary according to the nature of the EFP. In some cases the applicant is a state requesting permits for multiple vessels, and the state is required to collect catch information from the vessels and submit summary reports. The frequency of summary reports depends upon the state of the allocation for the fishery involved; the frequency may start as bi-weekly, go to weekly, and then every 2-3 days when the remaining allocation is small (the normal season is 10-12 weeks, producing an average of 9 summary reports per permit). In other cases where only individual vessels are involved, only a summary report is submitted at the end of the fishing trip covered by the permit.

Data reports may include fish species, amounts, disposition (retained or discarded), and area or time of catch to monitor catch levels and to determine if a particular regulation is effective or should be changed. This kind of information already is maintained by a vessel during its regular course of business (with the possible exception of discard data), so additional information gathered under the EFP generally is a minor supplement to information that already is maintained. If vessels are required to carry electronic monitoring systems, the vessels will need to allow for installation and removal of the unit as well as allow for periodic data removal. In some cases, the vessel owner or operator may be required to keep and submit separate records for compensation fishing. Another type of reporting is a call-in requirement prior to trips to allow NOAA Fisheries to deploy at-sea samplers on the trip.

As part of the information collection for EFPs, we may require Social Security Numbers or Tax Identification Numbers as required under the Debt Collection Act. Please note that most EFPs are issued to the state fish and wildlife agencies, which do not have a Social Security Number or Tax Identification Number. If the applicant is a vessel owner, in most cases the individual has previously provided to NOAA Fisheries their SSN or TIN. In those few cases, where an applicant is not a current limited entry permit owner/holder or state fish wildlife agency, we will require a Social Security Number or Tax Identification Number of the applicant.

Limited Entry Permits (LEPs)

The Sustainable Fisheries Division collects renewal information once each year. The Agency sends a permit renewal form and instruction letter to all permit owners on or before September 1. The letter requests the permit owner to certify (sign and date form) that the Agency's current permit data is correct and to provide payment of a renewal fee. The permit owners are provided 90 days to respond to the renewal request. The permit owner may revise the address, phone, fax and email information as necessary. Trawl permit owners (approximately 180 trawl permits) must designate on the renewal form whether they will operate as a mothership in the whiting fishery. The number of vessels currently permitted that could potentially operate as a mothership is less than 10. Payment of the renewal fee and signed/dated form is due to the Agency by November 30th. We estimate that 85-90% of the permit renewals received in a given year do not involve any changes to the current permit information. The current number of limited entry permits is 404.

The Agency requires permit owners to formally request a change in the permit owner, permit holder or vessel registered to the permit. All three of these changes or requests for changes are commonly referred to as a “transfer” or “transfer request”. The Agency requires that the permit owner submit a formal request using the attached form [Change of Vessel Registration or Permit Ownership/Holder Application] and submitting his/her current permit. By regulation (50 CFR 660.335(f)), a change in vessel registration can only occur once in a calendar year for any one permit. The regulations allow for an unlimited number of changes in a permit owner for a particular permit in a calendar year. The number of transfers requested is estimated to be about 200 per year.

The information collected from the renewal and transfer forms is used by the Agency for the purposes of determining whether individuals and vessels are eligible to be registered to a limited entry permit; maintaining an accurate record of permit histories; and administering the limited entry program. Also, the Agency uses the permit owner and holder addresses information to mail public notices about the fishery to the fleet. Limited entry permits provide an additional tool for the enforcement of fishery management regulations through the use of permit sanctions.

Also, current and historical permit data is used by states, the Council and Agency staff, industry and academia for various purposes, but primarily to analyze management aspects of the fishery. In order to further limit harvesting capacity in the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery, the Council is considering phasing in a system of individual transferable quotas (ITQ) for some species and gear types. The information collected to support the implementation and administration of the limited entry program will most likely form the basis for any ITQ program that is subsequently developed. State agencies use this permit data to confirm vessels participation in a fishery when entering data into a state fish ticket system.

Sablefish Permit Stacking

All of the new information collections provided for in this supporting statement will require the permit owner or holder (if different), a spouse added as a permit owner, individuals having ownership interest in a corporation or partnership, or vessel owner seeking an at-sea processor exemption, to provide their Tax Identification Number or Social Security Number. The persons, business entities and the individuals who have an ownership interest in these business entities own a Federal government permit that provides a conditional privilege to fish for groundfish in the Exclusive Economic Zone. The Debt Collection Act requires that applicant or recipient of a Federal permit to provide their Tax Identification Number or Social Security Number. Specifically, 31 U.S.C. 7701(c)(1) provides that: “the head of each Federal agency shall require each person doing business with that agency to furnish that agency such person’s taxpayer identification number. Further, at 31 U.S.C. 7701 (c)(2)(B): “For purposes of the subsection, a person shall be considered doing business with a Federal agency if the person is an applicant for, or recipient of, a Federal license, permit, right away, grant or benefit payment administered by the agency...” The Social Security Number and Tax Identification Number will be safeguarded and will not be released to the public.

1. Addition of a Not-listed Spouse as Permit Co-owner: NOAA Fisheries will mail a cover letter and form to those permit owners who list only one person as the owner and where the

owner has continued to own a sablefish endorsed permit since November 1, 2000. Applicants will be provided at least a 60 day period to submit an application to add or confirm a spouse as a co-owner of a permit owned since November 1, 2000. Applications received after the deadline date will not be accepted by NOAA Fisheries. NOAA Fisheries will afford the opportunity to add a spouse as a co-owner on a voluntary, one-time only basis. Members of business partnerships (i.e.; given as a Limited Partnership or General Partnership) and corporations on permits will not be allowed to add their spouses as a co-owner of those entities. Further, permits owned by two individuals that are not married or permit co-owners that include an individual in addition to a married couple will be considered a business partnership and not allowed to add a spouse as a co-owner.

Currently, there are about 70 sablefish endorsed permits that have one person listed as the permit owner. Our best estimate is about 35 permit owners will respond to the voluntary information collection. Those permit owners requested to respond will be an individual person who was married to their spouse as of the control date and now wants to list their spouse as a co-owner retroactively to the control date. Some currently listed permit owners may not be married or were not married to their spouse prior to November 1, 2000. Other owners who were married to their current spouse as of the control date may elect to keep themselves as the sole permit owner for liability, tax reasons or maximize their permit count within their family (i.e.; husband could own 3 permits and the wife could own 3 permits).

NOAA Fisheries will request that the applicant provide the following information: permit number, current permit owner and spouse first, last, and full middle name, and Social Security Number (mandatory). The permit owner will be required to submit their existing permit and the form by the deadline date. The current permit owner will be required to sign, date and have the form notarized to authenticate the request. Also, the current permit owner will be required to give the date of the marriage, the state in which they were married and a copy of the marriage certificate. This information/document will substantiate that the spouse is eligible to be listed as an exempted co-owner of the permit retroactive to the control date. Further, the permit owner will be requested to indicate whether one or both spouses must authorize any future changes to the permit.

NOAA Fisheries will allow the exempted permit owner (individual person) to add their spouse to all permits if they were married as of November 1, 2000. After review and approval of the application, NOAA Fisheries will reissue the permit in the names of both spouses. NOAA Fisheries will use this information to update the list of permit owners and the permit counts associated with these individuals. Additionally, NOAA Fisheries will revise the list of permit owners entitled to grandfather privileges (i.e.; exempt from owner on board requirements). Spouses listed as co-owner will be subject to permit ownership/holder limits. Information collected to prove that the individuals were married as of the control date will not be made available to the public.

2. Ownership Interest: In 2006, NOAA Fisheries will send an ownership interest form to the approximately 50 business entities that own or hold a sablefish permit. The ownership interest form will document all individuals with an ownership interest in a business entity owning a permit as of the control date, November 1, 2000, and as of the current date. Also, a business

entity which owns the vessel registered to a sablefish permit (i.e., holds the permit but does not own a sablefish endorsed permit) will be required to provide a complete list of all individuals who have an ownership interest in the corporation or partnership. The respondent will list those individuals with an ownership interest in the business entity as of the control date on a one time basis. After this initial mailing of the ownership survey forms, business entities will complete an ownership interest form on an annual basis as part of the permit renewal process and anytime there is a request for transfer of a sablefish endorsed permit involving a business entity, either as an owner or holder.

The respondents will be required to provide basic identifier information such as: permit number, vessel name and registration number, entity name, individual shareholder or partner's name (first, last, full middle name), Tax Identification Number for the corporation or partnership that owns the permit; the Social Security Number (mandatory) for every person who has an ownership interest in the business entity, and each individual's address, phone and fax. In addition, an authorized individual representing the corporation/partnership will certify (by signing/dating the form) that no additional individual with ownership interest had been added since the control date. The applicant will be required to provide a corporate resolution that is formally incorporated or is given as general partnership, limited partnership that authorizes the person signing the form to do so on behalf of the business entity. NOAA Fisheries may require a copy of the USCG Abstract of Title as proof of ownership for permit holders and/or owners and may require articles of incorporation or other documentation deemed necessary for proof of corporate or partnership ownership.

Respondents to the initial ownership interest form will be provided at least 60 days to submit completed applications. If an applicant fails to respond by the deadline date, a written notice will be sent to the permit owner with a revised deadline date. Failure to respond to the second notice will result in NOAA Fisheries withdrawing the current permit and reissuing a permit with a registration given as "unidentified." Permits that have a vessel registration of "unidentified" cannot be fished. At the point a completed form is provided to NOAA Fisheries, staff will reissue the permit to the previously registered vessel.

NOAA Fisheries will compare the lists of individuals with ownership interest as of the control date to the list of owners as of a current date and as of the date of a transfer request to determine if an additional individual(s) with ownership interest had been added to the business entity. If a change is found in the survey form from the exempted business entity, that entity will lose its exempted status and be required to divest the permit to an individual owner or other eligible entity, per the regulation. Again, the regulation was intended to limit existing permit owners who are business entities from adding new investors to their companies. The concern was outside investors may attempt to control the fishery and negatively impact fishing communities. Also, NOAA Fisheries staff will establish a permit count for every individual who owns a sablefish endorsed as an individual or as part of a business entity to ensure limits on permit owner/holder are not exceeded.

After the initial mailing of the ownership form, future ownership information collections will be included in the annual permit renewal packages for those business entities that continue to own a sablefish endorsed permit in the current year and will be required of business entities that are

involved in the transfer of any permit. NOAA Fisheries will provide the permit owning entity the most recent list of shareholders/partners based on the prior year's submission. The respondent will be asked to add or delete individuals as appropriate, and/or update address information for individuals. Submission of the ownership interest form will be mandatory and NOAA Fisheries will not renew a permit until such time as a completed form is received. Similarly, any request to transfer a sablefish endorsed permit involving a corporation or partnership will require the business entity to provide a current list of individuals with an ownership interest.

NOAA Fisheries staff will review the ownership interest forms received as part of annual permit renewals and permit transfer requests for changes in the individuals listed as having ownership interest to ensure that no individual or corporation/ partnership exceeds the number of sablefish endorsed permits allowed by regulation (3 permits, unless the person/entity owned more than 3 on the control date). The annual ownership lists will be compared with the list submitted for the control date to determine if an additional individual had been added to the corporation/ partnership. The addition of a new member will result in the corporation/partnership being required to permanently divest all permit(s) to an individual or other eligible entity and loss of their exemption from the owner-on-board requirement. This information collection will be the basis of such a decision and compliance with the regulation.

3. Mid Season Transfer of Sablefish Endorsed Permit: NOAA Fisheries has added a new section to the existing permit transfer form, also known as "Change of Vessel Registration, Permit Owner/Holder Application" (i.e.; transfer form). All permit owners are currently required to use this form to request these changes to their permit. The transfer form is described in the previous section on transfers and renewals of limited entry permits and is incorporated in this renewal request. A sablefish permit owner may request a change in permit owner or permit holder (but not vessel) as many times as necessary during a calendar year. Conversely, a permit owner may change the vessel registered to the permit only once in the calendar year. The number of transfers requested by sablefish endorsed permit owners varies year to year, however the average is about 75 transfer requests per year.

The new section to the existing transfer form will require the permit owner to provide the cumulative amount of pounds of sablefish harvested on the permit during the current primary sablefish season. The permit owner (transferor) will certify that the cumulative landing amount is correct by signing and dating the form. Similarly, the individual either buying the permit or seeking to hold the permit, if different from owner (transferee), will be required to sign an acknowledgment of the cumulative amount of sablefish landed given in this section. This part of the information collection will be mandatory and will be required anytime there is a transfer request involving a sablefish permit. NOAA Fisheries will disapprove any transfer request if there is a failure to provide the landings data and certifications. Further, NOAA Fisheries will request on a voluntary basis the permit sale price or lease price and term of the lease.

NOAA Fisheries will require this information primarily for enforcement purposes and to conduct economic analyses. Currently, not all states record the permit number on fish landing tickets, which complicates the accounting of landings taken on a given permit. Further, the landing data for an individual boat or person is confidential and not available to the public and others. The

potential exists for a permit owner to misrepresent how much catch remains on a particular permit when selling or leasing a permit. The current regulations require that copies of all landing tickets associated with the permit during the primary season be on board the vessel while fishing.

The landed amount listed on the transfer form will serve as a cross check against the landing tickets. Moreover, the certifications will hold the transferor and transferee accountable for the exact amount of catch to date on the permit and the transferee will understand how much sablefish is available for the remainder of the season to be harvested with the permit.

Enforcement agents may audit the landings of sablefish during the season or at the end of the season to determine if there were catches in excess of the tier limit. This certification will aid enforcement agents to verify how much catch can be attributed to a particular permit and individual at a given point in time. The certified landing amount listed in this new section of the transfer form will not be made available to the public.

The sale and lease price data will be useful to NOAA Fisheries staff in determining economic trends in the groundfish fishery. Sale and lease data for individual permit transactions will not be released to the public; however, summary data may be made available.

4. Sablefish At-Sea Processing Exemption: The information collected will provide a basis to determine which vessels are qualified for an exemption from the ban on at-sea processing. NOAA Fisheries will mail applications to all current sablefish endorsed permit owners and holders and to owners and holders during the years 1998-2000 who do not currently own/hold a permit. Applicants will complete a form providing vessel owner name, Social Security Number/Tax Identification Number, address, phone number, vessel name and registration number, permit number and an indication of how much sablefish was processed at-sea during any one of the qualifying years. Applicants will be required to provide evidence to support the number of pounds of sablefish processed at-sea as indicated on the form. Best evidence supporting the landings of processed sablefish will be state fish tickets for sablefish accompanied by sales receipts for frozen sablefish.

At a minimum, a 60 day period will be provided to permit and vessel owners to submit the application. NOAA Fisheries will not consider applications received after the deadline date. The opportunity to obtain the vessel exemption will be provided on a one-time basis. NOAA Fisheries anticipates that very few applicants will be eligible for this exemption and as such, a negligible administrative effort required of Agency staff. NOAA Fisheries will not charge an application fee.

NOAA Fisheries staff will review the information provided in the application and make a determination as to which vessels are eligible for an exemption. This information will include supplementary evidence (i.e.; landing tickets) to make the initial determination of denying or approving the exemption. Within 30 days of receipt of a completed application, NOAA Fisheries will notify the applicant by letter whether their vessel qualified for the exemption. This information will provide a basis for the initial decision of the Agency.

NOAA Fisheries will publish in the Federal Register a list of vessels that qualify for the exemption from the ban on processing and freezing sablefish at sea. The exemption will be

assigned to the vessel and it will not be an endorsement reflected on the permit. A document certifying the vessel exemption will be issued to the vessel owner to be kept on board. The exemption will not be transferable and will expire upon transfer of the vessel to a new owner. Based on discussions with industry representatives and current permit owners, it is estimated that no more than 6 vessel owners will apply for this exemption.

If the Agency's initial decision is a disapproval of the application, an applicant may appeal and provide additional evidence to demonstrate they meet the requirement. Those vessel owners may submit an appeal within 30 days from the date of the initial determination letter. The appeal must be in writing and allege facts or circumstances, and include credible evidence demonstrating why the vessel qualifies for the exemption. The Regional Administrator will issue a written decision within 30 days of receipt of the appeal. The application and documentation provided by the applicant will support the Agency's position in the appeal process and in any court proceedings. The information detailing the amount of frozen product to qualify for the exemption will not be made available to the public.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological techniques or other forms of information technology.

Exempted Fishing Permits (EFPs)

No improved information technology has been identified as a practical means for reducing the burden on the public. However, NOAA Fisheries continues to investigate the possibility of using standardized electronic systems for a permit application.

Limited Entry Permits (LEPs)

The permit application forms and instructions have been condensed as much as possible to alleviate public burden while still obtaining the information needed to administer the program. A copy of the transfer application form can be obtained from the Region's Web site. The renewal forms are printed with current permit information. In 2001, the Agency implemented a Web- based permit renewal and payment system and approximately 25 permit owners renewed using this method. In 2002, the number of on line renewals increased to 51. For a variety of reasons, in 2003-2005, NOAA Fisheries was unable to continue to offer its online renewal service. At this time, NOAA Fisheries is working with Pay.Gov (U.S. Department of Treasury) to develop an online renewal system to be available to permit owners starting in September, 2006.

Sablefish Permit Stacking

The revised permit transfer for ("Change of permit owner, permit holder and/or vessel registration application") and the three new forms (ownership interest, sablefish at-sea processing exemption, addition of the not listed spouse) will be made available for download in fillable format from the NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region web page. The applicant will be required to mail in a hard copy application. Since the addition of a not listed spouse and the at-

sea processing exemption forms require other documents supporting certain elements of their application, and because the number of applicants is very few, we do not anticipate using an online application.

Changes in permit owner, holder and vessel registration all involve a signed and dated self certification and a notary signature and stamp to authenticate the individual signing the form. Further, all of these requests require that the individual return their current permit before we reissue a revised permit. Other documentation may be required depending on the nature of the action. The Agency would like to make available a web based form to make permit changes, however, there are unresolved legal issues associated with the authentication of an online submission. We continue to explore how the Agency might accept electronic applications, but it appears that even if such changes could be made, applicants may have to submit certain documents in a hard copy format.

In the future, the ownership interest form will most likely be included as part of the annual online renewal. NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region is currently working with Pay.Gov to establish a permit renewal and payment system for implementation in the fall of 2006.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication.

Exempted Fishing Permits (EFPs)

The Magnuson-Stevens Act's operational guidelines require each FMP to evaluate existing state and federal laws that govern the fisheries in question, and the findings are made part of each FMP. Each Fishery Management Council membership is composed of state and federal officials responsible for resource management in their area. These two circumstances identify other collections that may be gathering the same or similar information. In addition, each FMP undergoes extensive public comment periods where potential applicants review the proposed permit application requirements. Therefore, NOAA Fisheries is confident it is aware of similar collections if they exist.

Cooperative enforcement agreements result in states revoking permits for violations of Federal laws, and the state applications provide the information needed. An exempted permit is necessary since it grants special permission to conduct fishing operations that otherwise would be prohibited.

Limited Entry Permits (LEPs)

The permit information collection is unique to the implementation and administration of a limited entry permit program in support of the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery. There are no other Federal programs that involve this unique set of permit owners and collect similar information.

Sablefish Permit Stacking

The information collections described here are unique to the West Coast Groundfish limited entry program. There are no other programs that involve this unique set of permit owners and collect similar information.

5. If the collection of information involves small businesses or other small entities, describe the methods used to minimize burden.

Exempted Fishing Permits (EFPs)

Some applicants are individuals or small companies and as such are considered small businesses. Given the relatively small numbers of applicants, separate requirements based on size of business have not been developed. Only the minimum data required to meet the permit objectives are requested from all applicants.

Limited Entry Permits (LEPs)/ Sablefish Permit Stacking

The majority of permit owners and holders are independent fishermen who are owner/operators of their vessel or members of family owned businesses or members of small partnerships. As such, they are considered to be a small business. The burden will be the same for all businesses, regardless of size, and NOAA Fisheries will collect information that is essential in determining eligibility for a limited entry permit, the renewal or transfer of a permit, or satisfy the regulatory requirement.

6. Describe the consequences to the Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently.

Exempted Fishing Permits (EFPs)

An annual permit application is required for exempted permits. Because an EFP authorizes activities that otherwise would be illegal, annual review and issuance assure that the experiment is appropriate and designed to achieve its purpose. Also, an annual application helps state and Federal officials to consider emerging changes in the fishery, account for EFP landings and their impacts on the overall fishery and to closely monitor scheduled activities. A longer permit period could allow prohibited activities to take place beyond the time needed to evaluate the activity. However, in special cases permits can be issued for longer periods.

Limited Entry Permits (LEPs)

If the collection of permit transfer information is not conducted, the Agency will be unable to limit fishing effort in the groundfish fishery, which is critical to the conservation and management of the groundfish resource. Permit owner/holder and vessel information is important in enforcing management regulations. Moreover, the transfer information is essential to determine whether the request complies with transfer regulations and to properly reissue and

track a permit. The annual renewal information collection is necessary to confirm current permit information on all active participants in limited entry program.

Sablefish Permit Stacking

If the Agency does not collect data on ownership interests, it will not be able to account for the number sablefish endorsed permits owned or held by each individual, thereby failing to implement its own regulations. Individuals that have ownership interests in corporations and partnerships are subject to limits on the total number of permits one can own or hold in an attempt to prevent a small number of individuals controlling a disproportionate share of the fishery. If such collections were done less frequently, the Agency could not as effectively monitor changes in corporate/partnership membership or accurately monitor the number of permits owned by an individual. Given that changes in business relations occur frequently and continuously, it is necessary to collect this information no less than annually.

For the mid-season transfer, if the Agency does not require the existing permit owner and new permit owner or holder to certify the amount of sablefish landed to date on the permit, there is potential to overfish the tier limit on the permit. This would create difficulties for enforcement agents in determining who is accountable for a possible fishing violation. If multiple vessels were able to overfish their tier limits, the cumulative overages could jeopardize the health of the sablefish stock.

If the Agency does not collect information on sablefish freezer longliners, the Agency will be unable to determine which vessels have traditionally processed sablefish at levels that qualify them for an exemption from a ban on at-sea processing. This situation will penalize those owners that have traditionally conducted such at-sea processing activities, made investments in freezing equipment, developed markets for their product and wish to continue to produce value added products. This is a one-time information collection.

If the Agency does not collect information to add spouse as a co-owner of a sablefish endorsed permit, the currently unlisted spouse would not be eligible for certain privileges associated with permits owned since November 1, 2000. This is a one-time information collection.

7. Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with OMB guidelines.

Exempted Fishing Permits

Summary and call-in reports may be required more often than quarterly. The frequency is necessary in summary reports to keep track of the catch versus the allocation, and in the case of call-in trip notifications the need is to know when vessels are leaving so samplers may be assigned.

Limited Entry Permits (LEPs) and Sablefish Permit Stacking

None.

8. Provide a copy of the PRA Federal Register notice that solicited public comments on the information collection prior to this submission. Summarize the public comments received in response to that notice and describe the actions taken by the agency in response to those comments. Describe the efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

For this renewal request, a Federal Register Notice (copy attached) solicited public comment; none was received.

Exempted Fishing Permits (EFPs)

As described in the response to Item number 4, consultation with the potential applicants is assured by the FMP regulatory process.

Limited Entry Permits (LEPs)

The limited entry program and its associated information needs were developed by the Council in close coordination with the fishing industry, NOAA Fisheries, and the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. Public comment was received during the Council meetings during which the limited entry system (including the issuance, combination, renewal, transfer, and appeal of permits and endorsements) was developed. A Federal Register Notice (copy attached) solicited public comment on this submission; no comments were received. On an ongoing basis, staff communicates with permit owners and provides instruction on how to properly complete a transfer form. Over the years, we have received comments from the permit owners on how to improve the clarity and utility of the forms. We have incorporated many of these suggested changes.

Sablefish Permit Stacking

NOAA Fisheries has consulted with industry regarding the ownership interest form and sablefish at-sea processing exemption form and received some minor editorial comments. Some of the industry proponents of the ownership interest provisions urged the NOAA Fisheries to model its efforts on the Alaska Region's ITQ program. The NOAA Fisheries has used applicable parts of the AKR ownership interest form. In addition, the proposed regulations associated with this PRA collection were developed in consultation with the Pacific Fishery Management Council which includes representatives of the industry, states, Tribes, and U.S. Coast Guard. The meetings are held in a public format. These proposed regulations were published on October 12, 2005 to solicit public comment on the requirements and information required to implement ownership interest, mid-season transfer of sablefish endorsed permits, addition of a not-listed

spouse as co-owner and at-sea processing vessel exemption. No comments were received specifically regarding the proposed information collection.

9. Explain any decisions to provide payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

Exempted Fishing Permits (EFPs)

In some limited cases, the vessel owner/operator may be authorized to receive fish in excess of normal limits, or receive compensation for fish used for scientific or experimental purposes under an exempted fishing permit.

Limited Entry Permits and Sablefish Permit Stacking

Not applicable.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

Permit applications are considered to be submitted in an entrepreneurial capacity and are thus exempt from Privacy Act concerns. Some of the information collection described above is confidential under section 402(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. It is also confidential under NOAA Administrative Order 216-100, Protection of Confidential Fisheries Statistics. However, information given on a limited entry permit is not confidential. The Social Security Number is confidential and protected under the Privacy Act. Phone number, fax and email information is not released to the public.

A system of records pertaining to OMB Control Number 0648-0203 has been under review at DOC Office of General Counsel since March, 2005; Commerce/NOAA System- NOAA 18; Permits and Registrations of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Washington, Oregon, and California and permits and registrations for vessels fishing on the high seas outside of the EEZ. The current draft is attached.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private.

This information collection does not require the submission of information of a sensitive nature.

12. Provide an estimate in hours of the burden of the collection of information.

Table A – Total NWR Federal Fisheries Permit Renewal Annual Burden Hours

	No. of Respondents	Total Annual Responses	Average Time per response	Total Hrs
EFPs	3	1681	16 minutes	362 hrs
LEPs – Renewal/transfer	326	604	20 minutes	202 hrs
Sablefish Stacking	10	84	26 minutes	78 hrs
Total	339*	2,369		642 hrs

* Note: This number represents the number of unique respondents. Most of the respondents have a limited entry permit. The 10 unique respondents for sablefish stacking represents permit holders who are corporations that do not own a permit and will be required to fill out a ownership interest form. The 3 unique respondents to the EFPs are the states of Washington, Oregon, and California.

Detailed break-out of burden and related explanations follow:

Table A (1) - Annual Burden Hours - EFPs – OMB #0648-0203

Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP)	No. of Respondents	Total Annual Responses	Average Time per Response	Total Time (Hrs)
Initial Application	9	9	1 hr	9 hrs
Summary Report	9	81	1 hr	81 hrs
Data Report*	58	1591	10 minutes	265 hrs
Trip Notifications	58	200	2 minutes	7 hrs
New Total: EFP	67**	1681	16 minutes	362 hrs

* Reports may be required monthly or semi-annually

**This figure does not represent unique respondents. The 3 unique respondents to the EFPs are the states of Washington, Oregon, and California. Nine respondents, six of whom apply for other permits, make initial application and submit summary report; estimated 58 permits are issued to vessels that provide data reports and call in.

It is estimated that 67 respondents will spend 362 hours responding to this collection. These figures represent no change in the hours of the burden of the collection of information from that given for the previously approved collection.

The estimated number of respondents and annual responses are divided into four categories. (1) 9 individuals or organizations are each expected to complete and submit one exempted fishing permit applications annually for issuance of permits for an estimated 58 vessels per year. The application process is estimated to take 1 hour per application for a total of 9 burden hours per year. (2) 9 summary reports are expected to be submitted by each of the 9 applicants. At one hour per report, the estimated annual burden is 81 hours per year. (3) Data reports (See Table D) are expected to be submitted after each of 1591 landings, at an estimated 10 minutes per landing for a total of 265 burden hours per year. (4) Trip notification call-ins are estimated to affect 200 trips per year at an estimated 2 minutes per call for a total of 7 hours per year. This collection is expected to affect 67 respondents and require less than 362 hours annually.

The annual costs associated with the burden hours for the respondents are as follows:

Application Preparation (9 hours@ \$17.02) = \$153.18

Summary Report Preparation (81 hours@ \$17.02) = \$1,379

Data Report Preparation (265 hours @ \$17.02) = \$4,510

[Using an estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Non-employer Statistics, 2001, as a proxy for respondent annual income]

Table A (2) - Annual Burden Hours for Limited Entry Permit –Renewals/Transfers

Groundfish Ltd. Entry Permit	No. of Respondents	Total No. of Responses Per Yr	Average Time per Response	Total Time
Renewal	404	404	20 minutes	135 hrs
Transfer	200	200	20 minutes	67 hrs
TOTAL	604**	604	20 minutes	202 hrs

Note: *This time estimate does not include time required to fill out the sablefish section in the transfer form. This is accounted for in Table D below. ** This figure does not represent unique respondents. The number of unique respondents is 326.

The annual costs associated with the burden hours for the respondents are as follows:

Renewal Form Review/Certification/Payment: 404 responses x 20 minutes per response x \$17.02 per/hr. = \$2,292

Transfer Form Preparation – 200 x 20 minutes per response x 17.02 per hour = \$1,135

Table A (3) – Annual Burden Hours for Sablefish Permit Stacking Information Collection

Sablefish Permit	No of Respondents	Total No of Responses Per year	Average Time per Response	Total Time
Transfer Form	75	75	30 minutes	37.5 hrs
Ownership Interest	70	70	30 minutes	35 hrs
At-Sea Processing	2	2	30 minutes	1 hr
Addition of Spouse as Co-Owner	12	12	20 minutes	4.0 hrs
TOTAL	84	84*	26 minutes	77.5 (78) hrs

*Note: The number of respondents/yr given above (75) is counted as part of the estimate of 200 limited entry permit transfers per year given in the prior section. This time estimate reflects the incremental burden for the new section added to the transfer form and not the time to fill out the entire transfer form. The hour burden estimate of 37.5 hours was not included in the prior section. The 84 respondents are not unique. We estimate 10 of the 84 respondents to be unique. These are permit holders (vessel owners) that are corporations that do not own permits and will be required to fill out an ownership form.

The annual costs associated with the burden hours for the respondent’s time are as follows:

Permit Transfer Form: 37.5 hours x \$17.02 = \$638.25.

Ownership Interest Form: 35 hours x \$17.02 = \$505.70

At-Sea Processing Vessel Form (*One time collection/# of responses averaged over 3 years*): 1 hour x \$17.02 = \$17.02.

Addition of Spouse as Owner (*One time collection/# of responses averaged over 3 years*): 4 hours x \$17.02 = \$68.08.

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to the respondents or record-keepers resulting from the collection (excluding the value of the burden hours in #12 above).

Table B – Total Estimated Costs of Annual Cost Burden to Respondents

Info Collection	Estimated Cost Amount
EFP	\$ 130
LEP	\$63,644
Sablefish	\$ 893
Total	\$64,677

Table B (1) - Estimated Annual Cost Burden to the Exempted Fishing Permit Respondents

COST ITEM	Cost
Mailing : \$0.39 x 76 (9 applications + 58 submissions of data rpts + 9 Summary Rpts)*	\$30
Call-in Notifications: 200 Calls @ .50 per call	\$100
Application Fee	\$-0-
TOTAL	\$ 130

* Data Reports may be provided electronically.

Table B (2) - Estimated Annual Cost Burden for LEP Respondents

COST ITEM	Cost
Renewal:	
Processing Fee \$152 x 404 permits	\$61,408
Mail: \$0.39 x 404 permits	\$ 158
Transfer:	
Processing Fee	\$ -0-
Notary: \$10 x 200 permit transfer	\$ 2,000
Mail: \$0.39 x 200 permit transfers	\$ 78
TOTAL COST TO RESPONDENTS (Permit Owners)	\$63,644

Table B (3) – Annual Cost Burden for Respondents to Sablefish Stacking Forms

COST ITEM	Cost
Mailing (84 x .39)	\$ 33
Processing Fee	\$-0-
Notary (84 x \$10)	\$840
Copying (84 x 4 pages x .06 per page)	\$ 20
TOTAL	\$ 893

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government.

The cost to NOAA Fisheries is incurred through the processing and issuance of EFPs. The estimated cost to the government is about \$1505. Handling costs for the various is negligible and integrated with other analytical responsibilities.

58 Applications x 1 hour per permit x \$ \$25.00/hr.- (GS-7 equivalent salary) = \$1450
 10 FedEx mailings at \$ 5.50 per mailing = \$55

Most of the LEP administrative costs incurred by NOAA Fisheries are from staff time, overhead, supplies, and mailing costs associated with permit renewal and transfer processing activities. Estimated annual costs for processing limited entry permit renewal forms and payments are approximately \$64,000 as determined from processing fees given above. The cost of renewal activities are reimbursed by a permit processing fee paid by the permit owner. There is no processing fee currently required for the transfer of permits.

The annualized cost to the Federal government to process the revised permit owner/holder/vessel registration form (with the mid season sablefish transfer certification), addition of a spouse as a co-owner on a permit form, sablefish at-sea processing exemption request form is negligible. The annualized costs of the ownership interest and owner-on-board data collection and monitoring are unknown at this time. NOAA Fisheries anticipates implementing a cost recovery fee for sablefish endorsed permits in the future and costs for these information collections will be determined at that time.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB 83-I.

The EFP estimated costs to the respondents have increased by \$3 due to increased mailing costs.

For the LEPs, there has been an increase in the renewal fee from \$95.70 to the current \$152.00 fee for 2007 LEP renewal to reflect increased federal government costs to process the renewals.

However, there are an estimated 95 fewer LEPs since the 2003 renewal. These changes result in a net increase of \$13,654 in permit renewal fees and a net decrease of 31 burden hours. The number of transfers in a year remains constant; however, notary costs having increased from \$2 to \$10 per transfer, so that total notary fees for transfers have increased by \$1,600.

The 2006 regulations further implementing provisions of sablefish stacking program will require information collections to determine ownership interests of corporations/ partnerships that own sablefish permits, to determine unlisted spouses wishing to be listed as co-owner of sablefish permits as of a prior date, and determine eligibility of sablefish freezer longliner vessels to obtain an exemption from the ban on at-sea processing. The permit transfer process has increased by 25 hours overall, due to a new section in the form. The cost to respondents has been adjusted from \$250 to \$893 to account for increased notary costs, an increase of \$643.

In summary, the total burden hours are reduced by 6, and costs increased by \$15,900.

Finally, note that the respondent numbers have been corrected to reflect the actual number of unique respondents; there had previously been some duplicate counting of respondents.

16. For collections whose results will be published, outline the plans for tabulation and publication.

There are no plans to tabulate and publish the data. However, in the case of the sablefish at-sea processing vessel exemption, the information collected will be used to determine which vessels qualify for the exemption. The list of qualifying vessels and vessel owners will be published in the Federal Register. The marriage declaration information collection will be used to add the name of a spouse as co-owner of a permit. The names of all permit owners and holders are routinely made available on our web site. Sale or lease price information of individual transactions and mid season landing information is considered confidential. We may provide a summary of sale and lease price data upon request to agency economists, Fishery Management Council staff, and academics. Such summaries will not reveal actual sale or lease costs for an individual transaction.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons why display would be inappropriate.

Not applicable.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19 of the OMB 83-I.

Not applicable.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

This collection does not employ statistical methods.

**CHANGE OF VESSEL
REGISTRATION OR
PERMIT OWNER/HOLDER
APPLICATION**

**WEST COAST GROUND FISH
LIMITED ENTRY PERMIT**



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region
Fisheries Permits Office**

7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1
Seattle, Washington 98115-0070

Phone: (206) 526-4353 Fax: (206) 526-4461 www.nwr.noaa.gov



SECTION A - ACTION(S) REQUESTED

Check all that apply.

- Change in vessel registered to permit **(Fill out Sections B, C & F)**
 - Is this a request to stack a sablefish-endorsed permit?
 - Is this a request to remove a sablefish-endorsed permit from an existing stack arrangement?
- Change in permit owner **(Fill out Sections B, D & F)**
- Change in permit holder **(Fill out Sections B, E & F)**

SECTION B - CURRENT PERMIT OWNER

Permit Number GF	Vessel Name	USCG Doc or State Registration Number
Current Permit Owner Name(s) <i>(Last, First, Middle Name or Business Name)</i> <i>Business Name</i>		TIN <i>(If multiple owners, attach a list of their names and TIN)</i>
<i>Last</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Middle Name</i>
Business Mailing Address <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Is this a change of address?</i> <i>Street or PO Box</i>		Business Phone ()
		Business Fax (optional) ()
<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Zip Code</i>
Business Email (optional)		

The remainder of Section B must be completed by a notary to certify that the individual(s) signing this form have satisfactorily identified themselves.

Under penalties of perjury, I hereby declare that I, the undersigned, completed this application, and the information contained herein is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Applicant or Authorized Representative **(See Note 1)**

Date

Printed Name of Applicant or Authorized Representative *(NOTE: If form completed by a representative, attach authorization.)*

Notary Public Signature

ATTEST

Affix Notary Stamp or Seal Here

Date Commission Expires

SECTION C - CHANGE OF VESSEL REGISTERED TO PERMIT

CURRENT Vessel Name _____

NEW Vessel Name _____

USCG Doc or State Registration Number _____

USCG Doc or State Registration Number _____

Length Overall _____ feet

Length Overall _____ feet

For the new vessel, submit a copy of the US Coast Guard "Certificate of Documentation" (CG-1270) or the registration certificate issued by a state. Also submit a marine survey documenting vessel length overall (LOA). The survey must be conducted by a certified marine surveyor according to the USCG method for determining LOA. NOTE: In order to register a permit for use with a given vessel, the vessel owner must be listed as either the permit owner or holder.

SECTION D - NEW PERMIT OWNER

New Permit Owner Name(s) (Last, First, Middle Name **or** Business Name)
Business Name

TIN (If multiple owners, attach a list of their names and TIN)

Last

First

Middle Name

SSN (If multiple owners, attach a list of their names and SSN)

Business Mailing Address Is this a change of address?

Street **or** PO Box

Business Phone

()

Business Fax (optional)

()

City

State

Zip Code

Business Email (optional)

Are you a person eligible to own a documented vessel under the terms of 46 USC 12102 (a)? (See Note 2) yes no

Permit sale price (optional) \$ _____ (U.S. dollars)

SECTION E - PERMIT HOLDER

Add holder

Remove holder

Permit Holder/Vessel Owner Name(s) (Last, First, Middle Name **or** Business Name)
Business Name

TIN (If multiple owners, attach a list of their names and TIN)

Last

First

Middle Name

SSN (If multiple owners, attach a list of their names and SSN)

Business Mailing Address Is this a change of address?

Street **or** PO Box

Business Phone

()

Business Fax (optional)

()

City

State

Zip Code

Business Email (optional)

Are you a person eligible to own a documented vessel under the terms of 46 USC 12102 (a)? (See Note 2) yes no

Permit lease price (optional) \$ _____ (U.S. dollars)

Period of lease (optional) _____

SECTION F - SABLEFISH-ENDORSED PERMIT TRANSFER

Only fill out this section if you are transferring a sablefish-endorsed permit.

Is the permit transfer occurring during the primary sablefish season (usually April-October)?

yes If yes, how much cumulative sablefish in pounds (round weight) has been landed to date against the permit's primary season limit?
_____ pounds

no If no, no further information is required in this section.

Current Permit Owner (Transferor): I certify that the cumulative amount of landed sablefish given above has been credited against the permit listed on this form and is accurate as of the date of my signature below. Further, I certify that the cumulative amount of landed sablefish for this permit (given above) occurred during the current primary sablefish season and has been reported on fish landing tickets.

Printed Name of Current Permit Owner	Signature of Current Permit Owner	Date
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------

New Permit Owner or Holder (Transferee): I acknowledge that the cumulative amount of landed sablefish given above has been credited against the permit listed on this form and reflects cumulative landings during the current primary sablefish season. Further, I acknowledge that the difference between the total tier poundage available on this permit minus the amount given above is the amount of sablefish remaining to be harvested during the current primary sablefish season.

Printed Name of New Permit Owner or Holder	Signature of New Permit Owner or Holder	Date
--	---	------

WARNING STATEMENT: A false statement on this form is punishable by permit sanctions (revocation, suspension, or modification) under 15 CFR 904, a civil penalty of up to \$100,000 under 16 USC 1858, and as a federal crime under 18 USC 1001.

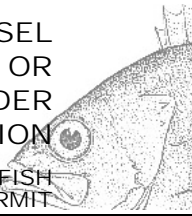
PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: Your Social Security Number (SSN) is confidential and is protected under the Privacy Act. Provision of your SSN is mandatory. The primary purpose for requiring the SSN and TIN is to verify the identity of individuals/entities doing business with the government as required by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134).

PRA STATEMENT: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region, Attn: Assistant Regional Administrator, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Before completing this form, please note the following: 1) This information is collected to manage and conserve the Pacific Coast Groundfish fishery and more specifically, to maintain accurate and current records on all permit owners, permit holders and vessels registered to participate in the Pacific Coast Groundfish Limited Entry Program. This information will be used to formally document a request from the permit owner to make a change to a permit and allow the Agency to review and verify that such a request is in compliance with existing regulations, to monitor and analyze changes in participation in Pacific Groundfish fishery, accurately record changes to the listed permit owner, permit holder or vessel registered to the permit, and maintain accurate and current address and contact information of permit owners and holders to allow the Agency to notify them of changes in the fishery regulations. 2) This collection of information is mandatory and a change in registration of limited entry permits is required at 50 CFR Section 660.335 (b-i). 3) Responses to this information request are confidential under Section 402(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1801, et. seq.). It is also confidential under NOAA Administrative Order 216-100, which sets forth procedures to protect confidentiality of fishery statistics. These procedures have been implemented under the NMFS Operations Manual entitled, "Data Security Handbook of the Northwest and Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service". Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

CHANGE OF VESSEL
REGISTRATION OR
PERMIT OWNER/HOLDER
APPLICATION

WEST COAST GROUND FISH
LIMITED ENTRY PERMIT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region
Fisheries Permits Office

7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1
Seattle, Washington 98115-0070

Phone: (206) 526-4353 Fax: (206) 526-4461 www.nwr.noaa.gov



INSTRUCTIONS

REMINDER: Please provide your current limited entry permit with the completed transfer request form.

SECTION A - ACTION(S) REQUESTED: Please check the box(es) next to the action(s) requested. Fill out the sections listed for each action. If multiple permits are being combined to either increase the size endorsement or to stack (sablefish-endorsed only), a separate form must be completed for each permit. For actions that include a change in vessel registered to a sablefish-endorsed permit, there are three sub-actions that can be taking place (stacking, moving, or removing).

1. If a sablefish-endorsed permit is being **stacked**, going from an "unidentified" vessel status to a named vessel, check the first sub-box under "change in vessel registered to a permit."
2. If a sablefish-endorsed permit is being **moved**, going from one named vessel to another named vessel, check the both sub-boxes under "change in vessel registered to a permit."
3. If a sablefish-endorsed permit is being **removed**, going from a named vessel to an "unidentified" vessel status, check the second sub-box under "change in vessel registered to a permit."

SECTION B - CURRENT PERMIT OWNER: List permit number, vessel name currently registered to the permit, and vessel registration number. List each permit owner(s) name as given on the current permit. Enter the Social Security Number(s) (SSN) or Tax Identification number (TIN) of the current permit owner(s). This section must be signed by an authorized individual for business entities or all permit owner(s) required to sign for NMFS to implement the designated actions (**See NOTE 1 below**). A signed and dated corporate resolution is required from business entities authorizing an individual to sign the form on behalf of the corporation/partnership. The current permit owner(s) or authorized permit owner(s) must sign and date the application in the presence of a notary to certify that the individual(s) signing the form have satisfactorily identified themselves. The notary must sign and date the certification statement, and affix their notary stamp or seal. By signing and dating the application, the applicant certifies that all information set forth in the application is true, correct, and complete to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief.

If the space provided in this section is not adequate to list all owners required to sign the form, attach a separate sheet with the heading: "Section B - Current Permit Owner - Attachment." Please provide permit owner names, SSN/TIN, signatures, date of signature, and notarize the separate sheet. Note the Privacy Act Statement at the end of the application.

SECTION C - CHANGE OF VESSEL REGISTERED TO PERMIT: If you are changing the vessel registered to the permit, please indicate the name and registration number of the current vessel listed on the permit on the left side of Section C and list the name and registration number of the new vessel on the right side of Section C. List the length overall of both the current and new vessels. If the permit is not being registered to a specific vessel, indicate "unidentified" for the new vessel name. **A recent marine survey (conducted in last 3 years) must be provided for a vessel not currently registered to a limited entry permit to verify its actual length overall. A copy of the current U.S. Coast Guard Form 1270 Certificate of Documentation must be included with the transfer form to verify vessel ownership by the permit holder.** The survey must contain the following statement: "I certify that I am an accredited marine surveyor and that this measurement of length was conducted in accordance with the U.S. Coast Guard method of determining length overall (46 CFR Ch.1, Subpart B, 69.53) and the length overall was determined to be _____ feet."

SECTION D - NEW PERMIT OWNER: List each new permit owner's name(s), a business address and phone number. Enter the Social Security Number(s) (SSN) or Tax Identification number (TIN) of the new permit owner. If the space provided in this section is not adequate to list all owners, attach a separate sheet with the heading: "Section D - New Permit Owner - Attachment." Please provide permit owner names and SSN/TIN. The new permit owner is requested (optional) to provide the permit sale price. Note the Privacy Act Statement at the end of the application.

SECTION E - PERMIT HOLDER: If the holder of the permit is different than the permit owner (as in the case of permit

leases), list the individual(s) or business name, address and phone number. If the permit holder is different from the listed permit owner, enter the Social Security Number(s) (SSN) or Tax Identification number (TIN). If the space provided in this section is not adequate to list all holders, attach a separate sheet with the heading: "Section E - Permit Holder - Attachment." Please provide permit holder names and SSN/TIN. The new permit holder is requested (optional) to provide the permit lease price and period of the lease. Note the Privacy Act Statement at the end of the application. If removing the permit holder, just check the box "remove holder" in the section but do not fill out the rest of the section. The permit holder must be the same as the vessel owner as stated in regulation at 50 CFR Part 660.333(a).

SECTION F - SABLEFISH-ENDORSED PERMIT TRANSFER: Fill out this section if you are requesting a transfer of a sablefish-endorsed permit at any time during the primary sablefish season. This section requires the transferor to certify the total amount of sablefish landings for the current primary sablefish season on the permit at the time of transfer and the transferee to acknowledge the amount of sablefish remaining to be landed on the permit during the primary sablefish season. In the case of an enforcement investigation on a sablefish-endorsed permit, the transferor may be held liable for certifying false landings during a mid-season transfer of a permit.

Eligibility to own or hold a West Coast Groundfish Limited Entry Permit: Please note that a West Coast Groundfish Limited Entry Permit may be issued or may be held only by a person eligible to own a documented vessel under the terms of 46 U.S.C. 12102(a).

NOTE 1: Persons who are signing on behalf of an organization or another party, need to submit evidence of authority to sign such as: notarized power of attorney, corporate resolutions, certified court documents relative to divorce decrees and judgements or appointments as executor, etc. If the permit is owned by co-owners, both owners must sign.

NOTE 2: Persons eligible to own a documented vessel are:

- an individual who is a citizen of the United States
- an association, trust, joint venture or other entity -
 - a) all of whose members are citizens of the United States; and
 - b) that is capable of holding title to a vessel under the laws of the United States or of a State
- a partnership whose general partners are citizens of the United States
- a corporation established under the laws of the United States or of a State, whose president or other chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors are citizens of the United States and no more of its directors are non-citizens than a minority of the number necessary to constitute a quorum;
- the United States Government;
- the government of a State;
- an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence who operates a fishing vessel off the coast of the State of California.

Please mail this application with **your current limited entry permit** and other required supporting documentation to the address listed at the top of the instructions page.

IDENTIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP INTEREST

WEST COAST GROUND FISH LIMITED ENTRY PERMIT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region
Fisheries Permits Office

7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1
 Seattle, Washington 98115-0070

Phone: (206) 526-4353 Fax: (206) 526-4461 www.nwr.noaa.gov



SECTION A - PERMIT OWNER/HOLDER IDENTIFICATION

Permit Number GF	Vessel Name	USCG Doc or State Registration Number	
Business Entity Name		TIN	
Business Mailing Address <i>Street or PO Box</i>		Business Phone ()	
		Business Fax (optional) ()	
City	State	Zip Code	Business Email (optional)

SECTION B - IDENTIFICATION OF SHAREHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

NOTE: If ownership or holdings of a permit consists of separate/additional corporations or partnerships, the individual owners or holders of those entities must also be listed. If necessary, attach an additional sheet of paper with the information required below.

NAME <i>(Last, First, Middle Initial)</i>	SSN	BUSINESS MAILING ADDRESS <i>(Street or PO Box, City, State, Zip Code)</i>

Have any individuals been added to the corporation or partnership since November 1, 2000? yes no

SECTION C - CERTIFICATION OF APPLICANT AND NOTARY

This section must be completed by a notary to certify that the individual(s) have satisfactorily identified themselves.

Under penalties of perjury, I hereby declare that I, the undersigned, completed this application, and the information contained herein is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Authorized Representative

Date

Printed Name of Authorized Representative (NOTE: attach authorization)

Notary Public Signature

ATTEST

Affix Notary Stamp or Seal Here

Date Commission Expires

WARNING STATEMENT: A false statement on this form is punishable by permit sanctions (revocation, suspension, or modification) under 15 CFR 904, a civil penalty of up to \$100,000 under 16 USC 1858, and as a federal crime under 18 USC 1001.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: Your Social Security Number (SSN) is confidential and is protected under the Privacy Act. Provision of your SSN is mandatory. The primary purpose for requiring the SSN and TIN is to verify the identity of individuals/entities doing business with the government as required by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134).

PRA STATEMENT: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region, Attn: Assistant Regional Administrator, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115.

IDENTIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP INTEREST

WEST COAST GROUND FISH
LIMITED ENTRY PERMIT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region
Fisheries Permits Office

7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1
Seattle, Washington 98115-0070

Phone: (206) 526-4353 Fax: (206) 526-4461 www.nwr.noaa.gov



INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT! This application must be received by NOAA Fisheries at the above address no later than **November 30, XXXX**. Your Limited Entry Permit(s) will not be renewed for next year until such time that this form and your renewal form are both received by NOAA Fisheries.

This application must be submitted by legally recognized corporations, partnerships and other business entities who own or hold a sablefish-endorsed West Coast Groundfish Limited Entry Permit. Please type or print legibly in ink. Attach additional sheets as necessary. Sign in ink, have your signature notarized, keep a copy for your records and mail the completed form to the address listed above.

The purpose of this form is to provide NOAA Fisheries with information to determine the number of sablefish endorsed permits owned or held by an individual and to determine if any change in ownership has occurred to corporations and partnerships since the control date. **Note:** A "partnership" is defined as two or more individuals, partnerships, or corporations, or combinations thereof, who have ownership interest in a permit, including married couples and legally recognized partnerships, such as limited partnerships (LP), general partnerships (GP), and limited liability partnerships (LLP). A "permit holder" is defined as a vessel owner as identified on the United States Coast Guard form 1270 (Certificate of Documentation) or state vessel registration document. Therefore, partnerships or corporations that hold a limited entry permit are those partnerships or corporations that own a vessel participating in the West Coast groundfish fishery.

SECTION A - PERMIT OWNER/HOLDER IDENTIFICATION:

- Permit Number/Vessel Name/Vessel Registration Number: List the permit number, the name of the vessel registered to the permit and the U.S. Coast Guard documentation or state vessel registration number.
- Name/TIN: Enter the name of the business entity that owns or holds the permit and its tax identification number (TIN).
- Business Mailing Address: Enter the business mailing address, including street or PO Box number, state, and zip code, where the item(s) should be sent.
- Business Phone, Fax and Email: List the business telephone and fax numbers including the area codes; the fax number and email are optional.

SECTION B - IDENTIFICATIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS AND PARTNERS: List each shareholder or partner name (Last, First, Middle Initial). The Social Security Number (SSN) is required for each individual. If the shareholder/partner is a corporation/partnership, list the individual names of all shareholders/partners of that entity. List each individual's business mailing address. Note the Privacy Act Statement at the end of the application. NOAA Fisheries may request further documentation as proof of corporate or partnership ownership.

SECTION C - CERTIFICATION OF APPLICANT AND NOTARY: The authorized agent must sign and date the application in the presence of a notary to certify that the individual(s) signing the form have satisfactorily identified themselves. By signing and dating the application, the authorized agent certifies that all information set forth in the application is true, correct, and complete to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief. The application will not be considered without the authorized agent's signature. **Note:** The authorized agent must include a copy of the corporate resolution or other authorizing document allowing the authorized agent to sign and certify on behalf of the corporation or partnership. The notary must sign and date this section, and affix notary stamp or seal.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region
Fisheries Permits Office
 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1
 Seattle, Washington 98115-0070
 Phone: (206) 526-4353 Fax: (206) 526-4461 www.nwr.noaa.gov



SECTION A - PERMIT AND VESSEL IDENTIFICATION

Permit Number GF	Vessel Name	USCG Doc or State Registration Number
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SECTION B - VESSEL OWNER IDENTIFICATION

Vessel Owner Name(s) (<i>Last, First MI or Business Name</i>) <i>Business Name</i>			SSN or Tax ID # <i>(If multiple owners, attach a list of their names and SSN or Tax ID #)</i>
<i>Last</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Middle Initial</i>	
Business Mailing Address <i>Street or PO Box</i>			Business Phone ()
			Business Fax (<i>optional</i>) ()
<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Zip Code</i>	Business Email (<i>optional</i>)

SECTION C - AMOUNT OF FROZEN SABLEFISH PROCESSED

It is only necessary to fill in the row next to any one year in which the minimum qualifying requirements were met. Attach sales receipts and/or bills of lading to support figures given below.

YEAR	POUNDS OF PRODUCT FROZEN AT-SEA IN ROUND WEIGHT (minimum of 2,000 lb in any one year to qualify)
1998	
1999	
2000 (before 11/1/00)	

SECTION D - CERTIFICATION OF APPLICANT AND NOTARY

This section must be completed by a notary to certify that the individual(s) have satisfactorily identified themselves.

Under penalties of perjury, I hereby declare that I, the undersigned, completed this application, and the information contained herein is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Applicant or Authorized Representative

Date

Printed Name of Applicant or Authorized Representative *(NOTE: If this is completed by a representative, attach authorization.)*

Notary Public Signature

ATTEST

Affix Notary Stamp or Seal Here

Date Commission Expires

WARNING STATEMENT: A false statement on this form is punishable by permit sanctions (revocation, suspension, or modification) under 15 CFR 904, a civil penalty of up to \$100,000 under 16 USC 1858, and as a federal crime under 18 USC 1001.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: Your Social Security Number (SSN) is confidential and is protected under the Privacy Act. Provision of your SSN is mandatory. The primary purpose for requiring the SSN and TIN verify the identity of individuals/entities doing business with the government as required by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134).

PRA STATEMENT: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region, Attn: Assistant Regional Administrator, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115.



WEST COAST SABLEFISH
AT-SEA PROCESSING
EXEMPTION APPLICATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region
Fisheries Permits Office
7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1
Seattle, Washington 98115-0070



Phone: (206) 526-4353 Fax: (206) 526-4461 www.nwr.noaa.gov

INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT! This application must be postmarked by **July 1, 2006**. Late applications will NOT be accepted.

Type or print legibly in ink and keep a copy of the completed application for your records. Be sure to attach documentation substantiating at-sea processing of sablefish during 1998-2000 to the application. Mail the completed application and substantiating documents to the address listed above. Information provided on this form and any supplemental documentation will be used to determine which vessels may be exempt from the prohibition of processing sablefish at-sea.

SECTION A - PERMIT AND VESSEL IDENTIFICATION:

- **Permit Number/Vessel Name/Vessel Registration Number:** List the permit number, the name of the vessel registered to the permit and the U.S. Coast Guard documentation or state vessel registration number.

SECTION B - VESSEL OWNER IDENTIFICATION:

- **Vessel Owner Name(s):** If the vessel owner consists of more than one entity or individual, enter the name of each owner as given on the U.S. Coast Guard 1270 (managing owner and all other owners).
- **SSN or Tax ID Number:** Enter the vessel owner's Social Security Number(s) or Taxpayer Identification Number(s). Note the Privacy Act Statement at the end of the application.
- **Business Mailing Address:** Enter the business mailing address, including street or PO Box number (not both), state, and zip code, where correspondence regarding this application should be sent. If the applicant consists of more than one entity and/or individual, enter the business mailing address of the group's designated representative.
- **Business Phone, Fax and Email:** List the business telephone and fax numbers including the area codes and email address. Fax and email are not required.


SECTION C - AMOUNT OF FROZEN AT-SEA SABLEFISH PROCESSED: Indicate the amount of sablefish (in round weight) frozen at-sea for the applicant vessel in the years 1998, 1999, and 2000 (as of November 1, 2000). Be sure to attach to the application the sales receipts and/or bills of lading supporting the amounts indicated. All landings of sablefish must have occurred during the regular and/or mop-up seasons and must have been harvested in Exclusive Economic Zone. Sablefish taken in the tribal set aside fisheries or taken outside of the fishery management area does not meet the qualifying criteria.

SECTION D - CERTIFICATION OF APPLICANT AND NOTARY: This section must be completed in the presence of a notary to certify that the individual(s) signing the form have satisfactorily identified themselves. By signing and dating the application, the applicant or authorized agent certifies that all information set forth in the application is true, correct, and complete to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief. The application will not be considered without the applicant's or authorized agent's signature. **Note:** If an individual is acting on behalf of the business entity, a corporate resolution must be provided authorizing the individual to sign the application for that entity. The notary must also sign and date the certification statement, and affix their notary stamp or seal.

If you need additional information or have any questions, call the *Fisheries Permit Office* at (206) 526-4353.

REMEMBER TO INCLUDE:

- ✓ Documents substantiating at-sea freezing of sablefish during 1998-2000.
- ✓ Completed application form with date and original signature(s).
- ✓ Complete application packet must be postmarked to the address above by **July 1, 2006**.

<p>PERMITS RENEWAL FORM</p> <p>WEST COAST GROUND FISH LIMITED ENTRY PERMIT</p>	<p>UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region Fisheries Permits Office 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1 Seattle, Washington 98115-0070 <i>Phone: (206) 526-4353 Fax: (206) 526-4461 www.nwr.noaa.gov</i></p> 
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Please make any changes as appropriate to addresses and phone numbers listed below; sign/date, and return the form with payment. Any changes to owner, holder or vessel require the submission of a transfer form.

Permit Number: GF0

Permit Owner:

- Permit Number
- Permit owner's name(s)
- Business address
- Business Phone
- Fax number
- Email address

Permit Holder:

- Permit lessee name
- Business address
- Business phone
- Fax number
- Email address

- Vessel name
- Official number
- Endorsements
 - Size
 - Gear
 - Tier

Will the vessel operate as a mothership? Yes ___ No ___

Please sign below to confirm that the above information is correct (edit if necessary) and return this form with a check or money order for \$152.00 made payable to **U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA**. Mail to: NOAA/NMFS/Northwest Region, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. #1, Seattle, WA 98115-0070.

Signature of Owner(s)/Authorized Representative Title (If corporate officer) Date

Print Name of Owner(s)/Authorized Representative

Warning: A false statement on this form is punishable by permit sanctions (revocation, suspension, or modification) under 15 CFR Part 904, a civil penalty up to \$100,000 under 16 USC 1858, and as a federal crime under 18 USC 1001.

PRA Statement: Public reporting burden for the permit application process is estimated to average 20 minutes per applicant, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to NOAA/NMFS/Northwest Region, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115-0700.

MARRIAGE DECLARATION

WEST COAST GROUND FISH LIMITED ENTRY PERMIT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region
Fisheries Permits Office

7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1
 Seattle, Washington 98115-0070

Phone: (206) 526-4353 Fax: (206) 526-4461 www.nwr.noaa.gov



SECTION A - PERMIT OWNER IDENTIFICATION

Permit Number GF		Vessel Name		USCG Doc or State Registration Number	
Permit Owner Name <i>Last</i>		<i>First</i>		<i>Middle Initial</i>	
Business Mailing Address <i>Street or PO Box</i>		Business Phone ()		Business Fax (optional) ()	
		City		State	
City		State		Zip Code	
				Business Email (optional)	

SECTION B - SPOUSE IDENTIFICATION

Please Indicate whether you want to require both spouses or either spouse to authorize changes to the permit: Both ___ Either ___ **(check one)**
 Sablefish-endorsed permit owners who were married as of 11/1/2000 have the option of adding their spouse as co-owner of their permit. Permit owners may add their not-listed spouse without losing their grandfathered status (exemption) from the owner-on-board requirement. Please enclose copy of marriage certificate.

Spouse Name <i>Last</i>		<i>First</i>		<i>Middle Initial</i>		SSN	
Date married to permit owner (mm/dd/yyyy) / /				City and State where married City State			

SECTION C - CERTIFICATION OF APPLICANT AND NOTARY

This section must be completed by a notary to certify that the individual(s) have satisfactorily identified themselves.

Under penalties of perjury, I hereby declare that I, the undersigned, completed this application, and the information contained herein is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I also certify that the individuals listed in Sections A and B are currently married.

Signature of Applicant		Date	
Printed Name of Applicant			
Notary Public Signature		<input type="checkbox"/> ATTEST	
Date Commission Expires		Affix Notary Stamp or Seal Here	

WARNING STATEMENT: A false statement on this form is punishable by permit sanctions (revocation, suspension, or modification) under 15 CFR 904, a civil penalty of up to \$100,000 under 16 USC 1858, and as a federal crime under 18 USC 1001.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: Your Social Security Number (SSN) is confidential and is protected under the Privacy Act. Provision of your SSN is mandatory. The primary purpose for requiring the SSN and TIN is to verify the identity of individuals/entities doing business with the government as required by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134).

PRA STATEMENT: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.33 hours per response, including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region, Attn: Assistant Regional Administrator, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115.

MARRIAGE DECLARATION

WEST COAST GROUND FISH
LIMITED ENTRY PERMIT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region
Fisheries Permits Office

7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1
Seattle, Washington 98115-0070

Phone: (206) 526-4353 Fax: (206) 526-4461 www.nwr.noaa.gov



INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT! This application and a copy of your marriage certificate must be sent to NOAA Fisheries at the address given above and postmarked no later than **July 1, 2006**. Late applications will not be accepted.

Permit owners who have owned a limited entry sablefish-endorsed permit(s) since November 1, 2000 are exempt from the owner-on-board requirement. The purpose of this form is to provide a one-time opportunity for those individuals who owned sablefish-endorsed permit as of November 1, 2000 with one person listed as owner to retroactively declare their spouse as a co-owner of the permit. Once added as co-owner on the permit, the newly added spouse will also be exempt from the owner-on-board requirements.

The spouse must have been married to the permit owner as of November 1, 2000 and continue to be married to the permit owner at this time. A copy of your marriage certificate must be submitted with this application. Corporations and/or partnerships that own sablefish-endorsed permits are not eligible to add a spouse as co-owner on the permit. A "partnership" is defined as two or more individuals, partnerships, corporations or combinations thereof, who have ownership in a permit, including married couples and legally recognized partnerships, such as limited partnerships (LP), general partnerships (GP) and limited liability partnerships (LLP).

If the not-listed spouse is not added to the permit at this time, and the spouse subsequently becomes the owner of the permit, he/she will be subject to the owner on board requirement. Permit owners may add a not-listed spouse as a co-owner without losing their grandfathered status (exemption) from the owner-on-board requirements. In addition, to retain the owner-on-board exemption, future permits must be purchased with both co-owners names on the permit, unless the individual also owned another permit in their own name as of November 1, 2000 and is therefore also grandfathered as an individual. For the purposes of limiting the number of permits owned and held by any individual, each name listed on the permit will count against the individual limit of 3 permits.

Please type or print legibly in ink and keep a copy of the completed application for your records. Completed applications and a **copy of your marriage certificate** should be mailed to the address listed above.

SECTION A - PERMIT OWNER IDENTIFICATION: Provide the information requested below regarding the replacement of the item(s) requested.

- **Permit Number/Vessel Name/Vessel Registration Number:** List the permit number, the name of the vessel registered to the permit and the U.S. Coast Guard documentation or state vessel registration number.
- **Name:** Enter the current permit owner's name (Last, First, Middle Initial).
- **SSN:** Enter the permit owner's social security number.
- **Business Mailing Address:** Enter the business mailing address, including street or PO Box number (not both), state, and zip code, where the item(s) should be sent.
- **Business Phone, Fax and Email:** List the business telephone and fax numbers including the area codes; the fax number and email address are optional. **Note:** It is important to provide a phone number where a message can be left to avoid delay in processing the application if any questions arise.

SECTION B - SPOUSE IDENTIFICATION:

- **Name:** Enter the spouse's name (Last, First, Middle Initial).
- **SSN:** Enter the spouse's social security number.
- Check "Both" if you want to require that **both** spouses authorize/sign for any future change in the permit or check "either" if you want to allow either spouse to authorize/sign for a future change in the permit.

SECTION C - CERTIFICATION OF APPLICANT AND NOTARY:

- Signature of Applicant: The applicant must sign and date the application in the presence of a notary to certify that the individual(s) signing the form have satisfactorily identified themselves. By signing and dating the application, the applicant certifies that all information set forth in the application is true, correct, and complete to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief. The application will not be considered without the applicant's signature.
- Printed Name of Applicant: Print or type the full name of the applicant.
- Notary Public: A Notary Public must attest and affix notary stamp or seal. Because this application requires a notarized signature, **applications received by fax will not be processed.**

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

Public Law 94-265

As amended through October 11, 1996

SEC. 303. CONTENTS OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS 16 U.S.C. 1853

95-354, 99-659, 101-627, 104-297

(a) REQUIRED PROVISIONS.--Any fishery management plan which is prepared by any Council, or by the Secretary, with respect to any fishery, shall--

(1) contain the conservation and management measures, applicable to foreign fishing and fishing by vessels of the United States, which are--

(A) necessary and appropriate for the conservation and management of the fishery to prevent overfishing and rebuild overfished stocks, and to protect, restore, and promote the long-term health and stability of the fishery;

(B) described in this subsection or subsection (b), or both; and

(C) consistent with the national standards, the other provisions of this Act, regulations implementing recommendations by international organizations in which the United States participates (including but not limited to closed areas, quotas, and size limits), and any other applicable law;

(2) contain a description of the fishery, including, but not limited to, the number of vessels involved, the type and quantity of fishing gear used, the species of fish involved and their location, the cost likely to be incurred in management, actual and potential revenues from the fishery, any recreational interest in the fishery, and the nature and extent of foreign fishing and Indian treaty fishing rights, if any;

(3) assess and specify the present and probable future condition of, and the maximum sustainable yield and optimum yield from, the fishery, and include a summary of the information utilized in making such specification;

(4) assess and specify--

(A) the capacity and the extent to which fishing vessels of the United States, on an annual basis, will harvest the optimum yield specified under paragraph (3),

(B) the portion of such optimum yield which, on an annual basis, will not be harvested by fishing vessels of the United States and can be made available for foreign fishing, and

(C) the capacity and extent to which United States fish processors, on an annual basis, will process that portion of such optimum yield that will be harvested by fishing vessels of the United States;

(5) specify the pertinent data which shall be submitted to the Secretary with respect to commercial, recreational, and charter fishing in the fishery, including, but not limited to, information regarding the type and quantity of fishing gear used, catch by species in numbers of fish or weight thereof, areas in which fishing was engaged in, time of fishing, number of hauls, and the estimated processing capacity of, and the actual processing capacity utilized by, United States fish processors;

(6) consider and provide for temporary adjustments, after consultation with the Coast Guard and persons utilizing the fishery, regarding access to the fishery for vessels otherwise prevented from harvesting because of weather or other ocean conditions affecting the safe conduct of the fishery; except that the adjustment shall not adversely affect conservation efforts in other fisheries or discriminate among participants in the affected fishery;

(7) describe and identify essential fish habitat for the fishery based on the guidelines established by the Secretary under section 305(b)(1)(A), minimize to the extent practicable adverse effects on such habitat caused by fishing, and identify other actions to encourage the conservation and enhancement of such habitat;

(8) in the case of a fishery management plan that, after January 1, 1991, is submitted to the Secretary for review under section 304(a) (including any plan for which an amendment is submitted to the Secretary for such review) or is prepared by the Secretary, assess and specify the nature and extent of scientific data which is needed for effective implementation of the plan;

(9) include a fishery impact statement for the plan or amendment (in the case of a plan or amendment thereto submitted to or prepared by the Secretary after October 1, 1990) which shall assess, specify, and describe the likely effects, if any, of the conservation and management measures on--

(A) participants in the fisheries and fishing communities affected by the plan or amendment; and

(B) participants in the fisheries conducted in adjacent areas under the authority of another Council, after consultation with such Council and representatives of those participants;

(10) specify objective and measurable criteria for identifying when the fishery to which the plan applies is overfished (with an analysis of how the criteria were determined and the relationship of the criteria to the reproductive potential of stocks of fish in that fishery) and, in the case of a fishery which the Council or the Secretary has determined is approaching an overfished condition or is overfished, contain conservation and management measures to prevent overfishing or end overfishing and rebuild the fishery;

(11) establish a standardized reporting methodology to assess the amount and type of bycatch occurring in the fishery, and include conservation and management measures that, to the extent practicable and in the following priority--

(A) minimize bycatch; and

(B) minimize the mortality of bycatch which cannot be avoided;

(12) assess the type and amount of fish caught and released alive during recreational fishing under catch and release fishery management programs and the mortality of such fish, and include conservation and management measures that, to the extent practicable, minimize mortality and ensure the extended survival of such fish;

(13) include a description of the commercial, recreational, and charter fishing sectors which participate in the fishery and, to the extent practicable, quantify trends in landings of the managed fishery resource by the commercial, recreational, and charter fishing sectors; and

(14) to the extent that rebuilding plans or other conservation and management measures which reduce the overall harvest in a fishery are necessary, allocate any harvest restrictions or recovery benefits fairly and equitably among the commercial, recreational, and charter fishing sectors in the fishery.

97-453, 99-659, 101-627, 102-251, 104-297

(b) DISCRETIONARY PROVISIONS.--Any fishery management plan which is prepared by any Council, or by the Secretary, with respect to any fishery, may--

(1) require a permit to be obtained from, and fees to be paid to, the Secretary, with respect to--

(A) any fishing vessel of the United States fishing, or wishing to fish, in the exclusive economic zone [or special areas,]* or for anadromous species or Continental Shelf fishery resources beyond such zone [or areas]*;

(B) the operator of any such vessel; or

(C) any United States fish processor who first receives fish that are subject to the plan;

(2) designate zones where, and periods when, fishing shall be limited, or shall not be permitted, or shall be permitted only by specified types of fishing vessels or with specified types and quantities of fishing gear;

(3) establish specified limitations which are necessary and appropriate for the conservation and management of the fishery on the--

(A) catch of fish (based on area, species, size, number, weight, sex, bycatch, total biomass, or other factors);

(B) sale of fish caught during commercial, recreational, or charter fishing, consistent with any applicable Federal and State safety and quality requirements; and

(C) transshipment or transportation of fish or fish products under permits issued pursuant to section 204;

(4) prohibit, limit, condition, or require the use of specified types and quantities of fishing gear, fishing vessels, or equipment for such vessels, including devices which may be required to facilitate enforcement of the provisions of this Act;

(5) incorporate (consistent with the national standards, the other provisions of this Act, and any other applicable law) the relevant fishery conservation and management measures of the coastal States nearest to the fishery;

(6) establish a limited access system for the fishery in order to achieve optimum yield if, in developing such system, the Council and the Secretary take into account--

- (A) present participation in the fishery,
- (B) historical fishing practices in, and dependence on, the fishery,
- (C) the economics of the fishery,
- (D) the capability of fishing vessels used in the fishery to engage in other fisheries,
- (E) the cultural and social framework relevant to the fishery and any affected fishing communities, and
- (F) any other relevant considerations;

(7) require fish processors who first receive fish that are subject to the plan to submit data (other than economic data) which are necessary for the conservation and management of the fishery;

(8) require that one or more observers be carried on board a vessel of the United States engaged in fishing for species that are subject to the plan, for the purpose of collecting data necessary for the conservation and management of the fishery; except that such a vessel shall not be required to carry an observer on board if the facilities of the vessel for the quartering of an observer, or for carrying out observer functions, are so inadequate or unsafe that the health or safety of the observer or the safe operation of the vessel would be jeopardized;

(9) assess and specify the effect which the conservation and management measures of the plan will have on the stocks of naturally spawning anadromous fish in the region;

(10) include, consistent with the other provisions of this Act, conservation and management measures that provide harvest incentives for participants within each gear group to employ fishing practices that result in lower levels of bycatch or in lower levels of the mortality of bycatch;

(11) reserve a portion of the allowable biological catch of the fishery for use in scientific research; and

(12) prescribe such other measures, requirements, or conditions and restrictions as are determined to be necessary and appropriate for the conservation and management of the fishery.

97-453, 104-297

(c) PROPOSED REGULATIONS.--Proposed regulations which the Council deems necessary or appropriate for the purposes of--

(1) implementing a fishery management plan or plan amendment shall be submitted to the Secretary simultaneously with the plan or amendment under section 304; and

(2) making modifications to regulations implementing a fishery management plan or plan amendment may be submitted to the Secretary at any time after the plan or amendment is approved under section 304.

50 CFR PART 660, SUBPART G

FEDERAL PACIFIC COAST GROUND FISH REGULATIONS

FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHING 3-200 NAUTICAL MILES OFF WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF
THE MAGNUSON-STEVENSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT
and
THE PACIFIC COAST GROUND FISH FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN



Based on the regulations re-arranging rule at 69 FR 42345, July 15, 2004, as subsequently modified (an earlier version of these regulations, dated August 9, 2004, tracks previous changes) :

hake emergency rule - 69 FR 46448, August 3, 2004
amendment 16-3 (rebuilding plans for bocaccio, cowcod, widow, and yelloweye rockfish) - 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004
amendment 16-3 final rule correction - 69 FR 61157, October 15, 2004
2005-2006 specifications and management measures (05-06 specs) - 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004
corrections to 2005-2006 specifications and management measures - 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005
april inseason changes to 05-06 specs; corrections - 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005
inseason changes to 05-06 specs - 70 FR 20304, April 19, 2005
whiting final rule - 70 FR 22808, May 3, 2005
may inseason changes to 05-06 specs; pacific halibut; corrections - 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005
open access emergency rule - 70 FR 23804, May 5, 2005
correction to whiting final rule - 70 FR 25789, May 16, 2005
correction to whiting final rule - 70 FR 28852, May 19, 2005
july inseason changes to 05-06 specs - 70 FR 38596, July 5, 2005
end of shorebased primary whiting season- 70 FR 48897, August 22, 2005
pacific whiting fishery closed area - 70 FR 51682, August 31, 2005
october inseason changes to 05-06 specs- 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005
sablefish permit stacking program proposed rule- 70 FR 59296, October 12, 2005
correction to october inseason changes to 05-06 specs- 70 FR 61063, October 20, 2005
end of catcher/processor primary whiting season- 70 FR 61393, October 24, 2005
open access emergency rule extension- 70 FR 65861, November 1, 2005

Discrepancies or errors will be resolved in favor of the Federal Register.

Prepared by
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50 CFR CHAPTER VI

PART 660–FISHERIES OFF WEST COAST AND WESTERN PACIFIC STATES

Subpart A–General

- 660.1 Purpose and scope.
- 660.2 Relation to other laws.
- 660.3 Reporting and recordkeeping.

Subpart G–West Coast Groundfish

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- 660.302 Definitions.
- 660.303 Reporting and recordkeeping.
- 660.305 Vessel identification.
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- 660.331 Limited entry and open access fisheries--general.
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- 660.365 Overfished species rebuilding plans.
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- 660.371 Black rockfish fishery management.
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- 660.391 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 27 fm (49 m) through 40 fm (73 m) depth contours.
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- 660.393 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 100 fm (183 m) through 150 fm (274 m) depth contours.
- 660.394 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 180 fm (329 m) through 250 fm (457 m) depth contours.

Tables 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3-5 and Figure 1 to Part 660, Subpart G and Table 2 to Part 660 (Vessel Capacity Ratings for West Coast Groundfish Limited Entry Permits) are included at the end of this document.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.

Subpart A – General

§ 660.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) The regulations in this part govern fishing for Western Pacific and West Coast fishery management unit species by vessels of the United States that operate or are based inside the outer boundary of the EEZ off Western Pacific and West Coast States.

(b) General regulations governing fishing by all vessels of the United States and by fishing vessels other than vessels of the United States are contained in part 600 of this chapter.

§ 660.2 Relation to other laws.

NMFS recognizes that any state law pertaining to vessels registered under the laws of that state while operating in the fisheries regulated under this part, and that is consistent with this part and the FMPs implemented by this part, shall continue in effect with respect to fishing activities regulated under this part.

§ 660.3 Reporting and recordkeeping.

Except for fisheries subject to subparts D and F of this part, any person who is required to do so by applicable state law or regulation must make and/or file all reports of management unit species landings containing all data and in the exact manner required by applicable state law or regulation.

* * * * * [subparts B through F for other fisheries would go here]

Subpart G – West Coast Groundfish Fisheries

§ 660.301 Purpose and scope.

(a) This subpart implements the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (PCGFMP) developed by the Pacific Fishery Management Council. This subpart governs groundfish fishing vessels of the U.S. in the EEZ off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. All weights are in round weight or round-weight equivalents, unless specified otherwise.

(b) Any person fishing subject to this subpart is bound by the international boundaries described in this section, notwithstanding any dispute or negotiation between the U.S. and any neighboring country regarding their respective jurisdictions, until such time as new boundaries are established or recognized by the U.S.

§ 660.302 Definitions. {revised at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004; corrected at 69 FR 61157, October 15, 2004; revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

Active sampling unit means a portion of the groundfish fleet in which an observer coverage plan is being applied .

Address of record. Address of Record means the business address of a person, partnership, or corporation used by NMFS to provide notice of actions.

Allocation. (See §660.10).

At-sea processing means processing that takes place on a vessel or other platform that floats and is capable of being moved from one location to another, whether shoreside or on the water.

Biennial fishing period means a 24-month period beginning at 0001 local time on January 1 and ending at 2400 local time on December 31 of the subsequent year.

Catch, take, harvest. (See §660.10).

Closure, when referring to closure of a fishery, means that taking and retaining, possessing, or landing the particular species or species group is prohibited. Unless otherwise announced in the *Federal Register*, offloading must begin before the time the fishery closes.

Commercial fishing means:

- (1) Fishing by a person who possesses a commercial fishing license or is required by law to possess such license issued by one of the states or the Federal Government as a prerequisite to taking, landing and/or sale; or
- (2) Fishing that results in or can be reasonably expected to result in sale, barter, trade or other disposition of fish for other than personal consumption.

Commercial harvest guideline or commercial quota means the harvest guideline or quota after subtracting any allocation for the Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribes, for recreational fisheries, and for compensation fishing under § 660.350. Limited entry and open access allocations are based on the commercial harvest guideline or quota.

Council means the Pacific Fishery Management Council, including its Groundfish Management Team, Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP), and any other committee established by the Council.

Direct financial interest means any source of income to or capital investment or other interest held by an individual, partnership, or corporation or an individual's spouse, immediate family

member or parent that could be influenced by performance or non-performance of observer duties.

Exempted gear means all types of fishing gear except longline, trap (or pot), and groundfish trawl gear. Exempted gear includes trawl gear used to take pink shrimp, ridgeback prawns, California halibut south of Pt. Arena, CA, and sea cucumber south of Pt. Arena, under the authority of a State of California limited entry permit for the sea cucumber fishery.

Fishery (See §600.10). {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

Fishery management area means the EEZ off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California between 3 and 200 nm offshore, and bounded on the north by the Provisional International Boundary between the U.S. and Canada, and bounded on the south by the International Boundary between the U.S. and Mexico. The inner boundary of the fishery management area is a line coterminous with the seaward boundaries of the States of Washington, Oregon, and California (the “3-mile limit”). The outer boundary of the fishery management area is a line drawn in such a manner that each point on it is 200 nm from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, or is a provisional or permanent international boundary between the U.S. and Canada or Mexico. All groundfish possessed between 0-200 nm offshore or landed in Washington, Oregon, or California are presumed to have been taken and retained from the EEZ, unless otherwise demonstrated by the person in possession of those fish.

Fishing. (See §660.10).

Fishing gear includes the following types of gear and equipment used in the groundfish fishery:
{revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

- (1) Bobbin trawl. The same as a roller trawl, a type of bottom trawl.
- (2) Bottom trawl. A trawl in which the otter boards or the footrope of the net are in contact with the seabed. It includes roller (or bobbin) trawls, Danish and Scottish seine gear, and pair trawls fished on the bottom. Any trawl not meeting the requirements for a midwater trawl in §660.322 is a bottom trawl.
- (3) Breastline. A rope or cable that connects the end of the headrope and the end of the trawl fishing line along the edge of the trawl web closest to the towing point.
- (4) Chafing gear. Webbing or other material attached to the codend of a trawl net to protect the codend from wear.
- (5) Codend. (See §600.10).
- (6) Commercial vertical hook-and-line. Commercial fishing with hook-and-line gear that involves a single line anchored at the bottom and buoyed at the surface so as to fish vertically.
- (7) Double-bar mesh. Two lengths of twine tied into a single knot.
- (8) Double-walled codend. A codend constructed of two walls of webbing.

- (9) Fixed gear (anchored nontrawl gear). Longline, trap or pot, set net, and stationary hook-and-line (including commercial vertical hook-and-line) gears.
- (10) Gillnet. (See §600.10).
- (11) Headrope. A rope or wire attached to the trawl webbing forming the leading edge of the top panel of the trawl net.
- (12) Hook-and-line. One or more hooks attached to one or more lines. It may be stationary (commercial vertical hook-and-line) or mobile (troll).
- (13) Longline. A stationary, buoyed, and anchored groundline with hooks attached, so as to fish along the seabed. It does not include commercial vertical hook-and-line or troll gear.
- (14) Mesh size. The opening between opposing knots. Minimum mesh size means the smallest distance allowed between the inside of one knot to the inside of the opposing knot, regardless of twine size.
- (15) Midwater (pelagic or off-bottom) trawl. A trawl in which the otter boards may be in contact with the seabed but the footrope of the net remains above the seabed. It includes pair trawls if fished in midwater. A midwater trawl has no rollers or bobbins on the net.
- (16) Non-groundfish trawl gear. Any trawl gear other than bottom or midwater trawl gear authorized for use in the limited entry groundfish trawl fishery. Non-groundfish trawl gear generally includes trawl gear used to target pink shrimp, ridgeback prawns, California halibut and sea cucumber.
- (17) Nontrawl gear. All legal commercial groundfish gear other than trawl gear.
- (18) Pot. A trap.
- (19) Roller trawl (bobbin trawl). A trawl with footropes equipped with rollers or bobbins made of wood, steel, rubber, plastic, or other hard material that keep the footrope above the seabed, thereby protecting the net. A roller trawl is a type of bottom trawl.
- (20) Set net. A stationary, buoyed, and anchored gillnet or trammel net.
- (21) Single-walled codend. A codend constructed of a single wall of webbing knitted with single or double-bar mesh.
- (22) Spear. A sharp, pointed, or barbed instrument on a shaft.
- (23) Trammel net. A gillnet made with two or more walls joined to a common float line.
- (24) Trap (or pot). A portable, enclosed device with one or more gates or entrances and one or more lines attached to surface floats.
- (25) Trawl fishing line. A length of chain or wire rope in the bottom front end of a trawl net to which the webbing or lead ropes are attached.
- (26) Trawl riblines. Heavy rope or line that runs down the sides, top, or underside of a trawl net from the mouth of the net to the terminal end of the codend to strengthen the net during fishing.

Fishing trip is a period of time between landings when fishing is conducted.

Fishing vessel. (See §660.10).

Fishing year is the year beginning at 0001 local time on January 1 and ending at 2400 local time on December 31 of the same year. There are two fishing years in each biennial fishing period.

Groundfish means species managed by the PCGFMP, specifically: {revised at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004; corrected at 69 FR 61157, October 15, 2004; revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(1) Sharks: leopard shark, *Triakis semifasciata*; soupfin shark, *Galeorhinus zyopterus*; spiny dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*.

(2) Skates: big skate, *Raja binoculata*; California skate, *R. inornata*; longnose skate, *R. rhina*.

(3) Ratfish: ratfish, *Hydrolagus coliei*.

(4) Morids: finescale codling, *Antimora microlepis*.

(5) Grenadiers: Pacific rattail, *Coryphaenoides acrolepis*.

(6) Roundfish: cabezon, *Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*; kelp greenling, *Hexagrammos decagrammus*; lingcod, *Ophiodon elongatus*; Pacific cod, *Gadus macrocephalus*; Pacific whiting, *Merluccius productus*; sablefish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*.

(7) Rockfish: In addition to the species below, longspine thornyhead, *S. altivelis*, and shortspine thornyhead, *S. alascanus*, “rockfish” managed under the PCGFMP include all genera and species of the family Scorpaenidae that occur off Washington, Oregon, and California, even if not listed below. The Scorpaenidae genera are *Sebastes*, *Scorpaena*, *Scorpaenodes*, and *Sebastolobus*. Where species below are listed both in a major category (nearshore, shelf, slope) and as an area-specific listing (north or south of 40°10' N. lat.) those species are considered “minor” in the geographic area listed.

(i) Nearshore rockfish includes black rockfish, *Sebastes melanops* and the following minor nearshore rockfish species:

(A) North of 40°10' N. lat.: black and yellow rockfish, *S. chrysomelas*; blue rockfish, *S. mystinus*; brown rockfish, *S. auriculatus*; calico rockfish, *S. dalli*; China rockfish, *S. nebulosus*; copper rockfish, *S. caurinus*; gopher rockfish, *S. carnatus*; grass rockfish, *S. rastrelliger*; kelp rockfish, *S. atrovirens*; olive rockfish, *S. serranoides*; quillback rockfish, *S. maliger*; treefish, *S. serriceps*.

(B) South of 40°10' N. lat., nearshore rockfish are divided into three management categories:

(1) Shallow nearshore rockfish consists of black and yellow rockfish, *S. chrysomelas*; China rockfish, *S. nebulosus*; gopher rockfish, *S. carnatus*; grass rockfish, *S. rastrelliger*; kelp rockfish, *S. atrovirens*.

(2) Deeper nearshore rockfish consists of black rockfish, *S. melanops*, blue rockfish, *S. mystinus*; brown rockfish, *S. auriculatus*; calico rockfish, *S. dalli*; copper rockfish, *S. caurinus*; olive rockfish, *S. serranoides*; quillback rockfish, *S. maliger*; treefish, *S. serriceps*.

(3) California scorpionfish, *Scorpaena guttata*.

(ii) Shelf rockfish includes bocaccio, *Sebastes paucispinis*; canary rockfish, *S. pinniger*; chilipepper, *S. goodei*; cowcod, *S. levis*; shortbelly rockfish, *S. jordani*; widow rockfish, *S. entomelas*; yelloweye rockfish, *S. ruberrimus*; yellowtail rockfish, *S. flavidus* and the following minor shelf rockfish species:

(A) North of 40°10' N. lat.: bronzespotted rockfish, *S. gilli*; bocaccio, *Sebastes paucispinis*; chameleon rockfish, *S. phillipsi*; chilipepper, *S. goodei*; cowcod, *S. levis*; dusky rockfish, *S. ciliatus*; dwarf-red, *S. rufianus*; flag rockfish, *S. rubrivinctus*; freckled, *S. lentiginosus*; greenblotched rockfish, *S. rosenblatti*; greenspotted rockfish, *S. chlorostictus*; greenstriped rockfish, *S. elongatus*; halfbanded rockfish, *S. semicinctus*; harlequin rockfish, *S. variegatus*; honeycomb rockfish, *S. umbrosus*; Mexican rockfish, *S. macdonaldi*; pink rockfish, *S. eos*; pinkrose rockfish, *S. simulator*; pygmy rockfish, *S. wilsoni*; redstripe rockfish, *S. proriger*; rosethorn rockfish, *S. helvomaculatus*; rosy rockfish, *S. rosaceus*; silvergray rockfish, *S. brevispinis*; speckled rockfish, *S. ovalis*; squarespot rockfish, *S. hopkinsi*; starry rockfish, *S. constellatus*; stripetail rockfish, *S. saxicola*; swordspine rockfish, *S. ensifer*; tiger rockfish, *S. nigrocinctus*; vermilion rockfish, *S. miniatus*.

(B) South of 40°10' N. lat.: bronzespotted rockfish, *S. gilli*; chameleon rockfish, *S. phillipsi*; dusky rockfish, *S. ciliatus*; dwarf-red rockfish, *S. rufianus*; flag rockfish, *S. rubrivinctus*; freckled, *S. lentiginosus*; greenblotched rockfish, *S. rosenblatti*; greenspotted rockfish, *S. chlorostictus*; greenstriped rockfish, *S. elongatus*; halfbanded rockfish, *S. semicinctus*; harlequin rockfish, *S. variegatus*; honeycomb rockfish, *S. umbrosus*; Mexican rockfish, *S. macdonaldi*; pink rockfish, *S. eos*; pinkrose rockfish, *S. simulator*; pygmy rockfish, *S. wilsoni*; redstripe rockfish, *S. proriger*; rosethorn rockfish, *S. helvomaculatus*; rosy rockfish, *S. rosaceus*; silvergray rockfish, *S. brevispinis*; speckled rockfish, *S. ovalis*; squarespot rockfish, *S. hopkinsi*; starry rockfish, *S. constellatus*; stripetail rockfish, *S. saxicola*; swordspine rockfish, *S. ensifer*; tiger rockfish, *S. nigrocinctus*; vermilion rockfish, *S. miniatus*; yellowtail rockfish, *S. flavidus*.

(iii) Slope rockfish includes darkblotched rockfish, *S. crameri*; Pacific ocean perch, *S. alutus*; splitnose rockfish, *S. diploproa* and the following minor slope rockfish species:

(A) North of 40°10' N. lat.: aurora rockfish, *Sebastes aurora*; bank rockfish, *S. rufus*; blackgill rockfish, *S. melanostomus*; redbanded rockfish, *S. babcocki*; rougheyeye rockfish, *S. aleutianus*; sharpchin rockfish, *S. zacentrus*; shortraker rockfish, *S. borealis*; splitnose rockfish, *S. diploproa*; yellowmouth rockfish, *S. reedi*.

(B) South of 40°10' N. lat.: aurora rockfish, *Sebastes aurora*; bank rockfish, *S. rufus*; blackgill rockfish, *S. melanostomus*; Pacific ocean perch, *S. alutus*; redbanded rockfish, *S. babcocki*; rougheyeye rockfish, *S. aleutianus*; sharpchin rockfish, *S. zacentrus*; shortraker rockfish, *S. borealis*; yellowmouth rockfish, *S. reedi*.

(8) Flatfish: arrowtooth flounder (arrowtooth turbot), *Atheresthes stomias*; butter sole, *Isopsetta isolepis*; curlfin sole, *Pleuronichthys decurrens*; Dover sole, *Microstomus pacificus*; English sole, *Parophrys vetulus*; flathead sole, *Hippoglossoides elassodon*; Pacific sanddab, *Citharichthys sordidus*; petrale sole, *Eopsetta jordani*; rex sole, *Glyptocephalus zachirus*; rock sole, *Lepidopsetta bilineata*; sand sole, *Psettichthys melanostictus*; starry flounder, *Platichthys stellatus*. Where Tables 3-5 of this subpart refer to landings limits for “other flatfish,” those limits apply to all flatfish cumulatively taken except for those flatfish species specifically listed in Tables 1-2 of this subpart. (i.e., “other flatfish” includes butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.)

(9) “Other fish”: Where Tables 3-5 of this subpart refer to landings limits for “other fish,” those limits apply to all groundfish listed here in paragraphs (1)-(8) except for those groundfish species specifically listed in Tables 1-2 of this subpart with an ABC for that area (generally north and/or south of 40°10' N. lat.). (i.e., “other fish” may include all sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling listed in this section, as well as cabezon in the north and Pacific cod in the south.)

Groundfish Conservation Area or GCA means a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees latitude and longitude, created and enforced for the purpose of contributing to the rebuilding of overfished West Coast groundfish species. Specific GCAs area referred to or defined at §660.390.

Groundfish trawl means trawl gear that is used under the authority of a valid limited entry permit issued under this subpart endorsed for trawl gear. It does not include any type of trawl gear listed as “exempted gear.”

Harvest guideline means a specified numerical harvest objective that is not a quota. Attainment of a harvest guideline does not require closure of a fishery.

IAD means Initial Agency Decision.

Incidental catch or incidental species means groundfish species caught while fishing for the primary purpose of catching a different species.

Land or landing means to begin transfer of fish, offloading fish, or to offload fish from any vessel. Once transfer of fish begins, all fish aboard the vessel are counted as part of the landing.
{ revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004 }

Legal fish means fish legally taken and retained, possessed, or landed in accordance with the provisions of 50 CFR part 660, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, any document issued under part 660, and any other regulation promulgated or permit issued under the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Length overall (LOA) (with respect to a vessel) means the length overall set forth in the Certificate of Documentation (CG-1270) issued by the USCG for a documented vessel, or in a registration certificate issued by a state or the USCG for an undocumented vessel; for vessels that do not have the LOA stated in an official document, the LOA is the LOA as determined by the USCG or by a marine surveyor in accordance with the USCG method for measuring LOA.

Limited entry fishery means the fishery composed of vessels using trawl gear, longline, and trap (or pot) gear fished pursuant to the harvest guidelines, quotas, and other management measures governing the limited entry fishery.

Limited entry gear means longline, trap (or pot), or groundfish trawl gear used under the authority of a valid limited entry permit affixed with an endorsement for that gear.

Limited entry permit means the permit required to participate in the limited entry fishery, and includes the gear endorsements affixed to the permit unless specified otherwise.

Mobile transceiver unit means a vessel monitoring system or VMS device, as set forth at §660.312, installed on board a vessel that is used for vessel monitoring and transmitting the vessel's position as required by this subpart.

North-South management area means the management areas defined in paragraphs (1)(i) through (v) of this definition (Vancouver, Columbia, Eureka, Monterey Conception) or defined and bounded by one or more of the commonly used geographic coordinates set out in paragraphs (2)(i) through (xi) of this definition for the purposes of implementing different management measures in separate sections of the U.S. West Coast. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005; revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

(1) Management areas—

(i) Vancouver.

(A) The northeastern boundary is that part of a line connecting the light on Tatoosh Island, WA, with the light on Bonilla Point on Vancouver Island, British Columbia (at 48°35.73' N. lat., 124°43.00' W. long.) south of the International Boundary between the U.S. and Canada (at 48°29.62' N. lat., 124°43.55' W. long.), and north of the point where that line intersects with the boundary of the U.S. territorial sea.

(B) The northern and northwestern boundary is a line connecting the following coordinates in the order listed, which is the provisional international boundary of the EEZ as shown on NOAA/NOS Charts 18480 and 18007:

Point	N. Lat.	W. Long.
1.....	48°29.62'	124°43.55'
2.....	48°30.18'	124°47.22'
3.....	48°30.37'	124°50.35'
4.....	48°30.23'	124°54.87'
5.....	48°29.95'	124°59.23'
6.....	48°29.73'	125°00.10'
7.....	48°28.15'	125°05.78'
8.....	48°27.17'	125°08.42'
9.....	48°26.78'	125°09.20'
10.....	48°20.27'	125°22.80'
11.....	48°18.37'	125°29.97'
12.....	48°11.08'	125°53.80'
13.....	47°49.25'	126°40.95'
14.....	47°36.78'	127°11.97'
15.....	47°22.00'	127°41.38'
16.....	46°42.08'	128°51.93'
17.....	46°31.78'	129°07.65'

(C) The southern limit is 47°30' N. lat.

(ii) Columbia.

(A) The northern limit is 47°30' N. lat.

(B) The southern limit is 43°00' N. lat.

(iii) Eureka.

(A) The northern limit is 43°00' N. lat.

(B) The southern limit is 40°30' N. lat.

(iv) Monterey.

(A) The northern limit is 40°30' N. lat.

(B) The southern limit is 36°00' N. lat.

(v) Conception.

(A) The northern limit is 36°00' N. lat.

(B) The southern limit is the U.S.-Mexico International Boundary, which is a line connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

Point	N. Lat.	W. Long.
1.....	32°35.37'	117°27.82'
2.....	32°37.62'	117°49.52'
3.....	31°07.97'	118°36.30'
4.....	30°32.52'	121°51.97'

(2) Commonly used geographic coordinates.

- (i) Cape Alava, WA– 48°10.00' N. lat.
- (ii) Queets River, WA– 47°31.70' N. lat.
- (iii) Pt. Chehalis, WA– 46°53.30' N. lat. {added at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}
- (iv) Leadbetter Point, WA– 46°38.17' N. lat.
- (v) Washington/Oregon border– 46°16.00' N. lat.
- (vi) Cape Falcon, OR– 45°46.00' N. lat.
- (vii) Cape Lookout, OR– 45°20.25' N. lat.
- (viii) Cascade Head, OR– 45°03.83' N. lat.
- (ix) Heceta Head, OR– 44°08.30' N. lat.
- (x) Cape Argo, OR– 43°20.83' N. lat.
- (xi) Cape Blanco, OR– 42°50.00' N. lat.
- (xii) Humbug Mountain– 42°40.50' N. lat.
- (xiii) Marck Arch, OR– 42°13.67' N. lat.
- (xiv) Oregon/California border– 42°00.00' N. lat.
- (xv) Cape Mendocino, CA– 40°30.00' N. lat.
- (xvi) North/South management line– 40°10.00' N. lat.
- (xvii) Point Arena, CA– 38°57.50' N. lat.
- (xviii) Point San Pedro, CA– 37°35.67' N. lat.
- (xix) Pigeon Point, CA– 37°11.00' N. lat.
- (xx) Ano Nuevo, CA– 37°07.00' N. lat.
- (xxi) Point Lopez, CA– 36°00.00' N. lat.
- (xxii) Point Conception, CA– 34°27.00' N. lat. [Note: Regulations that apply to waters north of 34°27.00' N. lat. are applicable only west of 120°28.00' W. long.; regulations that apply to waters south of 34°27.00' N. lat. also apply to all waters both east of 120°28.00' W. long. and north of 34°27.00' N. lat.]

Observer Program Office means the Observer Program Office of the Northwest Fishery Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Washington.

Office for Law Enforcement (OLE) refers to the National Marine Fisheries Service, Office for Law Enforcement, Northwest Division.

Open access fishery means the fishery composed of vessels using open access gear fished pursuant to the harvest guidelines, quotas, and other management measures governing the open access fishery. Any commercial fishing vessel that does not have a limited entry permit and which lands groundfish in the course of commercial fishing is a participant in the open access fishery.

Open access gear means all types of fishing gear except:

- (1) Longline or trap (or pot) gear fished by a vessel that has a limited entry permit affixed with a gear endorsement for that gear.
- (2) Trawl gear.

Operator. (See §660.10).

Optimum yield (OY) means the amount of fish that will provide the greatest overall benefit to the Nation, particularly with respect to food production and recreational opportunities, and, taking into account the protection of marine ecosystems, is prescribed as such on the basis of the MSY from the fishery, as reduced by any relevant economic, social, or ecological factor; and, in the case of an overfished fishery, provides for rebuilding to a level consistent with producing the MSY in such fishery. OY may be expressed numerically (as a harvest guideline, quota, or other specification) or non-numerically.

Overage means the amount of fish harvested by a vessel in excess of the applicable trip limit.

Owner of a vessel or vessel owner, as used in this subpart, means a person identified as the current owner in the Certificate of Documentation (CG-1270) issued by the USCG for a documented vessel, or in a registration certificate issued by a state or the USCG for an undocumented vessel.

Ownership interest, with respect to a sablefish endorsed permit, means participation in ownership of a corporation, partnership, or other entity that owns a sablefish endorsed permit. Participation in ownership does not mean owning stock in a publicly owned corporation.

Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (PCGFMP) means the Fishery Management Plan for the Washington, Oregon, and California Groundfish Fishery developed by the Pacific

Fishery Management Council and approved by the Secretary on January 4, 1982, and as it may be subsequently amended.

Permit holder means a permit owner or a permit lessee.

Permit lessee means a person who has the right to possess and use a limited entry permit for a designated period of time, with reversion of those rights to the permit owner. A permit lessee does not have the right to transfer a permit or change the ownership of the permit.

Permit owner means a person who owns a limited entry permit.

Person, as it applies to limited entry and open access fisheries conducted under this subpart, means any individual, corporation, partnership, association or other entity (whether or not organized or existing under the laws of any state), and any Federal, state, or local government, or any entity of any such government that is eligible to own a documented vessel under the terms of 46 U.S.C. 12102(a).

Processing or to process means the preparation or packaging of groundfish to render it suitable for human consumption, retail sale, industrial uses or long-term storage, including, but not limited to, cooking, canning, smoking, salting, drying, filleting, freezing, or rendering into meal or oil, but does not mean heading and gutting unless additional preparation is done.

Processor means person, vessel, or facility that (1) engages in processing; or (2) receives live groundfish directly from a fishing vessel for retail sale without further processing.

Prohibited species means those species and species groups whose retention is prohibited unless authorized by other applicable law (for example, to allow for examination by an authorized observer or to return tagged fish as specified by the tagging agency).

Quota means a specified numerical harvest objective, the attainment (or expected attainment) of which causes closure of the fishery for that species or species group.

Recreational fishing means fishing with authorized recreational fishing gear for personal use only, and not for sale or barter.

Regional Administrator means the Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS. For fisheries occurring primarily or exclusively in the fishery management area seaward of California, "Regional Administrator" means the Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, acting upon the recommendation of the Administrator, Southwest Region, NMFS.

Reserve means a portion of the harvest guideline or quota set aside at the beginning of the fishing year or biennial fishing period to allow for uncertainties in preseason estimates.

Round weight (See § 600.10).

Secretary. (See §660.10).

Sell or sale. (See §660.10).

Scientific research activity. (See §660.10).

Shoreside processing means processing that takes place in a facility that is fixed permanently to land.

Specification is a numerical or descriptive designation of a management objective, including but not limited to: ABC; optimum yield; harvest guideline; quota; limited entry or open access allocation; a set aside or allocation for a recreational or treaty Indian fishery; an apportionment of the above to an area, gear, season, fishery, or other subdivision.

Sustainable Fisheries Division (SFD) means the Chief, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Northwest Regional Office, NMFS, or a designee.

Target fishing means fishing for the primary purpose of catching a particular species or species group (the target species).

Tax-exempt organization means an organization that received a determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service recognizing tax exemption under 26 CFR part 1 (Secs. 1.501 to 1.640).

Totally lost means the vessel being replaced no longer exists in specie, or is absolutely and irretrievably sunk or otherwise beyond the possible control of the owner, or the costs of repair (including recovery) would exceed the repaired value of the vessel.

Trip. (See §660.10).

Trip limit Trip limits. Trip limits are used in the commercial fishery to specify the maximum amount of a fish species or species group that may legally be taken and retained, possessed, or landed, per vessel, per fishing trip, or cumulatively per unit of time, or the number of landings that may be made from a vessel in a given period of time, as follows:

(1) A per trip limit is the total allowable amount of a groundfish species or species group, by weight, or by percentage of weight of legal fish on board, that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel from a single fishing trip.

(2) A daily trip limit is the maximum amount of a groundfish species or species group that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel in 24 consecutive hours, starting at 0001 hours local time (l.t.) Only one landing of groundfish may be made in that 24-hour period. Daily trip limits may not be accumulated during multiple day trips.

(3) A weekly trip limit is the maximum amount of a groundfish species or species group that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel in 7 consecutive days, starting at 0001 hours l.t. on Sunday and ending at 2400 hours l.t. on Saturday. Weekly trip limits may not be accumulated during multiple week trips. If a calendar week falls within two different months or two different cumulative limit periods, a vessel is not entitled to two separate weekly limits during that week. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(4) A cumulative trip limit is the maximum amount of a groundfish species or species group that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel in a specified period of time without a limit on the number of landings or trips, unless otherwise specified. The cumulative trip limit periods for limited entry and open access fisheries, which start at 0001 hours l.t. and end at 2400 hours l.t., are as follows, unless otherwise specified:

- (i) The 2-month or “major” cumulative limit periods are: January 1-February 28/29, March 1-April 30, May 1-June 30, July 1-August 31, September 1-October 31, and, November 1-December 31.
- (ii) One month means the first day through the last day of the calendar month.
- (iii) One week means 7 consecutive days, Sunday through Saturday.

Vessel manager means a person or group of persons whom the vessel owner has given authority to oversee all or a portion of groundfish fishing activities aboard the vessel.

Vessel monitoring system or VMS means a vessel monitoring system or mobile transceiver unit as set forth in §660.312 and approved by NMFS for use on vessels that take (directly or incidentally) species managed under the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP, as required by this subpart.

Vessel of the United States or U.S. vessel. (See §660.10).

§ 660.303 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(a) This subpart recognizes that catch and effort data necessary for implementing the PCGFMP are collected by the States of Washington, Oregon, and California under existing state data collection requirements. Telephone surveys of the domestic industry may be conducted by NMFS to determine amounts of whiting that may be available for reallocation under 50 CFR 660.323(c). No Federal reports are required of fishers or processors, so long as the data

collection and reporting systems operated by state agencies continue to provide NMFS with statistical information adequate for management.

(b) Any person who is required to do so by the applicable state law must make and/or file, retain, or make available any and all reports (i.e., logbooks, fish tickets, etc.) of groundfish harvests and landings containing all data, and in the exact manner, required by the applicable state law.

(c) Any person landing groundfish must retain on board the vessel from which groundfish is landed, and provide to an authorized officer upon request, copies of any and all reports of groundfish landings containing all data, and in the exact manner, required by the applicable state law throughout the cumulative limit period during which a landing occurred and for 15 days thereafter.

(d) Reporting requirements for vessels fishing in conservation areas—

(1) Declaration reports for trawl vessels intending to fish in a conservation area. The operator of any vessel registered to a limited entry permit with a trawl endorsement; any vessel using trawl gear, including exempted gear used to take pink shrimp, ridgeback prawns, California halibut and sea cucumber; or any tribal vessel using trawl gear must provide NMFS with a declaration report, as specified at paragraph §660.303(d)(5) of this section, to identify the intent to fish within the CCA, as defined at §660.304, or any non-trawl RCA, as defined in the groundfish annual or biennial management measures that are published in the *Federal Register*.

(2) Declaration reports for non-trawl vessels intending to fish in a conservation area. The operator of any vessel registered to a limited entry permit with a longline or pot endorsement must provide NMFS OLE with a declaration report, as specified at paragraph (d)(5) of this section, to identify the intent to fish within the CCA, as defined at §660.390, or any non-trawl RCA, as defined in the groundfish annual management measures that are published in the *Federal Register*.

(3) When a declaration report for fishing in a conservation area is required, as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section, it must be submitted before the vessel leaves port:

(i) On a trip in which the vessel will be used to fish in a conservation area for the first time during the calendar year;

(ii) On a trip in which the vessel will be used to fish in a conservation area with a gear type that is different from the gear declaration provided on a valid declaration report as defined at paragraph 660.303(d)(6) of this section; or

(iii) On a trip in which the vessel will be used to fish in a conservation area for the first time after a declaration report to cancel fishing in a conservation area was received by NMFS.

(4) Declaration report to cancel fishing in a conservation area. The operator of any vessel that provided NMFS with a declaration report for fishing in a conservation area, as required at paragraphs (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section, must submit a declaration report to

NMFS OLE to cancel the current declaration report before the vessel leaves port on a trip in which the vessel is used to fish with a gear that is not in the same gear category set out in paragraph § 660.303(d)(5)(i) declared by the vessel in the current declaration.

(5) Declaration reports will include: the vessel name and/or identification number, and gear declaration (as defined in § 660.303(d)(5)(i)). Upon receipt of a declaration report, NMFS will provide a confirmation code or receipt. Retention of the confirmation code or receipt to verify that the declaration requirement was met is the responsibility of the vessel owner or operator.

(i) One of the following gear types must be declared:

(A) Limited entry fixed gear,

(B) Limited entry midwater trawl,

(C) Limited entry bottom trawl,

(D) Trawl gear including exempted gear used to take pink shrimp, ridgeback prawns, California halibut south of Pt. Arena, CA, and sea cucumber.

(E) Tribal trawl,

(F) Other gear including: gear used to take spot and ridgeback prawns, crab or lobster, Pacific halibut, salmon, California halibut, California sheephead, highly migratory species, species managed under the Coastal Pelagic Species Fishery Management Plan, and any species in the gillnet complex as managed by the State of California,

(G) Non-trawl gear used to take groundfish.

(ii) Declaration reports must be submitted through the VMS or another method that is approved by NMFS OLE and announced in the *Federal Register*. Other methods may include email, facsimile, or telephone. NMFS OLE will provide, through appropriate media, instructions to the public on submitting declaration reports. Instructions and other information needed to make declarations may be mailed to the limited entry permit owner's address of record. NMFS will bear no responsibility if a notification is sent to the address of record and is not received because the permit owner's actual address has changed without notification to NMFS, as required at § 660.335(a)(2). Owners of vessels that are not registered to limited entry permits and owners of vessels registered to limited entry permits that did not receive instructions by mail are responsible for contacting NMFS OLE during business hours at least 3 days before the declaration is required to obtain information needed to make declaration reports. NMFS OLE must be contacted during business hours (Monday through Friday between 0800 and 1700 Pacific Time).

(6) A declaration report will be valid until a declaration report to revise the existing gear declaration or a declaration report to cancel fishing in a conservation area is received by NMFS OLE. During the period that a vessel has a valid declaration report on file with NMFS, it cannot fish with a gear other than a gear type that is within the gear category (50 CFR 660.303(d)(5)) declared by the vessel. After a declaration report to cancel fishing in the RCA is received, that vessel must not fish in a conservation area until another declaration report for fishing by that vessel in a conservation area is received by NMFS.

§ 660.305 Vessel identification.

(a) Display. The operator of a vessel that is over 25 ft (7.6 m) in length and is engaged in commercial fishing for groundfish must display the vessel's official number on the port and starboard sides of the deckhouse or hull, and on a weather deck so as to be visible from above. The number must contrast with the background and be in block Arabic numerals at least 18 inches (45.7 cm) high for vessels over 65 ft (19.8 m) long and at least 10 inches (25.4 cm) high for vessels between 25 and 65 ft (7.6 and 19.8 m) in length. The length of a vessel for purposes of this section is the length set forth in USCG records or in state records, if no USCG record exists.

(b) Maintenance of numbers. The operator of a vessel engaged in commercial fishing for groundfish must keep the identifying markings required by paragraph (a) of this section clearly legible and in good repair, and must ensure that no part of the vessel, its rigging, or its fishing gear obstructs the view of the official number from an enforcement vessel or aircraft.

(c) Commercial passenger vessels. This section does not apply to vessels carrying fishing parties on a per-capita basis or by charter.

§ 660.306 Prohibitions. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

In addition to the general prohibitions specified in § 600.725 of this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to:

(a) General.

- (1) Sell, offer to sell, or purchase any groundfish taken in the course of recreational groundfish fishing.
- (2) Retain any prohibited species (defined in § 660.302 and restricted in § 660.370(e)) caught by means of fishing gear authorized under this subpart or unless authorized by part 600 of this chapter. Prohibited species must be returned to the sea as soon as practicable with a minimum of injury when caught and brought on board.
- (3) Falsify or fail to affix and maintain vessel and gear markings as required by § 660.305 or §§ 660.382 and 660.383. {revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}
- (4) Fish for groundfish in violation of any terms or conditions attached to an EFP under § 600.745 of this chapter or § 660.350.
- (5) Fish for groundfish using gear not authorized in this subpart or in violation of any terms or conditions attached to an EFP under § 660.350 or part 600 of this chapter. {revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}
- (6) Take and retain, possess, or land more groundfish than specified under §§ 660.370 through 660.373 or §§ 660.381 through 660.385, or under an EFP issued under § 660.350 or part 600 of this chapter. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(7) Fail to sort, prior to the first weighing after offloading, those groundfish species or species groups for which there is a trip limit, size limit, quota, harvest guideline, or OY, if the vessel fished or landed in an area during a time when such trip limit, size limit, quota, harvest guideline, or OY applied. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(8) Possess, deploy, haul, or carry onboard a fishing vessel subject to this subpart a set net, trap or pot, longline, or commercial vertical hook-and-line that is not in compliance with the gear restrictions in §§ 660.382 and 660.383, unless such gear is the gear of another vessel that has been retrieved at sea and made inoperable or stowed in a manner not capable of being fished. The disposal at sea of such gear is prohibited by Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 (Annex V of MARPOL 73/78). {revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

(9) Refuse to submit fishing gear or fish subject to such person's control to inspection by an authorized officer, or to interfere with or prevent, by any means, such an inspection.

(10) Take, retain, possess, or land more than a single cumulative limit of a particular species, per vessel, per applicable cumulative limit period, except for sablefish taken in the primary limited entry, fixed gear sablefish season from a vessel authorized under § 660.372(a) to participate in that season, as described at § 660.372(b).

(11) Take and retain, possess, or land groundfish in excess of the landing limit for the open access fishery without having a valid limited entry permit for the vessel affixed with a gear endorsement for the gear used to catch the fish.

(12) Transfer fish to another vessel at sea unless a vessel is participating in the primary whiting fishery as part of the mothership or catcher-processor sectors, as described at § 660.373(a). {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(b) Reporting and recordkeeping.

(1) Falsify or fail to make and/or file, retain or make available any and all reports of groundfish landings, containing all data, and in the exact manner, required by the applicable State law, as specified in § 660.303, provided that person is required to do so by the applicable state law.

(2) Fail to retain on board a vessel from which groundfish is landed, and provide to an authorized officer upon request, copies of any and all reports of groundfish landings, or receipts containing all data, and made in the exact manner required by the applicable state law throughout the cumulative limit period during which such landings occurred and for 15 days thereafter.

(c) Limited entry fisheries.

(1) Fish with groundfish trawl gear, or carry groundfish trawl gear on board a vessel that also has groundfish on board, without having a limited entry permit valid for that vessel affixed with a gear endorsement for trawl gear, with the following exception. A vessel with groundfish on board may carry groundfish trawl gear if:

(i) The vessel is in continuous transit from outside the fishery management area to a port in Washington, Oregon, or California; or

(ii) The vessel is a mothership, in which case trawl nets and doors must be stowed in a secured and covered manner, and detached from all towing lines, so as to be rendered unusable for fishing.

(2) Carry on board a vessel, or deploy, limited entry gear when the limited entry fishery for that gear is closed, except a vessel may carry on board limited entry gear as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(d) Black rockfish fisheries. Have onboard a commercial hook-and-line fishing vessel (other than a vessel operated by persons under § 660.370(c)(1)(ii), more than the amount of the trip limit set for black rockfish by § 660.371 while that vessel is fishing between the U.S.-Canada border and Cape Alava (48°09'30" N. lat.), or between Destruction Island (47°40'00" N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point (46°38'10" N. lat.).

(e) Sablefish fisheries. Take, retain, possess or land sablefish under the cumulative limits provided for the primary limited entry, fixed gear sablefish season, described in § 660.372, from a vessel that is not registered to a limited entry permit with a sablefish endorsement.

(f) Pacific whiting fisheries.

(1) Process whiting in the fishery management area during times or in areas where at-sea processing is prohibited for the sector in which the vessel participates, unless:

(i) The fish are received from a member of a Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribe fishing under § 660.324;

(ii) The fish are processed by a waste-processing vessel according to § 660.373(i); or

(iii) The vessel is completing processing of whiting taken on board during that vessel's primary season.

(2) Take and retain or receive, except as cargo or fish waste, whiting on a vessel in the fishery management area that already possesses processed whiting on board, during times or in areas where at-sea processing is prohibited for the sector in which the vessel participates, unless the fish are received from a member of a Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribe fishing under § 660.324.

(3) Participate in the mothership or shoreside sector as a catcher vessel that does not process fish, if that vessel operates in the same calendar year as a catcher/processor in the whiting fishery, according to § 660.373(h)(2).

(4) Operate as a waste-processing vessel within 48 hours of a primary season for whiting in which that vessel operates as a catcher/processor or mothership, according to § 660.373(i).

(5) Fail to keep the trawl doors on board the vessel and attached to the trawls on a vessel used to fish for whiting, when taking and retention is prohibited under § 660.373(f).

(g) Limited entry permits.

- (1) Fail to carry on board a vessel the limited entry permit registered for use with that vessel, if a limited entry permit is registered for use with that vessel.
- (2) Make a false statement on an application for issuance, renewal, transfer, vessel registration, or replacement of a limited entry permit.

(h) Fishing in conservation areas.

- (1) Fish with any trawl gear, including exempted gear used to take pink shrimp, ridgeback prawns, California halibut south of Pt. Arena, CA, and sea cucumber; or with trawl gear from a tribal vessel or with any gear from a vessel registered to a groundfish limited entry permit in a conservation area unless the vessel owner or operator has a valid declaration confirmation code or receipt for fishing in a conservation area as specified at § 660.303(d)(5).
- (2) Operate any vessel registered to a limited entry permit with a trawl endorsement and trawl gear on board in a Trawl Rockfish Conservation Area or a Cowcod Conservation Area (as defined at § 660.302), except for purposes of continuous transiting, with all groundfish trawl gear stowed in accordance with § 660.381(d)(4)(ii), or except as authorized in the groundfish management measures published at § 660.381(d)(4). {revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}
- (3) Operate any vessel registered to a limited entry permit with a longline or trap (pot) endorsement and longline and/or trap gear onboard in a Nontrawl Rockfish Conservation Area or a Cowcod Conservation Area (as defined at § 660.302), except for purposes of continuous transiting, or except as authorized in the annual or biennial groundfish management measures published in the *Federal Register*.

(i) Groundfish observer program.

- (1) Forcibly assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, harass, sexually harass, bribe, or interfere with an observer.
- (2) Interfere with or bias the sampling procedure employed by an observer, including either mechanically or physically sorting or discarding catch before sampling.
- (3) Tamper with, destroy, or discard an observer's collected samples, equipment, records, photographic film, papers, or personal effects without the express consent of the observer.
- (4) Harass an observer by conduct that:
 - (i) Has sexual connotations,
 - (ii) Has the purpose or effect of interfering with the observer's work performance, and/or
 - (iii) Otherwise creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment. In determining whether conduct constitutes harassment, the totality of the circumstances, including the nature of the conduct and the context in which it occurred, will be considered. The determination of the legality of a particular action will be made from the facts on a case-by-case basis.
- (5) Fish for, land, or process fish without observer coverage when a vessel is required to carry an observer under § 660.314(c).

(6) Require, pressure, coerce, or threaten an observer to perform duties normally performed by crew members, including, but not limited to, cooking, washing dishes, standing watch, vessel maintenance, assisting with the setting or retrieval of gear, or any duties associated with the processing of fish, from sorting the catch to the storage of the finished product.

(7) Fail to provide departure or cease fishing reports specified at § 660.312(c)(2).

(8) Fail to meet the vessel responsibilities specified at § 660.312(d).

(j) Vessel monitoring systems.

(1) Use any vessel registered to a limited entry permit to operate in State or Federal waters seaward of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured off the States of Washington, Oregon or California, unless that vessel carries a NMFS OLE type-approved mobile transceiver unit and complies with the requirements described at § 660.312.

(2) Fail to install, activate, repair or replace a mobile transceiver unit prior to leaving port as specified at § 660.312.

(3) Fail to operate and maintain a mobile transceiver unit on board the vessel at all times as specified at § 660.312.

(4) Tamper with, damage, destroy, alter, or in any way distort, render useless, inoperative, ineffective, or inaccurate the VMS, mobile transceiver unit, or VMS signal required to be installed on or transmitted by a vessel as specified at § 660.312.

(5) Fail to contact NMFS OLE or follow NMFS OLE instructions when automatic position reporting has been interrupted as specified at § 660.312.

(6) Register a VMS transceiver unit registered to more than one vessel at the same time.

§ 660.312 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) Requirements.

(a) What is a VMS? A VMS consists of a NMFS OLE type-approved mobile transceiver unit that automatically determines the vessel's position and transmits it to a NMFS OLE type-approved communications service provider. The communications service provider receives the transmission and relays it to NMFS OLE.

(b) Who is required to have VMS? A vessel registered for use with a Pacific Coast groundfish limited entry permit that fishes in state or Federal water seaward of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured off the States of Washington, Oregon or California is required to install a NMFS OLE type-approved mobile transceiver unit and to arrange for an NMFS OLE type-approved communications service provider to receive and relay transmissions to NMFS OLE, prior to fishing.

(c) How are mobile transceiver units and communications service providers approved by NMFS OLE?

(1) NMFS OLE will publish type-approval specifications for VMS components in the *Federal Register* or notify the public through other appropriate media.

(2) Mobile transceiver unit manufacturers or communication service providers will submit products or services to NMFS OLE for evaluation based on the published specifications.

(3) NMFS OLE may publish a list of NMFS OLE type-approved mobile transceiver units and communication service providers for the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery in the *Federal Register* or notify the public through other appropriate media. As necessary, NMFS OLE may publish amendments to the list of type-approved mobile transceiver units and communication service providers in the *Federal Register* or through other appropriate media. A list of VMS transceivers that have been type-approved by NMFS OLE may be mailed to the permit owner's address of record. NMFS will bear no responsibility if a notification is sent to the address of record and is not received because the applicant's actual address has changed without notification to NMFS, as required at 660.335(a)(2).

(d) What are the vessel owner's responsibilities? If you are a vessel owner that must participate in the VMS program, you or the vessel operator must:

(1) Obtain a NMFS OLE type-approved mobile transceiver unit and have it installed on board your vessel in accordance with the instructions provided by NMFS OLE. You may get a copy of the VMS installation and operation instructions from the NMFS OLE Northwest, VMS Program Manager upon request at 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA 98115-6349, phone: (206) 526-6133.

(2) Activate the mobile transceiver unit, submit an activation report, and receive confirmation from NMFS OLE that the VMS transmissions are being received before participating in a fishery requiring the VMS. Instructions for submitting an activation report may be obtained from the NMFS OLE, Northwest VMS Program Manager upon request at 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA 98115-6349, phone: (206)526-6133. An activation report must again be submitted to NMFS OLE following reinstallation of a mobile transceiver unit or change in service provider before the vessel may participate in a fishery requiring the VMS.

(i) Activation reports. If you are a vessel owner who must use VMS and you are activating a VMS transceiver unit for the first time or reactivating a VMS transceiver unit following a reinstallation of a mobile transceiver unit or change in service provider, you must fax NMFS OLE an activation report that includes: Vessel name; vessel owner's name, address and telephone number, vessel operator's name, address and telephone number, USCG vessel documentation number/state registration number; if applicable, the groundfish permit number the vessel is registered to; VMS transceiver unit manufacturer; VMS communications service provider; VMS transceiver identification; identifying if the unit is the primary or backup; and a statement signed and dated by the vessel owner confirming compliance with the installation procedures provided by NMFS OLE.

(ii) Ownership of the VMS transceiver unit may be transferred from one vessel to another vessel by submitting a new activation report, which identifies that the transceiver unit was previously registered to another vessel, and by providing

proof of ownership of the VMS transceiver unit or proof of service termination from the communication service provider.

(3) Operate the mobile transceiver unit continuously 24 hours a day throughout the calendar year, unless such vessel is exempted under paragraph (d)(4) of this section.

(4) VMS exemptions. A vessel that is required to operate the mobile transceiver unit continuously 24 hours a day throughout the calendar year maybe exempted from this requirement if a valid exemption report, as described at paragraph (d)(4)(iii) of this section, is received by NMFS OLE and the vessel is in compliance with all conditions and requirements of the VMS exemption identified in this section.

(i) Haul out exemption. When it is anticipated that a vessel will be continuously out of the water for more than 7 consecutive days and a valid exemption report has been received by NMFS OLE, electrical power to the VMS mobile transceiver unit may be removed and transmissions may be discontinued. Under this exemption, VMS transmissions can be discontinued from the time the vessel is removed from the water until the time that the vessel is placed back in the water.

(ii) Outside areas exemption. When the vessel will be operating seaward of the EEZ off Washington, Oregon, or California continuously for more than 7 consecutive days and a valid exemption report has been received by NMFS OLE, the VMS mobile transceiver unit transmissions may be reduced or discontinued from the time the vessel leaves the EEZ off the coasts of Washington, Oregon or California until the time that the vessel re-enters the EEZ off the coasts of Washington, Oregon or California. Under this exemption, the vessel owner or operator can request that NMFS OLE reduce or discontinue the VMS transmissions after receipt of an exemption report, if the vessel is equipped with a VMS transceiver unit that NMFS OLE has approved for this exemption.

(iii) Exemption reports must be submitted through the VMS or another method that is approved by NMFS OLE and announced in the *Federal Register*. Other methods may include email, facsimile, or telephone. NMFS OLE will provide, through appropriate media, instructions to the public on submitting exemption reports. Instructions and other information needed to make exemption reports may be mailed to the limited entry permit owner's address of record. NMFS will bear no responsibility if a notification is sent to the address of record and is not received because the permit owner's actual address has changed without notification to NMFS, as required at 660.335(a)(2). Owners of vessels registered to limited entry permits that did not receive instructions by mail are responsible for contacting NMFS OLE during business hours at least 3 days before the exemption is required to obtain information needed to make exemption reports. NMFS OLE must be contacted during business hours (Monday through Friday between 0800 and 1700 Pacific Standard Time).

(iv) Exemption reports must be received by NMFS at least 2 hours and not more than 24 hours before the exempted activities defined at paragraph (d)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section occur. An exemption report is valid until NMFS receives a report canceling the exemption. An exemption cancellation must be received at least 2 hours before the vessel re-enters the EEZ following an outside areas exemption or

at least 2 hours before the vessel is placed back in the water following a haul out exemption.

(5) When aware that transmission of automatic position reports has been interrupted, or when notified by NMFS OLE that automatic position reports are not being received, contact NMFS OLE at 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115-6349, phone: (206)526-6133 and follow the instructions provided to you. Such instructions may include, but are not limited to, manually communicating to a location designated by NMFS OLE the vessel's position or returning to port until the VMS is operable.

(6) After a fishing trip during which interruption of automatic position reports has occurred, the vessel's owner or operator must replace or repair the mobile transceiver unit prior to the vessel's next fishing trip. Repair or reinstallation of a mobile transceiver unit or installation of a replacement, including change of communications service provider shall be in accordance with the instructions provided by NMFS OLE and require the same certification.

(7) Make the mobile transceiver units available for inspection by NMFS OLE personnel, USCG personnel, state enforcement personnel or any authorized officer.

(8) Ensure that the mobile transceiver unit is not tampered with, disabled, destroyed or operated improperly.

(9) Pay all charges levied by the communication service provider as necessary to ensure continuous operation of the VMS transceiver units.

§ 660.314 Groundfish observer program. { revised at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004 }

(a) General. Vessel owners, operators, and managers are jointly and severally responsible for their vessel's compliance with this section.

(b) Purpose. The purpose of the Groundfish Observer Program is to allow observers to collect fisheries data deemed by the Northwest Regional Administrator, NMFS, to be necessary and appropriate for management, compliance monitoring, and research in the groundfish fisheries and for the conservation of living marine resources and their habitat.

(c) Observer coverage requirements--

(1) At-sea processors. A catcher-processor or mothership 125 ft (38.1 m) LOA or longer must carry two NMFS-certified observers, and a catcher-processor or mothership shorter than 125 ft (38.1 m) LOA must carry one NMFS-certified observer, each day that the vessel is used to take, retain, receive, land, process, or transport groundfish.

(2) Catcher vessels. For the purposes of this section, catcher vessels include all vessels, using open access or limited entry gear (including exempted gear types) that take and retain, possess or land groundfish at a processor(s) as defined at § 660.302. When NMFS notifies the vessel owner, operator, permit holder, or the vessel manager of any requirement to carry an observer, the vessel may not take and retain, possess, or land any groundfish without carrying an observer.

(i) Notice of departure--Basic rule. At least 24 hours (but not more than 36 hours) before departing on a fishing trip, a vessel that has been notified by NMFS that it is required to carry an observer, or that is operating in an active sampling unit, must notify NMFS (or its designated agent) of the vessel's intended time of departure. Notice will be given in a form to be specified by NMFS.

(A) Optional notice--Weather delays. A vessel that anticipates a delayed departure due to weather or sea conditions may advise NMFS of the anticipated delay when providing the basic notice described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. If departure is delayed beyond 36 hours from the time the original notice is given, the vessel must provide an additional notice of departure not less than 4 hours prior to departure, in order to enable NMFS to place an observer.

(B) Optional notice--Back-to-back fishing trips. A vessel that intends to make back-to-back fishing trips (i.e., trips with less than 24 hours between offloading from one trip and beginning another), may provide the basic notice described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section for both trips, prior to making the first trip. A vessel that has given such notice is not required to give additional notice of the second trip.

(ii) Cease fishing report. Not more than 24 hours after ceasing the taking and retaining of groundfish with limited entry or open access gear in order to leave the fishery management area or to fish for species not managed under the PCGFMP, the owner, operator, or vessel manager of each vessel that is required to carry an observer or that is operating in a segment of the fleet that NMFS has identified as an active sampling unit must provide NMFS or its designated agent with notification as specified by NMFS.

(3) Vessels engaged in recreational fishing. [Reserved]

(4) Waiver. The Northwest Regional Administrator may provide written notification to the vessel owner stating that a determination has been made to temporarily waive coverage requirements because of circumstances that are deemed to be beyond the vessel's control.

(d) Vessel responsibilities. An operator of a vessel required to carry one or more observer(s) must provide:

(1) Accommodations and food. Provide accommodations and food that are:

(i) At-sea processors. Equivalent to those provided for officers, engineers, foremen, deck-bosses or other management level personnel of the vessel.

(ii) Catcher vessels. Equivalent to those provided to the crew.

(2) Safe conditions. Maintain safe conditions on the vessel for the protection of observer(s) including adherence to all USCG and other applicable rules, regulations, or statutes pertaining to safe operation of the vessel, and provisions at §§ 600.725 and 600.746 of this chapter.

(3) Observer communications. Facilitate observer communications by:

(i) Observer use of equipment. Allowing observer(s) to use the vessel's communication equipment and personnel, on request, for the entry, transmission,

and receipt of work-related messages, at no cost to the observer(s) or the U.S. or designated agent.

(ii) Functional equipment. Ensuring that the vessel's communications equipment, used by observers to enter and transmit data, is fully functional and operational.

(iii) Hardware and software. At-sea processing vessels must provide hardware and software pursuant to regulations at 50 CFR 679.50(f)(1)(iii)(B)(1) and 50 CFR 679.50(f)(2), as follows:

(A) Providing for use by the observer a personal computer in working condition that contains a full Pentium 120 Mhz or greater capacity processing chip, at least 32 megabytes of RAM, at least 75 megabytes of free hard disk storage, a Windows 9x or NT compatible operating system, an operating mouse, and a 3.5-inch (8.9 cm) floppy disk drive. The associated computer monitor must have a viewable screen size of at least 14.1 inches (35.8 cm) and minimum display settings of 600 x 800 pixels. The computer equipment specified in this paragraph (A) must be connected to a communication device that provides a modem connection to the NMFS host computer and supports one or more of the following protocols: ITU V.22, ITU V.22bis, ITU V.32, ITU V.32bis, or ITU V.34. Processors that use a modem must have at least a 28.8kbs Hayes-compatible modem. The above-specified hardware and software requirements do not apply to processors that do not process groundfish.

(B) NMFS-supplied software. Ensuring that each at-sea processing ship that is required to have two observers aboard obtains the data entry software provided by the Regional Administrator for use by the observer.

(4) Vessel position. Allow observer(s) access to, and the use of, the vessel's navigation equipment and personnel, on request, to determine the vessel's position.

(5) Access. Allow observer(s) free and unobstructed access to the vessel's bridge, trawl or working decks, holding bins, processing areas, freezer spaces, weight scales, cargo holds, and any other space that may be used to hold, process, weigh, or store fish or fish products at any time.

(6) Prior notification. Notify observer(s) at least 15 minutes before fish are brought on board, or fish and fish products are transferred from the vessel, to allow sampling the catch or observing the transfer, unless the observer specifically requests not to be notified.

(7) Records. Allow observer(s) to inspect and copy any state or Federal logbook maintained voluntarily or as required by regulation.

(8) Assistance. Provide all other reasonable assistance to enable observer(s) to carry out their duties, including, but not limited to:

(i) Measuring decks, codends, and holding bins.

(ii) Providing the observer(s) with a safe work area.

(iii) Collecting bycatch when requested by the observer(s).

(iv) Collecting and carrying baskets of fish when requested by the observer(s).

(v) Allowing the observer(s) to collect biological data and samples.

- (vi) Providing adequate space for storage of biological samples.
- (9) At-sea transfers to or from processing vessels. Processing vessels must:
 - (i) Ensure that transfers of observers at sea via small boat or raft are carried out during daylight hours, under safe conditions, and with the agreement of observers involved.
 - (ii) Notify observers at least 3 hours before observers are transferred, such that the observers can collect personal belongings, equipment, and scientific samples.
 - (iii) Provide a safe pilot ladder and conduct the transfer to ensure the safety of observers during transfers.
 - (iv) Provide an experienced crew member to assist observers in the small boat or raft in which any transfer is made.

(e) Procurement of observer services by at-sea processing vessels. Owners of vessels required to carry observers under paragraph (c)(1) of this section must arrange for observer services from an observer provider permitted by the North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program under 50 CFR 679.50(i), except that:

- (1) Vessels are required to procure observer services directly from NMFS when NMFS has determined and given notification that the vessel must carry NMFS staff or an individual authorized by NMFS in lieu of an observer provided by a permitted observer provider.
- (2) Vessels are required to procure observer services directly from NMFS and a permitted observer provider when NMFS has determined and given notification that the vessel must carry NMFS staff or individuals authorized by NMFS, in addition to an observer provided by a permitted observer provider.

(f) Observer certification and responsibilities–

(1) Observer Certification–

- (i) Applicability. Observer certification authorizes an individual to fulfill duties as specified in writing by the NMFS Observer Program Office while under the employ of a NMFS-permitted observer provider and according to certification endorsements as designated under paragraph (f)(1)(v) of this section.
- (ii) Observer certification official. The Regional Administrator will designate a NMFS observer certification official who will make decisions for the Observer Program Office on whether to issue or deny observer certification.
- (iii) Certification requirements. NMFS will certify individuals who:
 - (A) Are employed by an observer provider company permitted pursuant to 50 CFR 679.50 at the time of the issuance of the certification;
 - (B) Have provided, through their observer provider:
 - (1) Information identified by NMFS at 50 CFR 679.50(i)(2)(x)(A)(1)(iii) and (iv); and

(2) Information identified by NMFS at 50 CFR 679.50(i)(2)(x)(C) regarding the observer candidate's health and physical fitness for the job;

(C) Meet all education and health standards as specified in 50 CFR 679.50(i)(2)(i)(A) and (1)(2)(x)(C), respectively; and

(D) Have successfully completed NMFS-approved training as prescribed by the Observer Program.

(1) Successful completion of training by an observer applicant consists of meeting all attendance and conduct standards issued in writing at the start of training; meeting all performance standards issued in writing at the start of training for assignments, tests, and other evaluation tools; and completing all other training requirements established by the Observer Program.

(2) If a candidate fails training, he or she will be notified in writing on or before the last day of training. The notification will indicate: the reasons the candidate failed the training; whether the candidate can retake the training, and under what conditions, or whether, the candidate will not be allowed to retake the training. If a determination is made that the candidate may not pursue further training, notification will be in the form of an IAD denying certification, as specified under paragraph (f)(1)(iv)(A) of this section.

(E) Have not been decertified under paragraph (f)(3) of this section, or pursuant to 50 CFR 679.50.

(iv) Agency determinations on observer certification

(A) Denial of a certification. The NMFS observer certification official will issue a written IAD denying observer certification when the observer certification official determines that a candidate has unresolvable deficiencies in meeting the requirements for certification as specified in paragraph (f)(1)(iii) of this section. The IAD will identify the reasons certification was denied and what requirements were deficient.

(B) Appeals. A candidate who receives an IAD that denies his or her certification may appeal pursuant to paragraph (f)(4) of this section. A candidate who appeals the IAD will not be issued an interim observer certification, and will not receive a certification unless the final resolution of that appeal is in the candidate's favor.

(C) Issuance of an observer certification. An observer certification will be issued upon determination by the observer certification official that the candidate has successfully met all requirements for certification as specified in paragraph (f)(1)(iii) of this section.

(v) Endorsements. The following endorsements must be obtained, in addition to observer certification, in order for an observer to deploy.

(A) Certification training endorsement. A certification training endorsement signifies the successful completion of the training course required to obtain observer certification. This endorsement expires when

the observer has not been deployed and performed sampling duties as required by the Observer Program Office for a period of time, specified by the Observer Program, after his or her most recent debriefing. The observer can renew the endorsement by successfully completing certification training once more.

(B) Annual general endorsements. Each observer must obtain an annual general endorsement to their certification prior to his or her first deployment within any calendar year subsequent to a year in which a certification training endorsement is obtained. To obtain an annual general endorsement, an observer must successfully complete the annual briefing, as specified by the Observer Program. All briefing attendance, performance, and conduct standards required by the Observer Program must be met.

(C) Deployment endorsements. Each observer who has completed an initial deployment after certification or annual briefing must receive a deployment endorsement to their certification prior to any subsequent deployments for the remainder of that year. An observer may obtain a deployment endorsement by successfully completing all pre-cruise briefing requirements. The type of briefing the observer must attend and successfully complete will be specified in writing by the Observer Program during the observer's most recent debriefing.

(D) Pacific whiting fishery endorsements. A Pacific whiting fishery endorsement is required for purposes of performing observer duties aboard vessels that process groundfish at sea in the Pacific whiting fishery. A Pacific whiting fishery endorsement to an observer's certification may be obtained by meeting the following requirements:

- (1) Be a prior NMFS-certified observer in the groundfish fisheries off Alaska or the Pacific Coast, unless an individual with this qualification is not available;
- (2) Receive an evaluation by NMFS for his or her most recent deployment (if any) that indicated that the observer's performance met Observer Program expectations for that deployment;
- (3) Successfully complete a NMFS-approved observer training and/or whiting briefing as prescribed by the Observer Program; and
- (4) Comply with all of the other requirements of this section.

(2) Standards of observer conduct--

(i) Limitations on conflict of interest.

(A) Observers:

- (1) Must not have a direct financial interest, other than the provision of observer services, in a North Pacific fishery managed pursuant to an FMP for the waters off the coast of Alaska, or in a Pacific Coast fishery managed by either the state or Federal governments in waters off Washington, Oregon, or California, including but not limited to:

(i) Any ownership, mortgage holder, or other secured interest in a vessel, shoreside or floating stationary processor facility involved in the catching, taking, harvesting or processing of fish,

(ii) Any business involved with selling supplies or services to any vessel, shoreside or floating stationary processing facility; or

(iii) Any business involved with purchasing raw or processed products from any vessel, shoreside or floating stationary processing facilities.

(2) Must not solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, any gratuity, gift, favor, entertainment, loan, or anything of monetary value from anyone who either conducts activities that are regulated by NMFS or has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the observers' official duties.

(3) May not serve as observers on any vessel or at any shoreside or floating stationary processing facility owned or operated by a person who previously employed the observers.

(4) May not solicit or accept employment as a crew member or an employee of a vessel, shoreside processor, or stationary floating processor while employed by an observer provider.

(B) Provisions for remuneration of observers under this section do not constitute a conflict of interest.

(ii) Standards of behavior. Observers must avoid any behavior that could adversely affect the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Observer Program or of the government, including but not limited to the following:

(A) Observers must perform their assigned duties as described in the Observer Manual or other written instructions from the Observer Program Office.

(B) Observers must accurately record their sampling data, write complete reports, and report accurately any observations of suspected violations of regulations relevant to conservation of marine resources or their environment.

(C) Observers must not disclose collected data and observations made on board the vessel or in the processing facility to any person except the owner or operator of the observed vessel or processing facility, an authorized officer, or NMFS.

(D) Observers must refrain from engaging in any illegal actions or any other activities that would reflect negatively on their image as professional scientists, on other observers, or on the Observer Program as a whole. This includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Violating the drug and alcohol policy established by and available from the Observer Program;

(2) Engaging in the use, possession, or distribution of illegal drugs;
or

(3) Engaging in physical sexual contact with personnel of the vessel or processing facility to which the observer is assigned, or with any vessel or processing plant personnel who may be substantially affected by the performance or non-performance of the observer's official duties.

(3) Suspension and decertification—

(i) Suspension and decertification review official. The Regional Administrator (or a designee) will designate an observer suspension and decertification review official(s), who will have the authority to review observer certifications and issue initial administrative determinations of observer certification suspension and/or decertification.

(ii) Causes for suspension or decertification. The suspension/decertification official may initiate suspension or decertification proceedings against an observer:

(A) When it is alleged that the observer has committed any acts or omissions of any of the following:

(1) Failed to satisfactorily perform the duties of observers as specified in writing by the NMFS Observer Program; or

(2) Failed to abide by the standards of conduct for observers as prescribed under paragraph (f)(2) of this section;

(B) Upon conviction of a crime or upon entry of a civil judgment for:

(1) Commission of fraud or other violation in connection with obtaining or attempting to obtain certification, or in performing the duties as specified in writing by the NMFS Observer Program;
{redesignated at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}

(2) Commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property; {redesignated at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}e

(3) Commission of any other offense indicating a lack of integrity or honesty that seriously and directly affects the fitness of observers. {redesignated at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}

(iii) Issuance of initial administrative determination. Upon determination that suspension or decertification is warranted under paragraph (f)(3)(ii) of this section, the suspension/decertification official will issue a written IAD to the observer via certified mail at the observer's most current address provided to NMFS. The IAD will identify whether a certification is suspended or revoked and will identify the specific reasons for the action taken. If the IAD issues a suspension for an observer certification, the terms of the suspension will be specified. Suspension or decertification is effective immediately as of the date of issuance, unless the suspension/decertification official notes a compelling reason for maintaining certification for a specified period and under specified conditions.

(iv) Appeals. A certified observer who receives an IAD that suspends or revokes his or her observer certification may appeal pursuant to paragraph (f)(4) of this section.

(4) Appeals.

(i) Decisions on appeals of initial administrative decisions denying certification to, or suspending, or decertifying, an observer, will be made by the Regional Administrator (or designated official).

(ii) Appeals decisions shall be in writing and shall state the reasons therefor.

(iii) An appeal must be filed with the Regional Administrator within 30 days of the initial administrative decision denying, suspending, or revoking the observer's certification.

(iv) The appeal must be in writing, and must allege facts or circumstances to show why the certification should be granted, or should not be suspended or revoked, under the criteria in this section.

(v) Absent good cause for further delay, the Regional Administrator (or designated official) will issue a written decision on the appeal within 45 days of receipt of the appeal. The Regional Administrator's decision is the final administrative decision of the Department as of the date of the decision.

(g) Sample station and operational requirements—

(1) Observer sampling station. This paragraph contains the requirements for observer sampling stations. The vessel owner must provide an observer sampling station that complies with this section so that the observer can carry out required duties.

(i) Accessibility. The observer sampling station must be available to the observer at all times.

(ii) Location. The observer sampling station must be located within 4 m of the location from which the observer samples unsorted catch. Unobstructed passage must be provided between the observer sampling station and the location where the observer collects sample catch.

(iii) Minimum work space aboard at-sea processing vessels. The observer must have a working area of 4.5 square meters, including the observer's sampling table, for sampling and storage of fish to be sampled. The observer must be able to stand upright and have a work area at least 0.9 m deep in the area in front of the table and scale.

(iv) Table aboard at-sea processing vessels. The observer sampling station must include a table at least 0.6 m deep, 1.2 m wide and 0.9 m high and no more than 1.1 m high. The entire surface area of the table must be available for use by the observer. Any area for the observer sampling scale is in addition to the minimum space requirements for the table. The observer's sampling table must be secured to the floor or wall.

(v) Diverter board aboard at-sea processing vessels. The conveyor belt conveying unsorted catch must have a removable board (diverter board) to allow all fish to be diverted from the belt directly into the observer's sampling baskets. The

diverter board must be located downstream of the scale used to weigh total catch. At least 1 m of accessible belt space, located downstream of the scale used to weigh total catch, must be available for the observer's use when sampling.

(vi) Other requirement for at-sea processing vessels. The sampling station must be in a well-drained area that includes floor grating (or other material that prevents slipping), lighting adequate for day or night sampling, and a hose that supplies fresh or sea water to the observer.

(vii) Observer sampling scale. The observer sample station must include a NMFS-approved platform scale (pursuant to requirements at 50 CFR 679.28(d)(5)) with a capacity of at least 50 kg located within 1 m of the observer's sampling table. The scale must be mounted so that the weighing surface is no more than 0.7 m above the floor.

(2) Requirements for bins used to make volumetric estimates on at-sea processing vessels. [Reserved]

(3) Operational requirements for at-sea processing vessels. [Reserved]

§ 660.320 Allocations.

(a) General. The commercial portion of the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery, excluding the treaty Indian fishery, is divided into limited entry and open access fisheries. Separate allocations for the limited entry and open access fisheries will be established biennially or annually for certain species and/or areas using the procedures described in this subpart or the PCGFMP.

(1) Limited entry allocation. The allocation for the limited entry fishery is the allowable catch (harvest guideline or quota excluding set asides for recreational or tribal Indian fisheries) minus the allocation to the open access fishery.

(2) Open access allocation. The allocation for the open access fishery is derived by applying the open access allocation percentage to the annual harvest guideline or quota after subtracting any set asides for recreational or tribal Indian fisheries. For management areas where quotas or harvest guidelines for a stock are not fully utilized, no separate allocation will be established for the open access fishery until it is projected that the allowable catch for a species will be reached.

(b) Open access allocation percentage. For each species with a harvest guideline or quota, the initial open access allocation percentage is calculated by:

(1) Computing the total catch for that species during the window period by any vessel that does not initially receive a limited entry permit.

(2) Dividing that amount by the total catch during the window period by all gear.

(3) The guidelines in this paragraph (b)(3) apply to recalculation of the open access allocation percentage. Any recalculated allocation percentage will be used in calculating the following biennial fishing period's open access allocation.

(c) Catch accounting between the limited entry and open access fisheries. Any groundfish caught by a vessel with a limited entry permit will be counted against the limited entry allocation while the limited entry fishery for that vessel's limited entry gear is open. When the fishery for a vessel's limited entry gear has closed, groundfish caught by that vessel with open access gear will be counted against the open access allocation. All groundfish caught by vessels without limited entry permits will be counted against the open access allocation.

(d) Additional guidelines. Additional guidelines governing determination of the limited entry and open access allocations are in the PCGFMP.

(e) Treaty Indian fisheries. Certain amounts of groundfish may be set aside biennially or annually for tribal fisheries prior to dividing the balance of the allowable catch between the limited entry and open access fisheries. Tribal fisheries conducted under a set-aside are not subject to the regulations governing limited entry and open access fisheries.

(f) Recreational fisheries. Recreational fishing for groundfish is outside the scope of, and not affected by, the regulations governing limited entry and open access fisheries. Certain amounts of groundfish may be specifically allocated to the recreational fishery, and will be set aside prior to dividing the commercial allocation between the commercial limited entry and open access fisheries.

§ 660.321 Black rockfish harvest guideline. {removed and reserved at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004; added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

From the commercial harvest of black rockfish off Washington State, a treaty Indian tribes' harvest guideline is set of 20,000 lb (9,072 kg) for the area north of Cape Alava, WA (48°09.50' N. lat) and 10,000 lb (4,536 kg) for the area between Destruction Island, WA (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38.17' N. lat.). This harvest guideline applies and is available to the treaty Indian tribes identified in § 660.324(b).

§ 660.322 Sablefish allocations. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(a) Tribal-nontribal allocation. The sablefish allocation to Pacific coast treaty Indian tribes identified at § 660.324(b) is 10 percent of the sablefish total catch OY for the area north of 36° N. lat. This allocation represents the total amount available to the treaty Indian fisheries before deductions for discard mortality. The annual tribal sablefish allocations are provided in § 660.385(a).

(b) Between the limited entry and open access sectors. Sablefish is allocated between the limited entry and open access fisheries according to the procedure described in § 660.320(a).

(c) Between the limited entry trawl and limited entry nontrawl sectors. The limited entry sablefish allocation is further allocated 58 percent to the trawl sector and 42 percent to the nontrawl (longline and pot/trap) sector.

(d) Between the limited entry fixed gear primary season and daily trip limit fisheries. Within the limited entry nontrawl sector allocation, 85 percent is reserved for the primary season described in § 660.372(b), leaving 15 percent for the limited entry daily trip limit fishery described in § 660.372(c).

(e) Ratios between tiers for sablefish endorsed limited entry permit holders. The Regional Administrator will biennially or annually calculate the size of the cumulative trip limit for each of the three tiers associated with the sablefish endorsement such that the ratio of limits between the tiers is approximately 1:1.75:3.85 for Tier 3:Tier 2:Tier 1, respectively. The size of the cumulative trip limits will vary depending on the amount of sablefish available for the primary fishery and on estimated discard mortality rates within the fishery. The size of the cumulative trip limits for the three tiers in the primary fishery will be announced in § 660.372.

§ 660.323 Pacific whiting allocations, allocation attainment, and inseason allocation

reapportionment. {revised at 69 FR 46448, August 3, 2004; revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; revised at 70 FR 22808, May 3, 2005; corrected at 70 FR 28852, May 19, 2005 }

(a) Allocations. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004 }

(1) Annual treaty tribal whiting allocations are provided in § 660.385(e).

(2) The non-tribal commercial harvest guideline for whiting is allocated among three sectors, as follows: 34 percent for the catcher/processor sector; 24 percent for the mothership sector; and 42 percent for the shoreside sector. No more than 5 percent of the shoreside allocation may be taken and retained south of 42° N. lat. before the start of the primary whiting season north of 42° N. lat. These allocations are harvest guidelines unless otherwise announced in the *Federal Register*. The non-tribal Pacific whiting allocations in 2005 are as follows: {revised at 70 FR 22808, May 3, 2005 }

(i) Catcher/processor sector- 78,903 mt (34 percent); {corrected at 70 FR 28852, May 19, 2005 }

(ii) Mothership sector- 55,696 mt (24 percent); {corrected at 70 FR 28852, May 19, 2005 }

(iii) Shore-based sector- 97,469 mt (42 percent). No more than 5 percent (4,873 mt) of the shore-based whiting allocation may be taken before the shore-based fishery begins north of 42° N. lat. on June 15, 2005.

(b) Reaching an allocation. If the whiting harvest guideline, commercial harvest guideline, or a sector's allocation is reached, or is projected to be reached, the following action(s) for the applicable sector(s) may be taken as provided under paragraph (e) of this section and will remain in effect until additional amounts are made available the next fishing year or under paragraph (e) of this section.

(1) Catcher/processor sector. Further taking and retaining, receiving, or at-sea processing of whiting by a catcher/processor is prohibited. No additional unprocessed whiting may be brought on board after at-sea processing is prohibited, but a catcher/processor may continue to process whiting that was on board before at-sea processing was prohibited.

(i) Differential trip landing limits and frequency limits based on gear type, closed seasons. Trip landing and frequency limits that differ by gear type and closed seasons may be imposed or adjusted on a biannual or more frequent basis for the purpose of rebuilding and protecting overfished or depleted stocks. To achieve the rebuilding of an overfished or depleted stock, the Pacific whiting primary seasons described at § 660.323(3)(i) may be closed for any or all of the fishery sectors identified at § 660.323(4)(i)(A) before the sector allocation is reached. {added at 69 FR 46448, August 3, 2004}

(ii) [Reserved] {added at 69 FR 46448, August 3, 2004}

(2) Mothership sector. Further receiving or at-sea processing of whiting by a mothership is prohibited. No additional unprocessed whiting may be brought on board after at-sea processing is prohibited, but a mothership may continue to process whiting that was on board before at-sea processing was prohibited. Whiting may not be taken and retained, possessed, or landed by a catcher vessel participating in the mothership sector.

(3) Shoreside sector. Whiting may not be taken and retained, possessed, or landed by a catcher vessel participating in the shoreside sector except as authorized under a trip limit specified under § 660.370(c).

(4) Shoreside south of 42° N. lat. If 5 percent of the shoreside allocation for whiting is taken and retained south of 42° N. lat. before the primary season for the shoreside sector begins north of 42° N. lat., then a trip limit specified under § 660.370(c) may be implemented south of 42° N. lat. until the northern primary season begins, at which time the southern primary season would resume.

(c) Reapportionments. That portion of a sector's allocation that the Regional Administrator determines will not be used by the end of the fishing year shall be made available for harvest by the other sectors, if needed, in proportion to their initial allocations, on September 15 or as soon as practicable thereafter. NMFS may release whiting again at a later date to ensure full utilization of the resource. Whiting not needed in the fishery authorized under § 660.324 may also be made available.

(d) Estimates. Estimates of the amount of whiting harvested will be based on actual amounts harvested, projections of amounts that will be harvested, or a combination of the two. Estimates of the amount of Pacific whiting that will be used by shoreside processors by the end of the fishing year will be based on the best information available to the Regional Administrator from state catch and landings data, the survey of domestic processing capacity and intent, testimony received at Council meetings, and/or other relevant information.

(e) Announcements. The Assistant Administrator will announce in the *Federal Register* when a harvest guideline, commercial harvest guideline, or an allocation of whiting is reached, or is projected to be reached, specifying the appropriate action being taken under paragraph (b) of this section. The Regional Administrator will announce in the *Federal Register* any reapportionment

of surplus whiting to others sectors on September 15, or as soon as practicable thereafter. In order to prevent exceeding the limits or to avoid underutilizing the resource, prohibitions against further taking and retaining, receiving, or at-sea processing of whiting, or reapportionment of surplus whiting may be made effective immediately by actual notice to fishermen and processors, by e-mail, internet (http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/lstustfsh/groundfish/whiting_mgt.htm), phone, fax, letter, press release, and/or USCG Notice to Mariners (monitor channel 16 VHF), followed by publication in the *Federal Register*, in which instance public comment will be sought for a reasonable period of time thereafter. If insufficient time exists to consult with the Council, the Regional Administrator will inform the Council in writing of actions taken.

§ 660.324 Pacific Coast treaty Indian fisheries.

(a) Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribes have treaty rights to harvest groundfish in their usual and accustomed fishing areas in U.S. waters.

(b) For the purposes of this part, Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribes means the Hoh, Makah, and Quileute Indian Tribes and the Quinault Indian Nation.

(c) The Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribes' usual and accustomed fishing areas within the fishery management area (FMA) are set out below in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section. Boundaries of a tribe's fishing area may be revised as ordered by a Federal court.

(1) Makah--That portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

(2) Quileute--That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N. lat. (Sand Point) and 47°31'42" N. lat. (Queets River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

(3) Hoh--That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N. lat. (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N. lat. (Quinault River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

(4) Quinault--That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N. lat. (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

(d) Procedures. The rights referred to in paragraph (a) of this section will be implemented by the Secretary, after consideration of the tribal request, the recommendation of the Council, and the comments of the public. The rights will be implemented either through an allocation of fish that will be managed by the tribes, or through regulations in this section that will apply specifically to the tribal fisheries. An allocation or a regulation specific to the tribes shall be initiated by a written request from a Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribe to the Regional Administrator, prior to the first Council meeting in which biennial harvest specifications and management measures are discussed for an upcoming biennial management period. The Secretary generally will announce the annual tribal allocations at the same time as the announcement of the harvest specifications. The Secretary recognizes the sovereign status and co-manager role of Indian tribes over shared Federal and tribal fishery resources. Accordingly,

the Secretary will develop tribal allocations and regulations under this paragraph in consultation with the affected tribe(s) and, insofar as possible, with tribal consensus.

(e) Identification. A valid treaty Indian identification card issued pursuant to 25 CFR part 249, subpart A, is prima facie evidence that the holder is a member of the Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribe named on the card.

(f) A limited entry permit under § 660.331 through § 660.341 is not required for participation in a tribal fishery described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) Fishing under this section by a member of a Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribe within their usual and accustomed fishing area is not subject to the provisions of other sections of this part.

(h) Any member of a Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribe must comply with this section, and with any applicable tribal law and regulation, when participating in a tribal groundfish fishery described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(i) Fishing by a member of a Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribe outside the applicable Indian tribe's usual and accustomed fishing area, or for a species of groundfish not covered by an allocation or regulation under this section, is subject to the regulations in the other sections of this part.

(j) Black rockfish. Harvest guidelines for commercial harvests of black rockfish by members of the Pacific Coast Indian tribes using hook and line gear will be established biennially for two subsequent one year periods for the areas between the U.S.-Canadian border and Cape Alava (48°09'30" N. lat.) and between Destruction Island (47°40'00" N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point (46°38'10" N. lat.), in accordance with the procedures for implementing harvest specifications and management measures. Pacific Coast treaty Indians fishing for black rockfish in these areas under these harvest guidelines are subject to the provisions in this section, and not to the restrictions in other sections of this part.

(k) Groundfish without a tribal allocation. Makah tribal members may use midwater trawl gear to take and retain groundfish for which there is no tribal allocation and will be subject to the trip landing and frequency and size limits applicable to the limited entry fishery.

§ 660.331 Limited entry and open access fisheries—general.

All commercial fishing for groundfish must be conducted in accordance with the regulations governing limited entry and open access fisheries, except such fishing by treaty Indian tribes as may be separately provided for.

§ 660.333 Limited entry fishery–eligibility and registration.

(a) General. In order for a vessel to participate in the limited entry fishery, the vessel owner must hold (by ownership or lease) a limited entry permit and, through SFD, must register that permit for use with his/her vessel. When participating in the limited entry fishery, a vessel is authorized to fish with the gear type endorsed on the limited entry permit registered for use with that vessel. There are three types of gear endorsements: trawl, longline, and pot (or trap). A sablefish endorsement is also required for a vessel to participate in the primary season for the limited entry fixed gear sablefish fishery, north of 36° N. lat. A limited entry permit confers a privilege of participating in the Pacific Coast limited entry groundfish fishery in accordance with Federal regulations in 50 CFR part 660.

(b) Eligibility. Only a person eligible to own a documented vessel under the terms of 46 U.S.C. 12102 (a) may be issued or may hold a limited entry permit.

(c) Registration. Limited entry permits will normally be registered for use with a particular vessel at the time the permit is issued, renewed, transferred, or replaced. If the permit will be used with a vessel other than the one registered on the permit, the permit owner must register that permit for use with the new vessel through the SFD. The reissued permit must be placed on board the new vessel in order for the vessel to participate in the limited entry fishery.

(1) Registration of a permit to be used with a new vessel will take effect no earlier than the first day of the next major limited entry cumulative limit period following the date SFD receives the transfer form and the original permit.

(2) The major limited entry cumulative limit periods will be announced in the *Federal Register* with the harvest specifications and management measures, and with routine management measures when the cumulative limit periods are changed.

(d) Limited entry permits indivisible. Limited entry permits may not be divided for use by more than one vessel.

(e) Initial decisions. SFD will make initial decisions regarding permit endorsements, renewal, replacement, and change in vessel registration. SFD will notify the permit holder in writing with an explanation of any decision to deny a permit endorsement, renewal, replacement, or change in vessel registration. The SFD will decline to act on an application for permit endorsement, renewal, transfer, replacement, or registration of a limited entry permit if the permit is subject to sanction provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act at 16 U.S.C. 1858 (a) and implementing regulations at 15 CFR part 904, subpart D, apply.

§ 660.334 Limited entry permits–endorsements. { revised at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004 }

(a) “A” endorsement. A limited entry permit with an “A” endorsement entitles the holder to participate in the limited entry fishery for all groundfish species with the type(s) of limited entry gear specified in the endorsement, except for sablefish harvested north of 36° N. lat. during times and with gears for which a sablefish endorsement is required. See § 660.334 (d) for provisions on sablefish endorsement requirements. An “A” endorsement is transferable with the limited entry permit to another person, or to a different vessel under the same ownership under § 660.335. An “A” endorsement expires on failure to renew the limited entry permit to which it is affixed.

(b) Gear Endorsements. There are three types of gear endorsements: trawl, longline and pot (trap). When limited entry permits were first issued, some vessel owners qualified for more than one type of gear endorsement based on the landings history of their vessels. Each limited entry permit has one or more gear endorsement(s). Gear endorsement(s) assigned to the permit at the time of issuance will be permanent and shall not be modified. While participating in the limited entry fishery, the vessel registered to the limited entry permit is authorized to fish the gear(s) endorsed on the permit. While participating in the limited entry, primary fixed gear fishery for sablefish described at § 660.372, a vessel registered to more than one limited entry permit is authorized to fish with any gear, except trawl gear, endorsed on at least one of the permits registered for use with that vessel. During the limited entry fishery, permit holders may also fish with open access gear; except that vessels fishing against primary sablefish season cumulative limits described at § 660.372(b)(3) may not fish with open access gear against those limits.

(c) Vessel size endorsements–

(1) General. Each limited entry permit will be endorsed with the LOA for the size of the vessel that initially qualified for the permit, except:

(i) If the permit is registered for use with a trawl vessel that is more than 5 ft (1.52 m) shorter than the size for which the permit is endorsed, it will be endorsed for the size of the smaller vessel. This requirement does not apply to a permit with a sablefish endorsement that is endorsed for both trawl and either longline or pot gear and which is registered for use with a longline or pot gear vessel for purposes of participating in the limited entry primary fixed gear sablefish fishery described at § 660.372.

(ii) When permits are combined into one permit to be registered for use with a vessel requiring a larger size endorsement, the new permit will be endorsed for the size that results from the combination of the permits as described in paragraph (c)(2)(iii) of this section.

(2) Limitations of size endorsements–

(i) A limited entry permit endorsed only for gear other than trawl gear may be registered for use with a vessel up to 5 ft (1.52 m) longer than, the same length as, or any length shorter than, the size endorsed on the existing permit without requiring a combination of permits under § 660.335 (b) or a change in the size endorsement.

(ii) A limited entry permit endorsed for trawl gear may be registered for use with a vessel between 5 ft (1.52 m) shorter and 5 ft (1.52 m) longer than the size endorsed on the existing permit without requiring a combination of permits under

§ 660.335 (b) or a change in the size endorsement under paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(iii) The vessel harvest capacity rating for each of the permits being combined is that indicated in Table 2 of this part for the LOA (in feet) endorsed on the respective limited entry permit. Harvest capacity ratings for fractions of a foot in vessel length will be determined by multiplying the fraction of a foot in vessel length by the difference in the two ratings assigned to the nearest integers of vessel length. The length rating for the combined permit is that indicated for the sum of the vessel harvest capacity ratings for each permit being combined. If that sum falls between the sums for two adjacent lengths on Table 2 of this part, the length rating shall be the higher length.

(3) Size endorsement requirements for sablefish endorsed permits. Notwithstanding paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section, when multiple permits are “stacked” on a vessel as described in § 660.335 (c), only one of the permits must meet the size requirements of those sections. Any additional permits that are stacked for use with a vessel participating in the limited entry primary fixed gear sablefish fishery may be registered for use with a vessel even if the vessel is more than 5 feet longer or shorter than the size endorsed on the permit.

(d) Sablefish endorsement and tier assignment—

(1) General. Participation in the limited entry fixed gear sablefish fishery during the primary season described in § 660.372 north of 36° N. lat., requires that an owner of a vessel hold (by ownership or lease) a limited entry permit, registered for use with that vessel, with a longline or trap (or pot) endorsement and a sablefish endorsement. Up to three permits with sablefish endorsements may be registered for use with a single vessel. Limited entry permits with sablefish endorsements are assigned to one of three different cumulative trip limit tiers, based on the qualifying catch history of the permit.

(i) A sablefish endorsement with a tier assignment will be affixed to the permit and will remain valid when the permit is transferred. {added at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}

(ii) A sablefish endorsement and its associated tier assignment are not separable from the limited entry permit, and therefore may not be transferred separately from the limited entry permit. {added at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}

(2) Endorsement and tier assignment qualifying criteria.

(i) Permit catch history. Permit catch history will be used to determine whether a permit meets the qualifying criteria for a fixed gear sablefish endorsement and to determine the appropriate tier assignment for endorsed permits. Permit catch history includes the catch history of the vessel(s) that initially qualified for the permit, and subsequent catch histories accrued when the limited entry permit or permit rights were associated with other vessels. The catch history of a permit also includes the catch of any interim permit held by the current owner of the permit during the appeal of an initial NMFS decision to deny the initial issuance of a limited entry permit, but only if the appeal for which an interim permit was issued was lost by the appellant, and the owner's current permit was used by the owner in the 1995 limited entry sablefish fishery. The catch history of an interim

permit where the full “A” permit was ultimately granted will also be considered part of the catch history of the “A” permit. If the current permit is the result of the combination of multiple permits, then for the combined permit to qualify for an endorsement, at least one of the permits that were combined must have had sufficient sablefish history to qualify for an endorsement; or the permit must qualify based on catch occurring after it was combined, but taken within the qualifying period. If the current permit is the result of the combination of multiple permits, the combined catch histories of all of the permits that were combined to create a new permit before March 12, 1998, will be used in calculating the tier assignment for the resultant permit, together with any catch history (during the qualifying period) of the resultant permit. Only sablefish catch regulated by this part that was taken with longline or trap (pot) gear will be considered for the sablefish endorsement, except that vessels qualifying for the sablefish endorsement based on longline or trap (pot) landings may include setnet sablefish landings defined at (d)(2)(ii)(B) of this section in meeting tier assignment qualifications. Sablefish harvested illegally or landed illegally will not be considered for this endorsement.

(ii) Sablefish endorsement tier assignments. Only limited entry, fixed gear permits with sablefish endorsements will receive cumulative trip limit tier assignments.

(A) The qualifying weight criteria for Tier 1 are at least 898,000 lb (407,326 kg) cumulative round weight of sablefish caught over the years 1984-1994. The qualifying weight criteria for Tier 2 are at least 380,000 lb (172,365 kg), but no more than 897,999 lb (407,326 kg) cumulative round weight of sablefish caught over the years 1984-1994. Fixed gear permits with less than 380,000 lb (172,365 kg) cumulative round weight of sablefish caught over the years 1984-1994 qualify for Tier 3. All qualifying sablefish landings must be caught with longline or trap (pot), although setnet landings defined at sub-paragraph (B) of this section may also be included in tier assignment qualifying landings. Sablefish taken in tribal set aside fisheries does not qualify.

(B) Setnet sablefish landings are included in sablefish endorsement tier assignment qualifying criteria if those landings were made north of 38° N. lat. under the authority of an EFP issued by NMFS in any of the years 1984-1985, by a vessel that landed at least 16,000 lb (7,257 kg) of sablefish with longline or trap (pot) gear in any one year between 1984-1994.

(iii) Evidence and burden of proof. A vessel owner (or person holding limited entry rights under the express terms of a written contract) applying for issuance, renewal, replacement, transfer, or registration of a limited entry permit has the burden to submit evidence to prove that qualification requirements are met. The owner of a permit endorsed for longline or trap (pot) gear applying for a sablefish endorsement or a tier assignment under this section has the burden to submit evidence to prove that qualification requirements are met. The following evidentiary standards apply:

(A) A certified copy of the current vessel document (USCG or State) is the best evidence of vessel ownership and LOA.

(B) A certified copy of a State fish receiving ticket is the best evidence of a landing, and of the type of gear used.

(C) A copy of a written contract reserving or conveying limited entry rights is the best evidence of reserved or acquired rights.

(D) Such other relevant, credible evidence as the applicant may submit, or the SFD or the Regional Administrator request or acquire, may also be considered.

(3) Issuance process for sablefish endorsements and tier assignments.

(i) No new applications for sablefish endorsements will be accepted after November 30, 1998.

(ii) All tier assignments and subsequent appeals processes were completed by September 1998. If, however, a permit owner with a sablefish endorsement believes that his permit may qualify for a change in tier status based on qualifications in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B) of this section, the SFD will accept applications for a tier change through December 31, 2002. The application shall consist of a written letter stating the applicant's circumstances, requesting action, be signed by the applicant, and submitted along with the relevant documentation (fish tickets) in support of the application for a change in tier status.

(iii) After review of the evidence submitted under paragraph (ii), and any additional information the SFD finds to be relevant, the Regional Administrator will issue a letter of determination notifying a permit owner of whether the evidence submitted is sufficient to alter the initial tier assignment. If the Regional Administrator determines the permit qualifies for a different tier, the permit owner will be issued a permit with the revised tier assignment once the initial permit is returned to the SFD for processing.

(iv) If a permit owner chooses to file an appeal of the determination under paragraph (iii) of this section, the appeal must be filed with the Regional Administrator within 30 days of the issuance of the letter of determination. The appeal must be in writing and must allege facts or circumstances, and include credible evidence demonstrating why the permit qualifies for a different tier assignment. The appeal of a denial of an application for a different tier assignment will not be referred to the Council for a recommendation under § 660.340 (e).

(v) Absent good cause for further delay, the Regional Administrator will issue a written decision on the appeal within 30 days of receipt of the appeal. The Regional Administrator's decision is the final administrative decision of the Department of Commerce as of the date of the decision.

(4) Ownership requirements and limitations.

(i) No partnership or corporation may own a limited entry permit with a sablefish endorsement unless that partnership or corporation owned a limited entry permit with a sablefish endorsement on November 1, 2000. Otherwise, only individual human persons may own limited entry permits with sablefish endorsements.

(ii) No person, partnership, or corporation may have ownership interest in or hold more than three permits with sablefish endorsements, except for persons, partnerships, or corporations that had ownership interest in more than 3 permits

with sablefish endorsements as of November 1, 2000. The exemption from the maximum ownership level of 3 permits only applies to ownership of the particular permits that were owned on November 1, 2000. Persons, partnerships or corporations that had ownership interest 3 or more permits with sablefish endorsements as of November 1, 2000, may not acquire additional permits beyond those particular permits owned on November 1, 2000. If, at some future time, a person, partnership, or corporation that owned more than 3 permits as of November 1, 2000, sells or otherwise permanently transfers (not leases) some of its originally owned permits, such that they then own fewer than 3 permits, they may then acquire additional permits, but may not have ownership interest in or hold more than 3 permits.

(iii) A partnership or corporation will lose the exemptions provided in paragraphs (d)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section on the effective date of any change in the corporation or partnership from that which existed on November 1, 2000. A “change” in the partnership or corporation means a change in the corporate or partnership membership, except a change caused by the death of a member providing the death did not result in any new members. A change in membership is not considered to have occurred if a member becomes legally incapacitated and a trustee is appointed to act on his behalf, nor if the ownership of shares among existing members changes, nor if a member leaves the corporation or partnership and is not replaced. Changes in the ownership of publicly held stock will not be deemed changes in ownership of the corporation.

(e) Endorsement restrictions. “A” endorsements, gear endorsements, sablefish endorsements, and sablefish tier assignments may not be transferred separately from the limited entry permit.

§ 660.335 Limited entry permits—renewal, combination, stacking, change of permit ownership or permit holdership, and transfer.

(a) Renewal of limited entry permits and gear endorsements—

(1) Limited entry permits expire at the end of each calendar year, and must be renewed between October 1 and November 30 of each year in order to remain in force the following year.

(2) Notification to renew limited entry permits will be issued by SFD prior to September 1 each year to the most recent address of the permit owner. The permit owner shall provide SFD with notice of any address change within 15 days of the change.

(3) Limited entry permit renewal requests received in SFD between November 30 and December 31 will be effective on the date that the renewal is approved. A limited entry permit that is allowed to expire will not be renewed unless the permit owner requests reissuance by March 31 of the following year and the SFD determines that failure to renew was proximately caused by illness, injury, or death of the permit owner.

(b) Combining limited entry permits. Two or more limited entry permits with “A” gear endorsements for the same type of limited entry gear may be combined and reissued as a single permit with a larger size endorsement as described in paragraph § 660.334 (c)(2)(iii). With respect to permits endorsed for nontrawl limited entry gear, a sablefish endorsement will be issued for the new permit only if all of the permits being combined have sablefish endorsements. If two or more permits with sablefish endorsements are combined, the new permit will receive the same tier assignment as the tier with the largest cumulative landings limit of the permits being combined.

(c) “Stacking” Limited Entry Permits. “Stacking” limited entry permits refers to the practice of registering more than one permit for use with a single vessel. Only limited entry permits with sablefish endorsements may be “stacked.” Up to three limited entry permits with sablefish endorsements may be registered for use with a single vessel during the primary sablefish season described at § 660.372(b). Privileges, responsibilities, and restrictions associated with stacking permits to participate in the primary sablefish fishery are described at § 660.372 and at § 660.334(d).

(d) Changes in permit ownership and permit holder—

(1) General. The permit owner may convey the limited entry permit to a different person. The new permit owner will not be authorized to use the permit until the change in permit ownership has been registered with and approved by the SFD. The SFD will not approve a change in permit ownership for limited entry permits with sablefish endorsements that does not meet the ownership requirements for those permits described at § 660.334 (d)(4).

(2) Effective date. The change in ownership of the permit or change in the permit holder will be effective on the day the change is approved by SFD, unless there is a concurrent change in the vessel registered to the permit. Requirements for changing the vessel registered to the permit are described at paragraph (e) of this section.

(e) Changes in vessel registration—transfer of limited entry permits and gear endorsements—

(1) General. A permit may not be used with any vessel other than the vessel registered to that permit. For purposes of this section, a permit transfer occurs when, through SFD, a permit owner registers a limited entry permit for use with a new vessel. Permit transfer applications must be submitted to SFD with the appropriate documentation described at paragraph (g) of this section. Upon receipt of a complete application, and following review and approval of the application, the SFD will reissue the permit registered to the new vessel.

(2) Application. A complete application must be submitted to SFD in order for SFD to review and approve a change in vessel registration. At a minimum, a permit owner seeking to transfer a limited entry permit shall submit to SFD a signed application form and his/her current limited entry permit before the first day of the cumulative limit period in which they wish to participate. If a permit owner provides a signed application and current limited entry permit after the first day of a cumulative limit period, the permit will not be effective until the succeeding cumulative limit period. SFD will not approve a

change in vessel registration (transfer) until it receives a complete application, the existing permit, a current copy of the USCG 1270, and other required documentation.

(3) Effective date.

(i) Changes in vessel registration on permits will take effect no sooner than the first day of the next major limited entry cumulative limit period following the date that SFD receives the signed permit transfer form and the original limited entry permit. Major cumulative limit periods are defined as two-month trip limit periods in §660.302. Unless otherwise specified in the *Federal Register*, the major cumulative limit periods begin on January 1, March 1, May 1, July 1, September 1, and November 1. No transfer is effective until the limited entry permit has been reissued as registered with the new vessel.

(ii) Notwithstanding paragraph (i) of this section, if SFD receives the original sablefish endorsed permit, and a complete transfer application by August 14, 2001, the resultant change in vessel registration will be effective August 15, 2001, or as soon thereafter as the transfer has been approved. Transfer applications received after August 14, 2001, would be subject to the restrictions in paragraph (i) of this section.

(f) Restriction on frequency of transfers. Limited entry permits may not be registered for use with a different vessel (transfer) more than once per calendar year, except in cases of death of a permit holder or if the permitted vessel is totally lost as defined in 660.302. The exception for death of a permit holder applies for a permit held by a partnership or a corporation if the person or persons holding at least 50 percent of the ownership interest in the entity dies.

(1) A permit owner may designate the vessel registration for a permit as “unidentified,” meaning that no vessel has been identified as registered for use with that permit. No vessel is authorized to use a permit with the vessel registration designated as “unidentified.”

(2) When a permit owner requests that the permit's vessel registration be designated as “unidentified,” the transaction is not considered a “transfer” for purposes of this section. Any subsequent request by a permit owner to change from the “unidentified” status of the permit in order to register the permit with a specific vessel will be considered a change in vessel registration (transfer) and subject to the restriction on frequency and timing of changes in vessel registration (transfer).

(g) Application and supplemental documentation. Permit holders may request a transfer (change in vessel registration) and/or change in permit ownership or permit holder by submitting a complete application form. In addition, a permit owner applying for renewal, replacement, transfer, or change of ownership or change of permit holder of a limited entry permit has the burden to submit evidence to prove that qualification requirements are met. The owner of a permit endorsed for longline or trap (or pot) gear applying for a tier assignment under § 660.334 (d) has the burden to submit evidence to prove that certain qualification requirements are met. The following evidentiary standards apply:

(1) For a request to change a vessel registration and/or change in permit ownership or permit holder, the permit owner must provide SFD with a current copy of the USCG

Form 1270 for vessels of 5 net tons or greater, or a current copy of a state registration form for vessels under 5 net tons.

(2) For a request to change the vessel registration to a permit, the permit holder must submit to SFD a current marine survey conducted by a certified marine surveyor in accordance with USCG regulations to authenticate the length overall of the vessel being newly registered with the permit. Marine surveys older than 3 years at the time of the request for change in vessel registration will not be considered “current” marine surveys for purposes of this requirement.

(3) For a request to change a permit's ownership where the current permit owner is a corporation, partnership or other business entity, the applicant must provide to SFD a corporate resolution that authorizes the conveyance of the permit to a new owner and which authorizes the individual applicant to request the conveyance on behalf of the corporation, partnership, other business entity.

(4) For a request to change a permit's ownership that is necessitated by the death of the permit owner(s), the individual(s) requesting conveyance of the permit to a new owner must provide SFD with a death certificate of the permit owner(s) and appropriate legal documentation that either: specifically transfers the permit to a designated individual(s); or, provides legal authority to the transferor to convey the permit ownership.

(5) For a request to change a permit's ownership that is necessitated by divorce, the individual requesting the change in permit ownership must submit an executed divorce decree that awards the permit to a designated individual(s).

(6) Such other relevant, credible documentation as the applicant may submit, or the SFD or Regional Administrator may request or acquire, may also be considered.

(h) Application forms available. Application forms for the change in vessel registration (transfer) and change of permit ownership or permit holder of limited entry permits are available from the SFD (see part 600 for address of the Regional Administrator). Contents of the application, and required supporting documentation, are specified in the application form.

(i) Records maintenance. The SFD will maintain records of all limited entry permits that have been issued, renewed, transferred, registered, or replaced.

§§ 660.336 Reserved.

§§ 660.337 Reserved

§ 660.338 Limited entry permits—small fleet.

(a) Small limited entry fisheries fleets that are controlled by a local government, are in existence as of July 11, 1991, and have negligible impacts on the groundfish resource, may be certified as consistent with the goals and objectives of the limited entry program and incorporated into the limited entry fishery. Permits issued under this subsection will be issued in accordance with the standards and procedures set out in the PCGFMP and will carry the rights explained therein.

(b) A permit issued under this section may be registered only to another vessel that will continue to operate in the same certified small fleet, provided that the total number of vessels in the fleet does not increase. A vessel may not use a small fleet limited entry permit for participation in the limited entry fishery outside of authorized activities of the small fleet for which that permit and vessel have been designated.

§ 660.339 Limited entry permit fees.

The Regional Administrator will charge fees to cover administrative expenses related to issuance of limited entry permits, including initial issuance, renewal, transfer, vessel registration, replacement, and appeals. The appropriate fee must accompany each application.

§ 660.340 Limited entry permit appeals.

(a) Decisions on appeals of initial decisions regarding issuance, renewal, change in vessel registration, change in permit owner or permit holder, and endorsement upgrade, will be made by the Regional Administrator.

(b) Appeals decisions shall be in writing and shall state the reasons therefor.

(c) Within 30 days of an initial decision by the SFD denying issuance, renewal, change in vessel registration, change in permit owner or permit holder, or endorsement upgrade, on the terms requested by the applicant, an appeal may be filed with the Regional Administrator.

(d) The appeal must be in writing, and must allege facts or circumstances to show why the criteria in this subpart have been met, or why an exception should be granted.

(e) At the appellant's discretion, the appeal may be accompanied by a request that the Regional Administrator seek a recommendation from the Council as to whether the appeal should be granted. Such a request must contain the appellant's acknowledgment that the confidentiality

provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act at 16 U.S.C. 1853 (d) and part 600 of this chapter are waived with respect to any information supplied by Regional Administrator to the Council and its advisory bodies for purposes of receiving the Council's recommendation on the appeal. In responding to a request for a recommendation on appeal, the Council will apply the provisions of the PCGFMP in making its recommendation as to whether the appeal should be granted.

(f) Absent good cause for further delay, the Regional Administrator will issue a written decision on the appeal within 45 days of receipt of the appeal, or, if a recommendation from the Council is requested, within 45 days of receiving the Council's recommendation. The Regional Administrator's decision is the final administrative decision of the Department as of the date of the decision.

§ 660.341 Limited entry permit sanctions.

Limited entry permits issued or applied for under this subpart are subject to sanctions pursuant to the Magnuson Act at 16 U.S.C. 1858(g) and 15 CFR part 904, subpart D.

§ 660.350 Compensation with fish for collecting resource information--exempted fishing permits off Washington, Oregon, and California.

In addition to the reasons stated in § 600.745(b)(1) of this chapter, an EFP may be issued under this subpart G for the purpose of compensating the owner or operator of a vessel for collecting resource information according to a protocol approved by NMFS. NMFS may issue an EFP allowing a vessel to retain fish as compensation in excess of trip limits or to be exempt from other specified management measures for the Pacific coast groundfish fishery.

(a) Compensation EFP for vessels under contract with NMFS to conduct a resource survey. NMFS may issue an EFP to the owner or operator of a vessel that conducted a resource survey according to a contract with NMFS. A vessel's total compensation from all sources (in terms of dollars or amount of fish, including fish from survey samples or compensation fish) will be determined through normal Federal procurement procedures. The compensation EFP will specify the maximum amount or value of fish the vessel may take and retain after the resource survey is completed.

(1) Competitive offers. NMFS may initiate a competitive solicitation (request for proposals or RFP) to select vessels to conduct resource surveys that use fish as full or partial compensation, following normal Federal procurement procedures.

(2) Consultation and approval. At a Council meeting, NMFS will consult with the Council and receive public comment on upcoming resource surveys to be conducted if groundfish could be used as whole or partial compensation. Generally, compensation fish would be similar to surveyed species, but there may be reasons to provide payment with healthier, more abundant, less restricted stocks, or more easily targeted species. For

example, NMFS may decline to pay a vessel with species that are, or are expected to be, overfished, or that are subject to overfishing, or that are unavoidably caught with species that are overfished or subject to overfishing. NMFS may also consider levels of discards, bycatch, and other factors. If the Council does not approve providing whole or partial compensation for the conduct of a survey, NMFS will not use fish, other than fish taken during the scientific research, as compensation for that survey. For each proposal, NMFS will present:

- (i) The maximum number of vessels expected or needed to conduct the survey,
- (ii) An estimate of the species and amount of fish likely to be needed as compensation,
- (iii) When the survey and compensation fish would be taken, and
- (iv) The year in which the compensation fish would be deducted from the ABC before determining the optimum yield (harvest guideline or quota).

(3) Issuance of the compensation EFP. Upon successful completion of the survey, NMFS will issue a “compensation EFP” to the vessel if it has not been fully compensated. The procedures in § 600.745(b)(1) through (b)(4) of this chapter do not apply to a compensation EFP issued under this subpart for the Pacific coast groundfish fishery (50 CFR part 660, subpart G).

(4) Terms and conditions of the compensation EFP. Conditions for disposition of bycatch or any excess catch, for reporting the value of the amount landed, and other appropriate terms and conditions may be specified in the EFP. Compensation fishing must occur during the period specified in the EFP, but no later than the end of September of the fishing year following the survey, and must be conducted according to the terms and conditions of the EFP.

(5) Reporting the compensation catch. The compensation EFP may require the vessel owner or operator to keep separate records of compensation fishing and to submit them to NMFS within a specified period of time after the compensation fishing is completed.

(6) Accounting for the compensation catch. As part of the harvest specifications process (§ 660.370), NMFS will advise the Council of the amount of fish authorized to be retained under a compensation EFP, which then will be deducted from the next harvest specifications (ABCs) set by the Council. Fish authorized in an EFP too late in the year to be deducted from the following year's ABCs will be accounted for in the next management cycle where it is practicable to do so.

(b) Compensation for commercial vessels collecting resource information under a standard EFP. NMFS may issue an EFP to allow a commercial fishing vessel to take and retain fish in excess of current management limits for the purpose of collecting resource information (§ 600.745(b) of this chapter). The EFP may include a compensation clause that allows the participating vessel to be compensated with fish for its efforts to collect resource information according to NMFS’ approved protocol. If compensation with fish is requested in an EFP application, or proposed by NMFS, the following provisions apply in addition to those at § 600.745(b) of this chapter.

(1) Application. In addition to the requirements in § 600.745(b) of this chapter, application for an EFP with a compensation clause must clearly state whether a vessel's participation is contingent upon compensation with groundfish and, if so, the minimum

amount (in metric tons, round weight) and the species. As with other EFPs issued under § 600.745 of this chapter, the application may be submitted by any individual, including a state fishery management agency or other research institution.

(2) Denial. In addition to the reasons stated in § 600.745(b)(3)(iii) of this chapter, the application will be denied if the requested compensation fishery, species, or amount is unacceptable for reasons such as, but not limited to, the following: NMFS concludes the value of the resource information is not commensurate with the value of the compensation fish; the proposed compensation involves species that are (or are expected to be) overfished or subject to overfishing, fishing in times or areas where fishing is otherwise prohibited or severely restricted, or fishing for species that would involve unavoidable bycatch of species that are overfished or subject to overfishing; or NMFS concludes the information can reasonably be obtained at a less cost to the resource.

(3) Window period for other applications. If the Regional Administrator or designee agrees that compensation should be considered, and that more than a minor amount would be used as compensation, then a window period will be announced in the *Federal Register* during which additional participants will have an opportunity to apply. This notification would be made at the same time as announcement of receipt of the application and request for comments required under § 660.745(b). If there are more qualified applicants than needed for a particular time and area, NMFS will choose among the qualified vessels, either randomly, in order of receipt of the completed application, or by other impartial selection methods. If the permit applicant is a state, university, or Federal entity other than NMFS, and NMFS approves the selection method, the permit applicant may choose among the qualified vessels, either randomly, in order of receipt of the vessel application, or by other impartial selection methods.

(4) Terms and conditions. The EFP will specify the amounts that may be taken as scientific samples and as compensation, the time period during which the compensation fishing must occur, management measures that NMFS will waive for a vessel fishing under the EFP, and other terms and conditions appropriate to the fishery and the collection of resource information. NMFS may require compensation fishing to occur on the same trip that the resource information is collected.

(5) Accounting for the catch. Samples taken under this EFP, as well as any compensation fish, count toward the current year's catch or landings.

§ 660.365 Overfished Species Rebuilding Plans. {revised at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004; revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

For each overfished groundfish stock with an approved rebuilding plan, this section contains the standards to be used to establish annual or biennial OYs, specifically the target date for rebuilding the stock to its MSY level and the harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the stock. {added at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}

(a) Canary rockfish. The target year for rebuilding the canary rockfish stock to B_{MSY} is 2074. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the canary rockfish stock is an annual harvest rate of $F=0.022$.

(b) Darkblotched rockfish. The target year for rebuilding the darkblotched rockfish stock to B_{MSY} is 2030. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the darkblotched rockfish stock is an annual harvest rate of $F=0.032$.

(c) Lingcod. The target date for rebuilding the lingcod stock to B_{MSY} is 2009. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the lingcod stock is an annual harvest rate of $F=0.17$ in the north and $F=0.15$ in the south. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(d) Pacific ocean perch (POP). The target year for rebuilding the POP stock to B_{MSY} is 2027. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the POP stock is an annual harvest rate of $F=0.0257$.

(e) Bocaccio. The target date for rebuilding the southern bocaccio stock to B_{MSY} is 2023. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the southern bocaccio stock is an annual harvest rate of $F=0.0498$. {added at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}

(f) Cowcod. The target year for rebuilding the cowcod stock south of Point Conception to B_{MSY} is 2090. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the cowcod stock is an annual harvest rate of $F=0.009$. {added at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}

(g) Widow rockfish. The target year for rebuilding the widow rockfish stock to B_{MSY} is 2038. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the widow rockfish stock is an annual harvest rate of $F=0.0093$. {added at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}

(h) Yelloweye rockfish. The target year for rebuilding the yelloweye rockfish stock to B_{MSY} is 2058. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the yelloweye rockfish stock is an annual harvest rate of $F=0.0153$. {added at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}

§ 660.370 Specifications and management measures. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; revised at 70 FR 23804, May 5, 2005; revised at 70 FR 65861, November 1, 2005}

(a) General. NMFS will establish and adjust specifications and management measures biennially or annually and during the fishing year. Management of the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery will be conducted consistent with the standards and procedures in the PCGFMP and other applicable law. The PCGFMP is available from the Regional Administrator or the Council. Regulations under this subpart may be promulgated, removed, or revised during the fishing year. Any such action will be made according to the framework standards and procedures in the PCGFMP and other applicable law, and will be published in the *Federal Register*. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(b) Biennial actions. The Pacific Coast Groundfish fishery is managed on a biennial, calendar year basis. Harvest specifications and management measures will be announced biennially, with the harvest specifications for each species or species group set for two sequential calendar years. In general, management measures are designed to achieve, but not exceed, the specifications, particularly optimum yields (harvest guidelines and quotas), commercial harvest guidelines and quotas, limited entry and open access allocations, or other approved fishery allocations, and to protect overfished and depleted stocks.

(c) Routine management measures. In addition to the catch restrictions in §§ 660.371 through 660.373, other catch restrictions that are likely to be adjusted on a biennial or more frequent basis may be imposed and announced by a single notification in the *Federal Register* if good cause exists under the APA to waive notice and comment, and if they have been designated as routine through the two-meeting process described in the PCGFMP. Routine management measures that may be revised during the fishing year via this process are implemented in paragraph (h) of this section and in §§ 660.371 through 660.373, §§ 660.381 through 660.385 and Tables 3-5 of this subpart. Most trip, bag, and size limits, and area closures in the groundfish fishery have been designated “routine,” which means they may be changed rapidly after a single Council meeting. Council meetings are held in the months of March, April, June, September, and November. Inseason changes to routine management measures are announced in the *Federal Register* pursuant to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). Changes to trip limits are effective at the times stated in the *Federal Register*. Once a change is effective, it is illegal to take and retain, possess, or land more fish than allowed under the new trip limit. This means that, unless otherwise announced in the *Federal Register*, offloading must begin before the time a fishery closes or a more restrictive trip limit takes effect. The following catch restrictions have been designated as routine: {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(1) Commercial limited entry and open access fisheries— {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(i) Trip landing and frequency limits, size limits, all gear. Trip landing and frequency limits have been designated as routine for the following species or species groups: widow rockfish, canary rockfish, yellowtail rockfish, Pacific ocean perch, yelloweye rockfish, black rockfish, blue rockfish, splitnose rockfish, chilipepper rockfish, bocaccio, cowcod, minor nearshore rockfish or shallow and deeper minor nearshore rockfish, shelf or minor shelf rockfish, and minor slope rockfish; DTS complex which is composed of Dover sole, sablefish, shortspine thornyheads, and longspine thornyheads; petrale sole, rex sole, arrowtooth flounder, Pacific sanddabs, and the flatfish complex, which is composed of those species plus any other flatfish species listed at § 660.302; Pacific whiting; lingcod; and “other fish” as a complex consisting of all groundfish species listed at § 660.302 and not otherwise listed as a distinct species or species group. Size limits have been designated as routine for sablefish and lingcod. Trip landing and frequency limits and size limits for species with those limits designated as routine may be imposed or adjusted on a biennial or more frequent basis for the purpose of keeping landings within the harvest levels announced by NMFS, and for the other purposes given in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) Trip landing and frequency limits. To extend the fishing season; to minimize disruption of traditional fishing and marketing patterns; to reduce discards; to discourage target fishing while allowing small incidental catches to be landed; to protect overfished species; to allow small fisheries to operate outside the normal season; and, for the open access fishery only, to maintain landings at the historical proportions during the 1984-88 window period.

(B) Size limits. To protect juvenile fish; to extend the fishing season.

(ii) Differential trip landing limits and frequency limits based on gear type, closed seasons. Trip landing and frequency limits that differ by gear type and closed seasons may be imposed or adjusted on a biennial or more frequent basis for the

purpose of rebuilding and protecting overfished or depleted stocks. To achieve the rebuilding of an overfished or depleted stock, the Pacific whiting primary seasons described at § 660.373(b), may be closed for any or all of the fishery sectors identified at § 660.373(a) before the sector allocation is reached if any of the bycatch limits identified at § 660.373(b)(4) are reached. {suspended at 70 FR 23840, May 5, 2005 until 11/1/05; suspension extended at 70 FR 65861, November 1, 2005 until 5/1/06}

(iii) Differential trip landing limits and frequency limits based on gear type, closed seasons. Trip landing and frequency limits that differ by gear type and closed seasons may be imposed or adjusted on a biennial or more frequent basis for the purpose of rebuilding and protecting overfished or depleted stocks. To achieve the rebuilding of an overfished or depleted stock, the Pacific whiting primary seasons described at Sec. 660.373(b), may be closed for any or all of the fishery sectors identified at Sec. 660.373 (a) before the sector allocation is reached if any of the bycatch limits identified at Sec. 660.373(b)(4) are reached. To achieve the rebuilding of an overfished or depleted stock, groundfish trip limits in the open access fishery may be reduced to an incidental level if any of the bycatch limits identified at Sec. 660.383(f) are reached. {added at 70 FR 23840, May 5, 2005 until 11/1/05}

(iv) Differential trip landing limits and frequency limits based on gear type, closed seasons. Trip landing and frequency limits that differ by gear type and closed seasons may be imposed or adjusted on a biennial or more frequent basis for the purpose of rebuilding and protecting overfished or depleted stocks. To achieve the rebuilding of an overfished or depleted stock, the Pacific whiting primary seasons described at Sec. 660.373(b), may be closed for any or all of the fishery sectors identified at Sec. 660.373 (a) before the sector allocation is reached if any of the bycatch limits identified at Sec. 660.373(b)(4) are reached. To achieve the rebuilding of an overfished or depleted stock, groundfish trip limits in the open access fishery may be reduced to an incidental level if any of the bycatch limits identified at Sec. 660.383(f) are reached. {added at 70 FR 65861, November 1, 2005 until 5/1/06}

(2) Recreational fisheries all gear types. Routine management measures for all groundfish species, separately or in any combination, include bag limits, size limits, time/area closures, boat limits, hook limits, and dressing requirements. All routine management measures on recreational fisheries are intended to keep landings within the harvest levels announced by NMFS, to rebuild and protect overfished or depleted species, and to maintain consistency with State regulations, and for the other purposes set forth in this section.

(i) Bag limits. To spread the available catch over a large number of anglers; to protect and rebuild overfished species; to avoid waste.

(ii) Size limits. To protect juvenile fish; to protect and rebuild overfished species; to enhance the quality of the recreational fishing experience.

(iii) Season duration restrictions. To spread the available catch over a large number of anglers; to protect and rebuild overfished species; to avoid waste; to enhance the quality of the recreational fishing experience.

(3) All fisheries, all gear types depth-based management measures. Depth-based management measures, particularly the setting of closed areas known as Groundfish

Conservation Areas may be imposed on any sector of the groundfish fleet using specific boundary lines that approximate depth contours with latitude/longitude waypoints. Depth-based management measures and the setting of closed areas may be used to protect and rebuild overfished stocks.

(d) Automatic actions. Automatic management actions may be initiated by the NMFS Regional Administrator without prior public notice, opportunity to comment, or a Council meeting. These actions are nondiscretionary, and the impacts must have been taken into account prior to the action. Unless otherwise stated, a single notice will be published in the *Federal Register* making the action effective if good cause exists under the APA to waive notice and comment. Automatic actions are used in the Pacific whiting fishery to close the fishery or reinstate trip limits when a whiting harvest guideline, commercial harvest guideline, or a sector's allocation is reached, or is projected to be reached; or to reapportion unused allocation to other sectors of the fishery. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; suspended at 70 FR 23804, May 5, 2005 until 11/1/05; suspension extended at 70 FR 65861, November 1, 2005 until 5/1/06}

(e) Prohibited species. Groundfish species or species groups under the PCGFMP for which quotas have been achieved and/or the fishery closed are prohibited species. In addition, the following are prohibited species:

- (1) Any species of salmonid.
- (2) Pacific halibut.
- (3) Dungeness crab caught seaward of Washington or Oregon.

(f) Exempted fisheries. U.S. vessels operating under an exempted fishing permit (EFP) issued under 50 CFR part 600 are also subject to restrictions in § § 660.301 through 660.394, unless otherwise provided in the permit. EFPs may include the collecting of scientific samples of groundfish species that would otherwise be prohibited for retention. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(g) Applicability. Groundfish species harvested in the territorial sea (0-3 nm) will be counted toward the catch limitations in § § 660.370 through 660.385 and in Tables 1-5 of this subpart. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(h) Fishery restrictions.— {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(1) Commercial trip limits and recreational bag and boat limits. Commercial trip limits and recreational bag and boat limits defined in § 660.302 and set in § § 660.371 through 660.373, § § 660.381 through 660.385 and Tables 3-5 of this subpart must not be exceeded.

(2) Landing. As stated at 50 CFR 660.302 (in the definition of “Landing”), once the offloading of any species begins, all fish aboard the vessel are counted as part of the landing and must be reported as such. Transfer of fish at sea is prohibited under § 660.306(a)(12) unless a vessel is participating in the primary whiting fishery as part of the mothership or catcher-processor sectors, as described at § 660.373(a).

(3) Fishing ahead. Unless the fishery is closed, a vessel that has landed its cumulative or daily limit may continue to fish on the limit for the next legal period, so long as no fish (including, but not limited to, groundfish with no trip limits, shrimp, prawns, or other nongroundfish species or shellfish) are landed (offloaded) until the next legal period. Fishing ahead is not allowed during or before a closed period.

(4) Weights and percentages. All weights are round weights or round-weight equivalents unless otherwise specified. Percentages are based on round weights, and, unless otherwise specified, apply only to legal fish on board.

(5) Size limits, length measurement, and weight limits—

(i) Size limits and length measurement. Unless otherwise specified, size limits in the commercial and recreational groundfish fisheries apply to the “total length,” which is the longest measurement of the fish without mutilation of the fish or the use of force to extend the length of the fish. No fish with a size limit may be retained if it is in such condition that its length has been extended or cannot be determined by these methods. For conversions not listed here, contact the state where the fish will be landed.

(A) Whole fish. For a whole fish, total length is measured from the tip of the snout (mouth closed) to the tip of the tail in a natural, relaxed position.

(B) “Headed” fish. For a fish with the head removed (“headed”), the length is measured from the origin of the first dorsal fin (where the front dorsal fin meets the dorsal surface of the body closest to the head) to the tip of the upper lobe of the tail; the dorsal fin and tail must be left intact.

(C) Filets. A filet is the flesh from one side of a fish extending from the head to the tail, which has been removed from the body (head, tail, and backbone) in a single continuous piece. Filet lengths may be subject to size limits for some groundfish taken in the recreational fishery off California (see § 660.384). A filet is measured along the length of the longest part of the filet in a relaxed position; stretching or otherwise manipulating the filet to increase its length is not permitted.

(ii) Weight limits and conversions. The weight limit conversion factor established by the state where the fish is or will be landed will be used to convert the processed weight to round weight for purposes of applying the trip limit. Weight conversions provided herein are those conversions currently in use by the States of Washington, Oregon and California and may be subject to change by those states. Fishery participants should contact fishery enforcement officials in the state where the fish will be landed to determine that state's official conversion factor. To determine the round weight, multiply the processed weight times the conversion factor.

(iii) Sablefish. The following conversion applies to both the limited entry and open access fisheries when trip limits are in effect for those fisheries. For headed and gutted (eviscerated) sablefish the weight conversion factor is 1.6 (multiply the headed and gutted weight by 1.6 to determine the round weight).

(iv) Lingcod. The following conversions apply in both limited entry and open access fisheries.

(A) For lingcod with the head removed, the minimum size limit is 19.5 inches (49.5 cm), which corresponds to 24 inches (61 cm) total length for whole fish.

(B) The weight conversion factor for headed and gutted lingcod is 1.5. The conversion factor for lingcod that has only been gutted with the head on is 1.1.

(6) Sorting. Under § 660.306(a)(7), it is unlawful for any person to “fail to sort, prior to the first weighing after offloading, those groundfish species or species groups for which there is a trip limit, size limit, quota, harvest guideline, or OY, if the vessel fished or landed in an area during a time when such trip limit, size limit, OY, or quota applied.” The States of Washington, Oregon, and California may also require that vessels record their landings as sorted on their state fish tickets. This provision applies to both the limited entry and open access fisheries. The following species must be sorted in 2005 and 2006:

(i) For vessels with a limited entry permit:

(A) Coastwide – widow rockfish, canary rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, black rockfish, minor nearshore rockfish, minor shelf rockfish, minor slope rockfish, shortspine and longspine thornyhead, Dover sole, arrowtooth flounder, rex sole, petrale sole, arrowtooth flounder, other flatfish, lingcod, sablefish, and Pacific whiting

(B) North of 40°10' N. lat.– POP, yellowtail rockfish, and, for fixed gear, blue rockfish;

(C) South of 40°10' N. lat.– minor shallow nearshore rockfish, minor deeper nearshore rockfish, California scorpionfish, chilipepper rockfish, bocaccio rockfish, splitnose rockfish, Pacific sanddabs, and cabezon.

(ii) For open access vessels (vessels without a limited entry permit):

(A) Coastwide – widow rockfish, canary rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, black rockfish, minor nearshore rockfish, minor shelf rockfish, minor slope rockfish, Dover sole, arrowtooth flounder, petrale sole, rex sole, other flatfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific whiting, and Pacific sanddabs;

(B) North of 40°10' N. lat.– blue rockfish, POP, yellowtail rockfish;

(C) South of 40°10' N. lat.– minor shallow nearshore rockfish, minor deeper nearshore rockfish, chilipepper rockfish, bocaccio rockfish, splitnose rockfish, and cabezon;

(D) South of Point Conception, CA– thornyheads.

(7) Operating in both limited entry and open access fisheries. Open access trip limits apply to any fishing conducted with open access gear, even if the vessel has a valid limited entry permit with an endorsement for another type of gear. A vessel that operates in both the open access and limited entry fisheries is not entitled to two separate trip limits for the same species. If a vessel has a limited entry permit and uses open access gear, but the open access limit is smaller than the limited entry limit, the open access limit may not be exceeded and counts toward the limited entry limit. If a vessel has a

limited entry permit and uses open access gear, but the open access limit is larger than the limited entry limit, the smaller limited entry limit applies, even if taken entirely with open access gear.

(8) “Crossover provisions,” operating in north-south management areas with different trip limits. NMFS uses different types of management areas for West Coast groundfish management. One type of management area is the north-south management area, a large ocean area with northern and southern boundary lines wherein trip limits, seasons, and conservation areas follow a single theme. Within each north-south management area, there may be one or more conservation areas, detailed in §§ 660.302 and 660.390 through 660.394. The provisions within this paragraph apply to vessels operating in different north-south management areas. Trip limits for a species or a species group may differ in different north-south management areas along the coast. The following “crossover” provisions apply to vessels operating in different geographical areas that have different cumulative or “per trip” trip limits for the same species or species group. Such crossover provisions do not apply to species that are subject only to daily trip limits, or to the trip limits for black rockfish off Washington (see § 660.371).

(i) Going from a more restrictive to a more liberal area. If a vessel takes and retains any groundfish species or species group of groundfish in an area where a more restrictive trip limit applies before fishing in an area where a more liberal trip limit (or no trip limit) applies, then that vessel is subject to the more restrictive trip limit for the entire period to which that trip limit applies, no matter where the fish are taken and retained, possessed, or landed.

(ii) Going from a more liberal to a more restrictive area. If a vessel takes and retains a groundfish species or species group in an area where a higher trip limit or no trip limit applies, and takes and retains, possesses or lands the same species or species group in an area where a more restrictive trip limit applies, that vessel is subject to the more restrictive trip limit for the entire period to which that trip limit applies, no matter where the fish are taken and retained, possessed, or landed.

(iii) Operating in two different areas where a species or species group is managed with different types of trip limits. During the fishing year, NMFS may implement management measures for a species or species group that set different types of trip limits (for example, per trip limits versus cumulative trip limits) for different areas. If a vessel fishes for a species or species group that is managed with different types of trip limits in two different areas within the same cumulative limit period, then that vessel is subject to the most restrictive overall cumulative limit for that species, regardless of where fishing occurs.

(iv) Minor rockfish. Several rockfish species are designated with species-specific limits on one side of the 40°10' N. lat. management line, and are included as part of a minor rockfish complex on the other side of the line. A vessel that takes and retains fish from a minor rockfish complex (nearshore, shelf, or slope) on both sides of a management line during a single cumulative limit period is subject to the more restrictive cumulative limit for that minor rockfish complex during that period.

(A) If a vessel takes and retains minor slope rockfish north of 40°10.00' N. lat., that vessel is also permitted to take and retain, possess or land

splitnose rockfish up to its cumulative limit south of 38° N. lat., even if splitnose rockfish were a part of the landings from minor slope rockfish taken and retained north of 40°10.00' N. lat.

(B) If a vessel takes and retains minor slope rockfish south of 40°10.00' N. lat., that vessel is also permitted to take and retain, possess or land POP up to its cumulative limit north of 40°10.00' N. lat., even if POP were a part of the landings from minor slope rockfish taken and retained south of 38° N. lat.

(C) If a trawl vessel takes and retains minor shelf rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat., that vessel is also permitted to take and retain, possess, or land yellowtail rockfish up to its cumulative limits north of 40°10' N. lat., even if yellowtail rockfish is part of the landings from minor shelf rockfish taken and retained south of 40°10' N. lat. Yellowtail rockfish is included in overall shelf rockfish limits for limited entry fixed gear and open access gear groups. Widow rockfish is included in overall shelf rockfish limits for all gear groups.

(D) If a trawl vessel takes and retains minor shelf rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat., that vessel is also permitted to take and retain, possess, or land chilipepper rockfish up to its cumulative limits south of 40°10' N. lat., even if chilipepper rockfish is part of the landings from minor shelf rockfish taken and retained north of 40°10' N. lat.

(v) “DTS complex.” There are differential trawl trip limits for the “DTS complex” north and south of the management line at 40°10' N. lat. Vessels operating in the limited entry trawl fishery are subject to the crossover provisions in this paragraph when making landings that include any one of the four species in the “DTS complex.”

(vi) Flatfish complex. There are differential trip limits for the flatfish complex (butter, curlfin, English, flathead, petrale, rex, rock, and sand soles, Pacific sanddab, and starry flounder) north and south of the management line at 40°10' N. lat. Vessels operating in the limited entry trawl fishery are subject to the crossover provisions in this paragraph when making landings that include any one of the species in the flatfish complex.

(i) Automatic actions. Automatic management actions may be initiated by the NMFS Regional Administrator without prior public notice, opportunity to comment, or a Council meeting. These actions are nondiscretionary, and the impacts must have been taken into account prior to the action. Unless otherwise stated, a single notice will be published in the Federal Register making the action effective if good cause exists under the APA to waive notice and comment. Automatic actions are used in the Pacific whiting fishery to close the fishery or reinstate trip limits when a whiting harvest guideline, commercial harvest guideline, or a sector's allocation is reached, or is projected to be reached; or to reapportion unused allocation to other sectors of the fishery. An automatic action may also be used in the open access fishery to reduce groundfish trip limits to an incidental level when overfished species bycatch limits at Sec. 660.383(f) are reached. {revised at 70 FR 65861, November 1, 2005 until 5/1/06}

§660.371 Black rockfish fishery management. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

The trip limit for black rockfish (*Sebastes melanops*) for commercial fishing vessels using hook-and-line gear between the U.S.-Canada border and Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Island (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point (46°38.17' N. lat.), is 100 lbs (45 kg) or 30 percent, by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel per fishing trip. These per trip limits apply to limited entry and open access fisheries, in conjunction with the cumulative trip limits and other management measures in §§ 660.382 and 660.383. The crossover provisions in § 660.370(h)(8) do not apply to the black rockfish per-trip limits.

§660.372 Fixed gear sablefish fishery management. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005; revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}

This section applies to the primary season for the fixed gear limited entry sablefish fishery north of 36° N. lat., except for paragraph (c), of this section, which also applies to the open access fishery north of 36° N. lat. and to both the limited entry and open access fisheries south of 36° N. lat. Limited entry and open access fixed gear sablefish fishing outside of the primary sablefish season north of 36° N. lat. is governed by routine management measures imposed under § 660.370. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(a) Sablefish endorsement. A vessel may not participate in the primary season for the fixed gear limited entry fishery, unless at least one limited entry permit with both a gear endorsement for longline or trap (or pot) gear and a sablefish endorsement is registered for use with that vessel. Permits with sablefish endorsements are assigned to one of three tiers, as described at § 660.334(d).

(b) Primary season limited entry, fixed gear sablefish fishery-

(1) Season dates. North of 36° N. lat., the primary sablefish season for limited entry, fixed gear vessels begins at 12 noon l.t. on April 1 and ends at 12 noon l.t. on October 31, unless otherwise announced by the Regional Administrator. If a vessel is registered for use with a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit, all sablefish taken after April 1 count against the cumulative limits associated with the permit(s) registered for use with that vessel. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(2) Gear type. During the primary season and when fishing against primary season cumulative limits, each vessel authorized to participate in that season under paragraph (a) of this section may fish for sablefish with any of the gear types, except trawl gear, endorsed on at least one of the permits registered for use with that vessel.

(3) Cumulative limits.

(i) A vessel participating in the primary season will be constrained by the sablefish cumulative limit associated with each of the permits registered for use with that vessel. During the primary season, each vessel authorized to participate in that season under paragraph (a) of this section may take, retain, possess, and

land sablefish, up to the cumulative limits for each of the permits registered for use with that vessel. If multiple limited entry permits with sablefish endorsements are registered for use with a single vessel, that vessel may land up to the total of all cumulative limits announced in the *Federal Register* for the tiers for those permits, except as limited by paragraph (b)(3)(iii) of this section. Up to 3 permits may be registered for use with a single vessel during the primary season; thus, a single vessel may not take and retain, possess or land more than 3 primary season sablefish cumulative limits in any one year. A vessel registered for use with multiple limited entry permits is subject to per vessel limits for species other than sablefish, and to per vessel limits when participating in the daily trip limit fishery for sablefish under paragraph (c) of this section. For 2005, the following limits are in effect: Tier 1 at 64,000 lb (29,030 kg), Tier 2 at 29,100 lb (13,200 kg), and Tier 3 at 16,600 lb (7,530 kg). For 2006, the following limits are in effect: Tier 1 at 62,700 lb (28,440 kg), Tier 2 at 28,500 lb (12,927 kg), and Tier 3 at 16,300 lb (7,394 kg). {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

(ii) If a permit is registered to more than one vessel during the primary season in a single year, the second vessel may only take the portion of the cumulative limit for that permit that has not been harvested by the first vessel to which the permit was registered. The combined primary season sablefish landings for all vessels registered to that permit may not exceed the cumulative limit for the tier associated with that permit. {redesignated at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(iii) A cumulative trip limit is the maximum amount of sablefish that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel in a specified period of time, with no limit on the number of landings or trips. {redesignated at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(iv) Incidental halibut retention north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.). Vessels authorized to participate in the primary sablefish fishery, licensed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission for commercial fishing in Area 2A (waters off Washington, Oregon, California), and fishing with longline gear north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.) may land up to the following cumulative limits: 100 lb (45 kg) dressed weight of halibut per 1,000 lb (454 kg) dressed weight of sablefish, plus up to two additional halibut per fishing trip in excess of this ratio. "Dressed" halibut in this area means halibut landed eviscerated with their heads on. Halibut taken and retained in the primary sablefish fishery north of Pt. Chehalis may only be landed north of Pt. Chehalis and may not be possessed or landed south of Pt. Chehalis. {added at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}

(c) Limited entry and open access daily trip limit fisheries both north and south of 36° N. lat.
{revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(1) Before the start of the primary season, all sablefish landings made by a vessel authorized under paragraph (a) of this section to participate in the primary season will be subject to the restrictions and limits of the limited entry daily and/or weekly trip limit fishery for sablefish, which is governed by routine management measures imposed under § 660.370(c).

(2) Following the start of the primary season, all landings made by a vessel authorized under paragraph (a) of this section to participate in the primary season will count against

the primary season cumulative limit(s) associated with the permit(s) registered for use with that vessel. A vessel that is eligible to participate in the primary sablefish season may participate in the daily trip limit fishery for sablefish once that vessels' primary season sablefish limit(s) have been taken, or after the end of the primary season, whichever occurs earlier. Any subsequent sablefish landings by that vessel will be subject to the restrictions and limits of the limited entry daily and/or trip limit fishery for sablefish for the remainder of the calendar year.

(3) No vessel may land sablefish against both its primary season cumulative sablefish limits and against the daily and/or weekly trip limit fishery limits within the same 24 hour period of 0001 hours l.t. to 2400 hours l.t. If a vessel has taken all of its tier limit except for an amount that is smaller than the daily trip limit amount, that vessel's subsequent sablefish landings are automatically subject to daily and/or weekly trip limits.

(4) Vessels registered for use with a limited entry, fixed gear permit that does not have a sablefish endorsement may participate in the limited entry, daily and/or weekly trip limit fishery for as long as that fishery is open during the year, subject to routine management measures imposed under § 660.370(c). Daily and/or weekly trip limits for the limited entry fishery north and south of 36° N. lat. are provided in Tables 4 (North) and 4 (South) of this subpart.

(5) Open access vessels may participate in the open access, daily trip limit fishery for as long as that fishery is open during the year, subject to the routine management measures imposed under § 660.370(c). Daily and/or weekly trip limits for the open access fishery north and south of 36° N. lat. are provided in Tables 5 (North) and 5 (South) of this subpart.

(d) Trip limits. Trip and/or frequency limits may be imposed in the limited entry fishery on vessels that are not participating in the primary season under § 660.370(c). Trip and/or size limits to protect juvenile sablefish in the limited entry or open-access fisheries also may be imposed at any time under § 660.370(c). Trip limits may be imposed in the open-access fishery at any time under § 660.370(c).

§660.373 Pacific whiting (whiting) fishery management. { revised at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004; revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005; revised at 70 FR 22808, May 3, 2005; added at 70 FR 51682, August 31, 2005; revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005 }

(a) Sectors. The catcher/processor sector is composed of catcher/processors, which are vessels that harvest and process whiting during a calendar year. The mothership sector is composed of motherships and catcher vessels that harvest whiting for delivery to motherships. Motherships are vessels that process, but do not harvest, whiting during a calendar year. The shoreside sector is composed of vessels that harvest whiting for delivery to shore-based processors.

(b) Seasons. The primary seasons for the whiting fishery are: For the shore-based sector, the period(s) when the large-scale target fishery is conducted (when trip limits under paragraph (b) of this section are not in effect); for catcher/processors, the period(s) when at-sea processing is allowed and the fishery is open for the catcher/processor sector; and for vessels delivering to

motherships, the period(s) when at-sea processing is allowed and the fishery is open for the mothership sector. Before and after the primary seasons, trip landing or frequency limits may be imposed under § 660.370(c). The sectors are defined at § 660.370(a).

(1) North of 40°30' N. lat. Different starting dates may be established for the catcher/processor sector, the mothership sector, catcher vessels delivering to shoreside processors north of 42° N. lat., and catcher vessels delivering to shoreside processors between 42°-40°30' N. lat.

(i) Procedures. The primary seasons for the whiting fishery north of 40°30' N. lat. generally will be established according to the procedures of the PCGFMP for developing and implementing harvest specifications and apportionments. The season opening dates remain in effect unless changed, generally with the harvest specifications and management measures.

(ii) Criteria. The start of a primary season may be changed based on a recommendation from the Council and consideration of the following factors, if applicable: Size of the harvest guidelines for whiting and bycatch species; age/size structure of the whiting population; expected harvest of bycatch and prohibited species; availability and stock status of prohibited species; expected participation by catchers and processors; environmental conditions; timing of alternate or competing fisheries; industry agreement; fishing or processing rates; and other relevant information.

(iii) 2005 and 2006 primary whiting seasons. After the start of a primary season for a sector of the whiting fishery, the season remains open for that sector until the quota is taken and the fishery season for that sector is closed by NMFS. In both 2005 and 2006, the primary seasons for the whiting fishery start on the same dates as follows: {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(A) Catcher/processor sector – May 15;

(B) Mothership sector – May 15;

(C) Shore-based sector – June 15 north of 42° N. lat.; April 1 between 42° - 40°30' N. lat.

(2) South of 40°30' N. lat. The primary season starts on April 15 south of 40°30' N. lat.

(3) 2005-2006 trip limits in the whiting fishery. The “per trip” limit for whiting before and after the regular (primary) season for the shore-based sector is announced in Table 4 of this subpart, and is a routine management measure under § 660.370(c). This trip limit includes any whiting caught shoreward of 100 fathoms (183 m) in the Eureka, CA area. The “per trip” limit for other groundfish species before, during and after the regular (primary) season are announced in Table 3 (North) and Table 3 (South) of this subpart and apply as follows: {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(i) During the groundfish cumulative limit periods both before and after the primary whiting season, vessels may use either small and/or large footrope gear, but are subject to the more restrictive trip limits for those entire cumulative periods.

(ii) During the primary whiting season for a sector of the fishery, then the midwater trip limits apply and are additive to the trip limits for other groundfish species for that fishing period (i.e., vessels are not constrained by the lower

midwater limits and can harvest up to a footrope-specific trawl limit plus the midwater trawl limit per species or species group for that cumulative limit period).

(4) 2005-2006 bycatch limits in the whiting fishery. The bycatch limits for the whiting fishery may be used inseason to close a sector or sectors of the whiting fishery to achieve the rebuilding of an overfished or depleted stock, under routine management measure authority at Sec. 660.370(c)(1)(ii). These limits are routine management measures under Sec. 660.370(c) and, as such, may be adjusted inseason or may have new species added to the list of those with bycatch limits. For 2005, the whiting fishery bycatch limits for the sectors identified Sec. 660.323(a) are 4.7 mt of canary rockfish and 212 mt of widow rockfish. For 2006, the whiting fishery bycatch limits are 7.3 mt of canary rockfish and 243.2 mt of widow rockfish. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005; revised at 70 FR 22808, May 3, 2005; revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005}

(c) Closed areas. Pacific whiting may not be taken and retained in the following portions of the fishery management area:

(1) Klamath River Salmon Conservation Zone. The ocean area surrounding the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nm north of the Klamath River mouth), on the west by 124°23' W. long. (approximately 12 nm from shore), and on the south by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nm south of the Klamath River mouth).

(2) Columbia River Salmon Conservation Zone. The ocean area surrounding the Columbia River mouth bounded by a line extending for 6 nm due west from North Head along 46°18' N. lat. to 124°13'18" W. long., then southerly along a line of 167 True to 46°11'06" N. lat. and 124°11' W. long. (Columbia River Buoy), then northeast along Red Buoy Line to the tip of the south jetty.

(3) Ocean Salmon Conservation Zone. All waters shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 100- fm (183- m) depth contour. Latitude and longitude coordinates defining the boundary line approximating the 100-fm (183-m) depth contour are provided at Sec. 660.393(a). This closure supplements the closures provided in this section at paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2). {added at 70 FR 51682, August 31, 2005 effective 8/26/05-2/27/06}

(d) Eureka area trip limits. Trip landing or frequency limits may be established, modified, or removed under § 660.370 or § 660.373, specifying the amount of Pacific whiting that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed by a vessel that, at any time during a fishing trip, fished in the fishery management area shoreward of the 100-fathom (183-m) contour (as shown on NOAA Charts 18580, 18600, and 18620) in the Eureka area (from 43°00' to 40°30' N. lat.).

(1) 2005-2006 whiting trip limits. No more than 10,000 lb (4,536 kg) of whiting may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed by a vessel that, at any time during a fishing trip, fished in the fishery management area shoreward of the 100 fm (183 m) contour (as shown on NOAA Charts 18580, 18600, and 18620) in the Eureka management area (defined at § 660.302). {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(2) [Reserved] {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(e) At-sea processing. Whiting may not be processed at sea south of 42°00' N. lat. (Oregon-California border), unless by a waste-processing vessel as authorized under paragraph (i) of this section.

(f) Time of day. Pacific whiting may not be taken and retained by any vessel in the fishery management area south of 42°00' N. lat. between 0001 hours to one-half hour after official sunrise (local time). During this time south of 42°00' N. lat., trawl doors must be on board any vessel used to fish for whiting and the trawl must be attached to the trawl doors. Official sunrise is determined, to the nearest 5° lat., in The Nautical Almanac issued annually by the Nautical Almanac Office, U.S. Naval Observatory, and available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

(g) Bycatch reduction and full utilization program for at-sea processors (optional). If a catcher/processor or mothership in the whiting fishery carries more than one NMFS-approved observer for at least 90 percent of the fishing days during a cumulative trip limit period, then groundfish trip limits may be exceeded without penalty for that cumulative trip limit period, if the conditions in paragraph (g)(1) of this section are met. For purposes of this program, “fishing day” means a 24-hour period, from 0001 hours through 2400 hours, local time, in which fishing gear is retrieved or catch is received by the vessel, and will be determined from the vessel's observer data, if available. Changes to the number of observers required for a vessel to participate in the program will be announced prior to the start of the fishery, generally concurrent with the harvest specifications and management measures. Groundfish consumed on board the vessel must be within any applicable trip limit and recorded as retained catch in any applicable logbook or report. [Note: For a mothership, non-whiting groundfish landings are limited by the cumulative landings limits of the catcher vessels delivering to that mothership.]

(1) Conditions. Conditions for participating in the voluntary full utilization program are as follows:

(i) All catch must be made available to the observers for sampling before it is sorted by the crew.

(ii) Any retained catch in excess of cumulative trip limits must either be: Converted to meal, mince, or oil products, which may then be sold; or donated to a bona fide tax-exempt hunger relief organization (including food banks, food bank networks or food bank distributors), and the vessel operator must be able to provide a receipt for the donation of groundfish landed under this program from a tax-exempt hunger relief organization immediately upon the request of an authorized officer.

(iii) No processor or catcher vessel may receive compensation or otherwise benefit from any amount in excess of a cumulative trip limit unless the overage is converted to meal, mince, or oil products. Amounts of fish in excess of cumulative trip limits may only be sold as meal, mince, or oil products.

(iv) The vessel operator must contact the NMFS enforcement office nearest to the place of landing at least 24 hours before landing groundfish in excess of cumulative trip limits for distribution to a hunger relief agency. Cumulative trip limits and a list of NMFS enforcement offices are found on the NMFS, Northwest Region homepage at <http://www.nwr.noaa.gov>.

(v) If the meal plant on board the whiting processing vessel breaks down, then no further overages may be retained for the rest of the cumulative trip limit period unless the overage is donated to a hunger relief organization.

(vi) Prohibited species may not be retained.

(vii) Donation of fish to a hunger relief organization must be noted in the transfer log (Product Transfer/Offloading Log (PTOL)), in the column for total value, by entering a value of "0" or "donation," followed by the name of the hunger relief organization receiving the fish. Any fish or fish product that is retained in excess of trip limits under this rule, whether donated to a hunger relief organization or converted to meal, must be entered separately on the PTOL so that it is distinguishable from fish or fish products that are retained under trip limits. The information on the Mate's Receipt for any fish or fish product in excess of trip limits must be consistent with the information on the PTOL. The Mate's Receipt is an official document that states who takes possession of offloaded fish, and may be a Bill of Lading, Warehouse Receipt, or other official document that tracks the transfer of offloaded fish or fish product. The Mate's Receipt and PTOL must be made available for inspection upon request of an authorized officer throughout the cumulative limit period during which such landings occurred and for 15 days thereafter.

(h) Additional restrictions on catcher/processors.

(1) A catcher/processor may receive fish from a catcher vessel, but that catch is counted against the catcher/processor allocation unless the catcher/processor has been declared as a mothership under paragraph (h)(3) of this section.

(2) A catcher/processor may not also act as a catcher vessel delivering unprocessed whiting to another processor in the same calendar year.

(3) When renewing its limited entry permit each year under § 660.335, the owner of a catcher/processor used to take and retain whiting must declare if the vessel will operate solely as a mothership in the whiting fishery during the calendar year to which its limited entry permit applies. Any such declaration is binding on the vessel for the calendar year, even if the permit is transferred during the year, unless it is rescinded in response to a written request from the permit holder. Any request to rescind a declaration must be made by the permit holder and granted in writing by the Regional Administrator before any unprocessed whiting has been taken on board the vessel that calendar year. {revised at 69 FR 57874, September 28, 2004}

(i) Processing fish waste at sea. A vessel that processes only fish waste (a "waste-processing vessel") is not considered a whiting processor and therefore is not subject to the allocations, seasons, or restrictions for catcher/processors or motherships while it operates as a waste-processing vessel. However, no vessel may operate as a waste-processing vessel 48 hours immediately before and after a primary season for whiting in which the vessel operates as a catcher/processor or mothership. A vessel must meet the following conditions to qualify as a waste-processing vessel:

(1) The vessel makes meal (ground dried fish), oil, or minced (ground flesh) product, but does not make, and does not have on board, surimi (fish paste with additives), fillets (meat

from the side of the fish, behind the head and in front of the tail), or headed and gutted fish (head and viscera removed).

(2) The amount of whole whiting on board does not exceed the trip limit (if any) allowed under §660.370(c).

(3) Any trawl net and doors on board are stowed in a secured and covered manner, and detached from all towing lines, so as to be rendered unusable for fishing.

(4) The vessel does not receive codends containing fish.

(5) The vessel's operations are consistent with applicable state and Federal law, including those governing disposal of fish waste at sea.

§660.380 Groundfish harvest specifications. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

Fishery specifications include ABCs, the designation of OYs (which may be represented by harvest guidelines (HGs) or quotas for species that need individual management,) and the allocation of commercial OYs between the open access and limited entry segments of the fishery. These specifications include fish caught in state ocean waters (0-3 nm offshore) as well as fish caught in the EEZ (3-200 nm offshore). Specifications and management measures are provided as Tables 1a and 1b, and 2a and 2b of this subpart.

§660.381 Limited entry trawl fishery management measures. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005; revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}

(a) General. Limited entry trawl vessels include those vessels registered to a limited entry permit with a trawl endorsement. Most species taken in limited entry trawl fisheries will be managed with cumulative trip limits (see trip limits in Tables 3 (North) and 3 (South) of this subpart), size limits (see § 660.370 (h)(5)), seasons (see Pacific whiting at § 660.373), gear restrictions (see paragraph (b) of this section) and closed areas (see paragraph (d) of this section and § § 660.390 through 660.394). The trawl fishery has gear requirements and trip limits that differ by the type of trawl gear on board and the area fished. Federal commercial groundfish regulations are not intended to supersede any more restrictive state commercial groundfish regulations relating to federally-managed groundfish. Cowcod retention is prohibited in all fisheries and groundfish vessels operating south of Point Conception must adhere to CCA restrictions (see paragraph (d)(1) of this section and § 660.390). The trip limits in Table 3 (North) and Table 3 (South) of this subpart apply to vessels participating in the limited entry groundfish trawl fishery and may not be exceeded. Federal commercial groundfish regulations are not intended to supersede any more restrictive state commercial groundfish regulations relating to federally-managed groundfish.

(b) Trawl gear requirements and restrictions. Trawl nets may be fished with or without otter boards, and may use warps or cables to herd fish.

- (1) Codends. Only single-walled codends may be used in any trawl. Double-walled codends are prohibited.
- (2) Mesh size. Groundfish trawl gear must meet the minimum mesh size requirements in this paragraph. Mesh size requirements apply throughout the net. Minimum trawl mesh sizes are: bottom trawl, 4.5 inches (11.4 cm); midwater trawl, 3.0 inches (7.6 cm). Minimum trawl mesh size requirements are met if a 20-gauge stainless steel wedge, less one thickness of the metal wedge, can be passed with only thumb pressure through at least 16 of 20 sets of two meshes each of wet mesh.
- (3) Chafing gear. Chafing gear may encircle no more than 50 percent of the net's circumference. No section of chafing gear may be longer than 50 meshes of the net to which it is attached. Chafing gear may be used only on the last 50 meshes of a small footrope trawl, measured from the terminal (closed) end of the codend. Except at the corners, the terminal end of each section of chafing gear on all trawl gear must not be connected to the net. (The terminal end is the end farthest from the mouth of the net.) Chafing gear must be attached outside any riblines and restraining straps. There is no limit on the number of sections of chafing gear on a net. {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}
- (4) Large footrope trawl gear. Large footrope gear is bottom trawl gear with a footrope diameter larger than 8 inches (20 cm) (including rollers, bobbins or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope).
- (5) Small footrope trawl gear. Small footrope gear is bottom trawl gear with a footrope diameter of 8 inches (20 cm) or smaller (including rollers, bobbins or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope). Other lines or ropes that run parallel to the footrope may not be augmented with material encircling or tied along their length such that they have a diameter larger than 8 inches (20 cm). For enforcement purposes, the footrope will be measured in a straight line from the outside edge to the opposite outside edge at the widest part on any individual part, including any individual disk, roller, bobbin, or any other device. {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}
- (i) Selective flatfish trawl gear is a type of small footrope trawl gear. The selective flatfish trawl net must be a two-seamed net with no more than two riblines, excluding the codend. The breastline may not be longer than 3 ft (0.92 m) in length. There may be no floats along the center third of the headrope or attached to the top panel except on the riblines. The footrope must be less than 105 ft (32.26 m) in length. The headrope must be not less than 30 percent longer than the footrope. An explanatory diagram of a selective flatfish trawl net is provided as Figure 1 of part 660, subpart G. {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}
- (ii) [Reserved]
- (6) Midwater (or pelagic) trawl gear. Midwater trawl gear must have unprotected footropes at the trawl mouth, and must not have rollers, bobbins, tires, wheels, rubber discs, or any similar device anywhere on any part of the net. The footrope of midwater gear may not be enlarged by encircling it with chains or by any other means. Ropes or lines running parallel to the footrope of midwater trawl gear must be bare and may not be suspended with chains or any other materials. Sweep lines, including the bottom leg of the bridle, must be bare. For at least 20 ft (6.15 m) immediately behind the footrope or headrope, bare ropes or mesh of 16-inch (40.6-cm) minimum mesh size must completely encircle the net. A band of mesh (a "skirt") may encircle the net under transfer cables, lifting or splitting straps (chokers), but must be: over riblines and restraining straps; the

same mesh size and coincide knot-to-knot with the net to which it is attached; and no wider than 16 meshes.

(c) Cumulative trip limits and prohibitions by limited entry trawl gear type. Management measures may vary depending on the type of trawl gear (i.e., large footrope, small footrope, selective flatfish, or midwater trawl gear) used and/or on board a vessel during a fishing trip and the area fished. Trawl nets may be used on and off the seabed. For some species or species groups, Table 3 (North) and Table 3 (South) provide cumulative and/or trip limits that are specific to different types of trawl gear: large footrope, small footrope (including selective flatfish), selective flatfish, and midwater. If Table 3 (North) and Table 3 (South) provide gear specific limits for a particular species or species group, it is unlawful to take and retain, possess or land that species or species group with limited entry trawl gears other than those listed.

(1) Large footrope trawl gear. It is unlawful for any vessel using large footrope gear to fish for groundfish shoreward of the RCAs defined at paragraph (d) of this section and at § § 660.390 through 660.394. The use of large footrope gear is permitted seaward of the RCAs coastwide.

(2) Small footrope trawl gear. North of 40°10' N. lat., it is unlawful for any vessel using small footrope gear (except selective flatfish gear) to fish for groundfish or have small footrope trawl gear (except selective flatfish gear) onboard while fishing shoreward of the RCA defined at paragraph (d) of this section and at § § 660.390 through 660.394. South of 40°10' N. lat., small footrope gear is required shoreward of the RCA. Small footrope gear is permitted seaward of the RCA coastwide.

(i) North of 40°10' N. lat., selective flatfish gear is required shoreward of the RCA defined at paragraph (d) of this section and at § § 660.390 through 660.394. South of 40°10' N. lat., selective flatfish gear is permitted, but not required, shoreward of the RCA. The use of selective flatfish trawl gear is permitted seaward of the RCA coastwide.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) Midwater trawl gear. North of 40°10' N. lat., midwater trawl gear is permitted only for vessels participating in the primary Pacific whiting fishery (for details on the Pacific whiting fishery see § 660.373). South of 40°10' N. lat., the use of midwater trawl gear is prohibited shoreward of the RCA and permitted seaward of the RCA.

(4) More than one type of trawl gear on board. The cumulative trip limits in Table 3 (North) or Table 3 (South) of this subpart must not be exceeded. A vessel that is trawling within a Groundfish Conservation Area (GCA) with trawl gear authorized for use within a GCA may not have any other type of trawl gear on board.

(i) North of 40°10' N. lat., a vessel may have more than one type of limited entry trawl gear on board, either simultaneously or successively, during a cumulative limit period. If a vessel fishes exclusively with selective flatfish trawl gear during an entire cumulative limit period, then the vessel is subject to the selective flatfish trawl gear cumulative limits during that limit period, regardless of whether the vessel is fishing shoreward or seaward of the RCA. If a vessel fishes exclusively with large or small footrope trawl gear during an entire cumulative limit period, the vessel is subject to the small or large footrope trawl gear cumulative limits and that vessel must fish seaward of the RCA during that limit period. If more than one

type of bottom trawl gear (selective flatfish, large footrope, or small footrope) is on board, either simultaneously or successively, at any time during a cumulative limit period, then the most restrictive cumulative limit associated with the bottom trawl gears on board during that cumulative limit period applies for the entire cumulative limit period, regardless of whether the vessel is fishing shoreward or seaward of the RCA. Midwater trawl gear is allowed only for vessels participating in the primary whiting season. On non-whiting trips (defined as any fishing trip that takes, retains, possess, or lands less than 10,000 lb (4,536 kg) of whiting), vessels with both large footrope and midwater trawl gear on board during a trip are subject to the large footrope limits while fishing with large footrope gear seaward of the RCA. {revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

(ii) South of 40°10' N. lat., a vessel may have more than one type of limited entry trawl gear on board, but the most restrictive trip limit associated with the gear on board applies for that trip and will count toward the cumulative limit for that gear. If a vessel has small footrope trawl gear on board, then it may not have any other trawl gear on board. For vessels using more than one type of trawl gear during a cumulative limit period, limits are additive up to the largest limit for the type of gear used during that period. (Example: If a vessel harvests 300 lb (136 kg) of chilipepper rockfish with small footrope gear, it may harvest up to 11,700 lb (5,209 kg) of chilipepper rockfish with large footrope gear during July and August.) If a vessel fishes north of 40°10' N. lat. with either selective flatfish or small footrope gear onboard the vessel at any time during the cumulative limit period, the most restrictive trip limit associated with the gear on board applies for that trip and will count toward the cumulative trip limit for that gear.

(d) Trawl Groundfish Conservation Areas (GCAs). A Groundfish Conservation Area (GCA), a type of closed area, is a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees of latitude and longitude. The following GCAs apply to vessels participating in the limited entry trawl fishery.

(1) Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs). Vessels using limited entry trawl gear are prohibited from fishing within the CCAs. See § 660.390 for the coordinates that define the CCAs. Limited entry trawl vessels may transit through the Western CCA with their gear stowed and groundfish on board only in a corridor through the Western CCA bounded on the north by the latitude line at 33°00.50' N. lat., and bounded on the south by the latitude line at 32°59.50' N. lat. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish within the CCAs, except as authorized in this paragraph, when those waters are open to fishing.

(2) Farallon Islands. Under California law, commercial fishing for all groundfish is prohibited between the shoreline and the 10 fm (18 m) depth contour around the Farallon Islands. (See § 660.390)

(3) Cordell Banks. Commercial fishing for groundfish is prohibited in waters less than 100 fm (183 m) around Cordell Banks as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390. [Note: California state regulations also prohibit fishing for all greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California sheephead and ocean whitefish in this area.]

(4) Trawl rockfish conservation areas. The trawl RCAs are closed areas, defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates designed to approximate specific depth contours, where fishing with limited entry trawl gear is prohibited.

(i) Coastwide, it is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land any species of fish taken with trawl gear within the trawl RCA, except as permitted for vessels participating in the primary whiting season. Throughout the year, boundaries for the trawl RCA are provided in Table 3 (North) and Table 3 (South) of this subpart, and may be modified by NMFS inseason pursuant to § 660.370(c). Trawl RCA boundaries are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates which are provided at § 660.390 through 660.394.

(ii) Trawl vessels may transit through the trawl RCA, with or without groundfish on board, provided all groundfish trawl gear is stowed either: below deck; or if the gear cannot readily be moved, in a secured and covered manner, detached from all towing lines, so that it is rendered unusable for fishing; or remaining on deck uncovered if the trawl doors are hung from their stanchions and the net is disconnected from the doors. These restrictions do not apply to vessels fishing with mid-water trawl gear for Pacific whiting or taking and retaining yellowtail rockfish or widow rockfish in association with Pacific whiting caught with mid-water trawl gear or to taking and retaining yellowtail or widow rockfish with mid-water trawl gear when trip limits are authorized for those species.

(iii) If a vessel fishes in the trawl RCA, it may not participate in any fishing on that trip that is prohibited by the restrictions that apply within the trawl RCA. [For example, if a vessel participates in the pink shrimp fishery within the RCA, the vessel cannot on the same trip participate in the DTS fishery seaward of the RCA.] Nothing in these Federal regulations supercede any state regulations that may prohibit trawling shoreward of the 3-nm state waters boundary line.

§660.382 Limited entry fixed gear fishery management measures. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

(a) General. Most species taken in limited entry fixed gear (longline and pot/trap) fisheries will be managed with cumulative trip limits (see trip limits in Tables 4 (North) and 4 (South) of this subpart), size limits (see § 660.370(h)(5)), seasons (see trip limits in Tables 4 (North) and 4 (South) of this subpart and primary sablefish season details in § 660.372(b)), gear restrictions (see paragraph (b) of this section), and closed areas (see paragraph (c) of this section and § 660.390 through 660.394). Cowcod retention is prohibited in all fisheries and groundfish vessels operating south of Point Conception must adhere to CCA restrictions (see paragraph (c)(2) of this section and § 660.390). Yelloweye rockfish and canary rockfish retention is prohibited in the limited entry fixed gear fisheries. Regulations governing and tier limits for the limited entry, fixed gear primary sablefish season north of 36° N. lat. are found in § 660.372. Vessels not participating in the primary sablefish season are subject to daily or weekly sablefish limits in addition to cumulative limits for each cumulative limit period. Only one sablefish landing per week may be made in excess of the daily trip limit and, if the vessel chooses to make a landing in excess of that daily trip limit, then that is the only sablefish landing permitted for that week. The trip limit for black rockfish caught with hook-and-line gear also applies, see § 660.371. The trip

limits in Table 4 (North) and Table 4 (South) of this subpart apply to vessels participating in the limited entry groundfish fixed gear fishery and may not be exceeded. Federal commercial groundfish regulations are not intended to supersede any more restrictive state commercial groundfish regulations relating to federally-managed groundfish.

(b) Gear Restrictions–

(1) General. The following types of fishing gear are authorized in the limited entry fixed gear fishery, with the restrictions set forth in this section: longline and pot or trap. Vessels participating in the limited entry fixed gear fishery may also fish with open access gear subject to the gear restrictions at § 660.383(b), but will be subject to the most restrictive trip limits for the gear used as specified at § 660.370(h)(7).

(2) Limited entry fixed gear.

(i) Fixed gear (longline, trap or pot) must be:

(A) Marked at the surface, at each terminal end, with a pole, flag, light, radar reflector, and a buoy.

(B) Attended at least once every 7 days.

(ii) A buoy used to mark fixed gear under paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) of this section must be marked with a number clearly identifying the owner or operator of the vessel. The number may be either:

(A) If required by applicable state law, the vessel's number, the commercial fishing license number, or buoy brand number; or

(B) The vessel documentation number issued by the USCG, or, for an undocumented vessel, the vessel registration number issued by the state.

(3) Traps or pots. Traps must have biodegradable escape panels constructed with 21 or smaller untreated cotton twine in such a manner that an opening at least 8 inches (20.3 cm) in diameter results when the twine deteriorates.

(c) Groundfish Conservation Areas. A Groundfish Conservation Area (GCA), a type of closed area, is a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees latitude and longitude. The following GCAs apply to vessels participating in the limited entry fixed gear fishery.

(1) Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) boundaries are specified at § 660.390. The YRCA is designated as an area to be avoided (a voluntary closure) by commercial fixed gear fishermen.

(2) Cowcod Conservation Areas. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs) boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with limited entry fixed gear is prohibited within the CCAs, except that fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted within the CCAs using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 2 lb (0.91 kg) of weight per line. Fishing with limited entry fixed gear for rockfish and lingcod is permitted shoreward of the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish within the CCAs, except for species authorized in this paragraph caught according to gear requirements in this paragraph, when those waters are open to fishing.

Commercial fishing vessels may transit through the Western CCA with their gear stowed and groundfish on board only in a corridor through the Western CCA bounded on the north by the latitude line at 33°00.50' N. lat., and bounded on the south by the latitude line at 32°59.50' N. lat.

(3) Non-trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas. Fishing for groundfish with non-trawl gear (limited entry or open access longline and pot or trap, open access hook-and-line, gillnet, set net, trammel net and spear) is prohibited within the non-trawl rockfish conservation area (RCA), except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted within the non-trawl RCA off California (between 42° N. lat. south to the U.S./Mexico border) using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 2 lb (0.91 kg) of weight per line. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with non-trawl gear within the non-trawl RCA, unless otherwise authorized in this section. Limited entry fixed gear vessels may transit through the non-trawl RCA, with or without groundfish on board. These restrictions do not apply to vessels fishing for species other than groundfish with non-trawl gear, although non-trawl vessels on a fishing trip for species other than groundfish that occurs within the non-trawl RCA may not retain any groundfish taken on that trip. If a vessel fishes in the non-trawl RCA, it may not participate in any fishing on that trip that is prohibited by the restrictions that apply within the non-trawl RCA. [For example, if a vessel participates in the salmon troll fishery within the RCA, the vessel cannot on the same trip participate in the sablefish fishery outside of the RCA.] Boundaries for the non-trawl RCA throughout the year are provided in the header to Table 4 (North) and Table 4 (South) of this subpart and may be modified by NMFS inseason pursuant to § 660.370(c). Non-trawl RCA boundaries are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates and are provided at § § 660.390 through 660.394.

(4) Farallon Islands. Under California law, commercial fishing for all groundfish is prohibited between the shoreline and the 10-fm (18-m) depth contour around the Farallon Islands, except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted around the Farallon Islands using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 2 lb (0.91 kg) of weight per line. (See Table 4 (South) of this subpart.) For a definition of the Farallon Islands, see § 660.390.

(5) Cordell Banks. Commercial fishing for groundfish is prohibited in waters less than 100 fm (183 m) around Cordell Banks as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390, except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted around Cordell Banks using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 2 lb (0.91 kg) of weight per line. [Note: California state regulations also prohibit fishing for all greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California sheephead and ocean whitefish in this area.]

§660.383 Open access fishery management measures. { added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; revised at 70 FR 23804, May 5, 2005; revised at 70 FR 38596, July 5, 2005; revised at 70 FR 65861, November 1, 2005 }

(a) General. Groundfish species taken in open access fisheries will be managed with cumulative trip limits (see trip limits in Tables 5 (North) and 5 (South) of this subpart), size limits

(see § 660.370(h)(5)), seasons, gear restrictions (see paragraph (b) of this section), and closed areas (see paragraph (c) of this section and § § 660.390 through 660.394). Unless otherwise specified, a vessel operating in the open access fishery is subject to, and must not exceed any trip limit, frequency limit, and/or size limit for the open access fishery. Cowcod retention is prohibited in all fisheries and groundfish vessels operating south of Point Conception must adhere to CCA restrictions (see paragraph (c)(2) of this section and § 660.390). Retention of yelloweye rockfish and canary rockfish is prohibited in all open access fisheries. For information on the open access daily/weekly trip limit fishery for sablefish, see § 660.372(c) and the trip limits in Tables 5 (North) and 5 (South) of this subpart. Open access vessels are subject to daily or weekly sablefish limits in addition to cumulative limits for each cumulative limit period. Only one sablefish landing per week may be made in excess of the daily trip limit and, if the vessel chooses to make a landing in excess of that daily trip limit, then that is the only sablefish landing permitted for that week. The trip limit for black rockfish caught with hook-and-line gear also applies, see § 660.371. The trip limits in Table 5 (North) and Table 5 (South) of this subpart apply to vessels participating in the open access fisheries and may not be exceeded. Federal commercial groundfish regulations are not intended to supersede any more restrictive state commercial groundfish regulations relating to federally managed groundfish.

(b) Gear restrictions. Open access gear is gear used to take and retain groundfish from a vessel that does not have a valid permit for the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery with an endorsement for the gear used to harvest the groundfish. This includes longline, trap, pot, hook-and-line (fixed or mobile), setnet (anchored gillnet or trammel net, which are permissible south of 38° N. lat. only), spear and non-groundfish trawl gear (trawls used to target non-groundfish species: pink shrimp or ridgeback prawns, and, south of Pt. Arena, CA (38°57.50' N. lat.), California halibut or sea cucumbers). Restrictions for gears used in the open access fisheries are as follows:

(1) Non-groundfish trawl gear. Non-groundfish trawl gear is any trawl gear other than limited entry groundfish trawl gear as described at § 660.381(b) and as defined at § 660.302 for trawl vessels with limited entry groundfish permits. Non-groundfish trawl gear is generally trawl gear used to target pink shrimp, ridgeback prawn, California halibut and sea cucumber. Non-groundfish trawl gear is exempt from the limited entry trawl gear restrictions at § 660.381(b).

(2) Fixed gear.

(i) Fixed gear (longline, trap or pot, set net and stationary hook-and-line gear, including commercial vertical hook-and-line gear) must be:

(A) Marked at the surface, at each terminal end, with a pole, flag, light, radar reflector, and a buoy except as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section.

(B) Attended at least once every 7 days.

(ii) Commercial vertical hook-and-line gear that is closely tended may be marked only with a single buoy of sufficient size to float the gear. "Closely tended" means that a vessel is within visual sighting distance or within 0.25 nm (463 m) as determined by electronic navigational equipment, of its commercial vertical hook-and-line gear.

(iii) A buoy used to mark fixed gear under paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section must be marked with a number clearly identifying the owner or operator of the vessel. The number may be either:

(A) If required by applicable state law, the vessel's number, the commercial fishing license number, or buoy brand number; or

(B) The vessel documentation number issued by the USCG, or, for an undocumented vessel, the vessel registration number issued by the state.

(3) Set nets. Fishing for groundfish with set nets is prohibited in the fishery management area north of 38°00.00' N. lat.

(4) Traps or pots. Traps must have biodegradable escape panels constructed with 21 or smaller untreated cotton twine in such a manner that an opening at least 8 inches (20.3 cm) in diameter results when the twine deteriorates.

(5) Spears. Spears may be propelled by hand or by mechanical means.

(c) Open Access Groundfish Conservation Areas. A Groundfish Conservation Area (GCA), a type of closed area, is a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees latitude and longitude. The following GCAs apply to participants in the open access fishery.

(1) Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) boundaries are specified at § 660.390. The YRCA is designated as an area to be avoided (a voluntary closure) by commercial fixed gear fishermen.

(2) Cowcod Conservation Areas. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs) boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with open access gear is prohibited within the CCAs, except that fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted within the CCAs using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 2 lb (0.91 kg) of weight per line. Fishing with open access gear, except trawl gear, for rockfish and lingcod is permitted shoreward of the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish within the CCAs, except for species authorized in this paragraph caught according to gear requirements in this paragraph, when those waters are open to fishing. Commercial fishing vessels may transit through the Western CCA with their gear stowed and groundfish on board only in a corridor through the Western CCA bounded on the north by the latitude line at 33°00.50' N. lat., and bounded on the south by the latitude line at 32°59.50' N. lat.

(3) Non-trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas for the open access fisheries. Fishing for groundfish with non-trawl gear (limited entry or open access longline and pot or trap, open access hook-and-line, gillnet, set net, trammel net and spear) is prohibited within the non-trawl rockfish conservation area (RCA), except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted within the non-trawl RCA off California (between 42° N. lat. south to the U.S./Mexico border) using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 2 lb (0.91 kg) of weight per line. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with non-trawl gear within the non-trawl RCA, unless otherwise authorized in this section. Open access non-trawl gear vessels may transit through the non-trawl RCA, with or without groundfish on board. These restrictions do not apply to vessels fishing for species

other than groundfish with non-trawl gear, although non-trawl vessels on a fishing trip for species other than groundfish that occurs within the non-trawl RCA may not retain any groundfish taken on that trip. If a vessel fishes in the non-trawl RCA, it may not participate in any fishing on that trip that is prohibited by the restrictions that apply within the non-trawl RCA. Retention of groundfish caught by salmon troll gear is prohibited in the designated RCAs, except that salmon trollers may retain yellowtail rockfish caught both inside and outside the non-trawl RCA subject to the limits in Tables 5 (North) and 5 (South) of this subpart. Boundaries for the non-trawl RCA throughout the year are provided in the open access trip limit tables, Table 5 (North) and Table 5(South) of this subpart and may be modified by NMFS inseason pursuant to § 660.370(c). Non-trawl RCA boundaries are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates which are specified at § § 660.390 through 660.394.

(4) Trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas for the open access non-groundfish trawl fisheries.

(i) Fishing with any open access trawl gear is prohibited within the trawl RCA coastwide, except as authorized in this paragraph. Coastwide, it is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land any species of fish taken with trawl gear within the trawl RCA, except as permitted in this paragraph for vessels participating in the pink shrimp and ridgeback prawn trawl fisheries. Boundaries for the trawl RCA throughout the year in the open access fishery are provided in Table 5 (North) and Table 5 (South) of this subpart and may be modified by NMFS inseason pursuant to § 660.370(c). Trawl RCA boundaries are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates which are specified below at § § 660.390 through 660.394. The trawl rockfish conservation area (RCA) is closed coastwide to open access non-groundfish trawl fishing, except as follows:

(A) Pink shrimp trawling is permitted in the trawl RCA, and

(B) When the shoreward line of the trawl RCA is shallower than 100 fm (183 m), the ridgeback prawn trawl fishery south of 34°27.00' N. lat. may operate out to the 100 fm boundary line specified at § 660.393 (i.e., the shoreward boundary of the trawl RCA is at the 100 fm boundary line all year for the ridgeback prawn trawl fishery in this area).

(ii) For the non-groundfish trawl gear fisheries, non-groundfish trawl gear RCAs, if applicable, are generally described in the non-groundfish trawl gear sections at the bottom of Tables 5 (North) and 5 (South) of this subpart. Retention of groundfish caught by non-groundfish trawl gear is prohibited in the designated RCAs, except that:

(A) pink shrimp trawl may retain groundfish caught both within and shoreward and seaward of the non-groundfish trawl RCA subject to the limits in Tables 5 (North) and 5 (South) of this subpart, and

(B) South of 34°27' N. lat., ridgeback prawn trawl may retain groundfish caught both within the non-groundfish trawl RCA out to 100 fm (183 m) when the shoreward boundary of the trawl RCA is shallower than 100 fm (183 m) (i.e., the shoreward boundary of the trawl RCA is at the 100 fm boundary line all year for the ridgeback prawn trawl fishery in this area) and shoreward and seaward of the non-groundfish trawl RCA subject to the limits in Tables 5 (North) and 5 (South) of this subpart.

(iii) If a vessel fishes in the trawl RCA, it may not participate in any fishing on that trip that is prohibited by the restrictions that apply within the trawl RCA. [For example, if a vessel participates in the pink shrimp fishery within the RCA, the vessel cannot on the same trip participate in the DTS fishery seaward of the RCA.] Nothing in these Federal regulations supercede any state regulations that may prohibit trawling shoreward of the 3-nm state waters boundary line.

(5) Farallon Islands. Under California law, commercial fishing for all groundfish is prohibited between the shoreline and the 10-fm (18-m) depth contour around the Farallon Islands, except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted around the Farallon Islands using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 2 lb (0.91 kg) of weight per line. (See Table 5 (South) of this subpart.) For a definition of the Farallon Islands, see § 660.390.

(6) Cordell Banks. Commercial fishing for groundfish is prohibited in waters less than 100 fm (183 m) around Cordell Banks as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390, except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted around Cordell Banks using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 2 lb (0.91 kg) of weight per line. [Note: California state regulations also prohibit fishing for all greenlings of the genus Hexagrammos, California sheephead and ocean whitefish in this area.]

(d) Groundfish taken with non-groundfish trawl gear by vessels engaged in fishing for ridgeback prawns, California halibut, or sea cucumbers. Trip limits for groundfish retained in the ridgeback prawn, California halibut, or sea cucumber fisheries are in the open access trip limit table, Table 5 (South) of this subpart. The table also generally describes the RCAs for vessels participating in these fisheries.

(1) Participation in the ridgeback prawn fishery. A trawl vessel will be considered participating in the ridgeback prawn fishery if:

- (i) It is not fishing under a valid Federal limited entry groundfish permit issued under § 660.333 for trawl gear; and
- (ii) The landing includes ridgeback prawns taken in accordance with California Fish and Game Code, section 8595, which states: “Prawns or shrimp may be taken for commercial purposes with a trawl net, subject to Article 10 (commencing with Section 8830) of Chapter 3.”

(2) Participation in the California halibut fishery. A trawl vessel will be considered participating in the California halibut fishery if:

- (i) It is not fishing under a valid Federal limited entry groundfish permit issued under § 660.333 for trawl gear;
- (ii) All fishing on the trip takes place south of Pt. Arena, CA (38°57.50' N. lat.); and
- (iii) The landing includes California halibut of a size required by California Fish and Game Code section 8392(a), which states: “No California halibut may be taken, possessed or sold which measures less than 22 in (56 cm) in total length, unless it weighs 4 lb (1.8144 kg) or more in the round, 3 and one-half lbs (1.587 kg) or more dressed with the head on, or 3 lbs (1.3608 kg) or more dressed with

the head off. Total length means the shortest distance between the tip of the jaw or snout, whichever extends farthest while the mouth is closed, and the tip of the longest lobe of the tail, measured while the halibut is lying flat in natural repose, without resort to any force other than the swinging or fanning of the tail.”

(3) Participation in the sea cucumber fishery. A trawl vessel will be considered to be participating in the sea cucumber fishery if:

(i) It is not fishing under a valid Federal limited entry groundfish permit issued under § 660.333 for trawl gear;

(ii) All fishing on the trip takes place south of Pt. Arena, CA (38°57.50' N. lat.); and

(iii) The landing includes sea cucumbers taken in accordance with California Fish and Game Code, section 8405, which requires a permit issued by the State of California.

(e) Groundfish taken with non-groundfish trawl gear by vessels engaged in fishing for pink shrimp. Trip limits for groundfish retained in the pink shrimp fishery are in Tables 5 (North) and 5 (South) of this subpart. Notwithstanding § 660.370(h)(7), a vessel that takes and retains pink shrimp and also takes and retains groundfish in either the limited entry or another open access fishery during the same applicable cumulative limit period that it takes and retains pink shrimp (which may be 1 month or 2 months, depending on the fishery and the time of year), may retain the larger of the two limits, but only if the limit(s) for each gear or fishery are not exceeded when operating in that fishery or with that gear. The limits are not additive; the vessel may not retain a separate trip limit for each fishery.

(f) 2005 and 2006 bycatch limits in the directed open access fishery. Bycatch limits for the directed open access fishery may be used inseason to reduce overall groundfish trip limits to incidental levels to achieve the rebuilding of an overfished or depleted stock, under routine management measure authority at Sec. 660.370(c)(1)(ii). These limits are routine management measures under Sec. 660.370(c) and, as such, may be adjusted inseason or may have new species added to the list of those with bycatch limits. For 2005 and 2006, the directed open access fishery bycatch limits are 3.0 mt of canary rockfish and 3.0 mt of yelloweye rockfish in each year. Under automatic action authority at Sec. 660.370(d), if either of these limits is reached, groundfish trip limits will be reduced to an incidental level. Under this authority, reducing groundfish trip limits to an incidental level means that any vessel operating off the West Coast that is not registered for use with a limited entry permit will be constrained to a trip limit for all groundfish, excluding Pacific whiting of no more than 200 lb (90.7 kg) per month. {added at 70 FR 23804, May 5, 2005 until 11/1/05; revised at 70 FR 38596, July 5, 2005; revised at 70 FR 65861, November 1, 2005 }

§660.384 Recreational fishery management measures. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005; revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005; revised at 70 FR 20304, April 19, 2005; revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005; revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005 }

(a) General. Federal recreational groundfish regulations are not intended to supersede any more restrictive state recreational groundfish regulations relating to federally-managed groundfish. The bag limits include fish taken in both state and Federal waters.

(b) Gear restrictions. The only types of fishing gear authorized for recreational fishing are hook-and-line and spear. Spears may be propelled by hand or by mechanical means. More fishery-specific gear restrictions may be required by state as noted in paragraph (c) of this section (e.g. California's recreational "other flatfish" fishery).

(c) State-specific recreational fishery management measures. Federal recreational groundfish regulations are not intended to supersede any more restrictive State recreational groundfish regulations relating to federally-managed groundfish. Off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, boat limits apply, whereby each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to use angling gear until the combined daily limits of groundfish for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard has been attained (additional state restrictions on boat limits may apply).

(1) Washington. For each person engaged in recreational fishing in the EEZ seaward of Washington, the groundfish bag limit is 15 groundfish per day, including rockfish and lingcod, and is open year-round (except for lingcod). In the Pacific halibut fisheries, retention of groundfish is governed in part by annual management measures for Pacific halibut fisheries, which are published in the *Federal Register*. South of Leadbetter Point, WA to the Washington/Oregon border, when Pacific halibut are onboard the vessel, landing groundfish, except sablefish, is prohibited. The following sublimits and closed areas apply: {revised at 70 FR 20304, April 19, 2005 }

(i) Recreational Groundfish Conservation Areas off Washington.

(A) Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area. Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the YRCA. It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take, retain, possess, or land groundfish within the YRCA. The YRCA is defined by latitude and longitude coordinates specified at § 660.390.

(B) Recreational Rockfish Conservation Area. Fishing for groundfish with recreational gear is prohibited within the recreational RCA. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the recreational RCA. A vessel fishing in the recreational RCA may not be in possession of any groundfish. For example, if a vessel participates in the recreational salmon fishery within the RCA, the vessel cannot be in possession of groundfish while in the RCA. The vessel may, however, on the same trip fish for and retain groundfish shoreward of the RCA on the return trip to port.) Off Washington, recreational fishing for all groundfish is prohibited seaward of a recreational RCA boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour from the U.S./Canada border south to Leadbetter Pt., WA (46°38.17' N. lat.). Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour are listed in Sec. 660.391. {revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005 }

(ii) Rockfish. In areas of the EEZ seaward of Washington that are open to recreational groundfish fishing, there is a 10 rockfish per day bag limit. Taking and retaining canary rockfish and yelloweye rockfish is prohibited.

(iii) Lingcod. Recreational fishing for lingcod is open between the closest Saturday to March 15 through the closest Saturday to October 15. For 2005, the lingcod season will be open from March 12 through October 15. For 2006, the lingcod season will be open from March 18 through October 14. In areas of the EEZ seaward of Washington that are open to recreational groundfish fishing and when the recreational season for lingcod is open, there is a bag limit of 2 lingcod per day, which may be no smaller than 24 in (61 cm) total length.

(2) Oregon—

(i) Recreational Groundfish Conservation Areas off Oregon. Fishing for groundfish with recreational gear is prohibited within the recreational RCA, a type of closed area or GCA. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the recreational RCA. A vessel fishing in the recreational RCA may not be in possession of any groundfish. [For example, if a vessel participates in the recreational salmon fishery within the RCA, the vessel cannot be in possession of groundfish while in the RCA. The vessel may, however, on the same trip fish for and retain groundfish shoreward of the RCA on the return trip to port.] Off Oregon, from June 1 through September 30, recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited seaward of a recreational RCA boundary line approximating the 40 fm (73 m) depth contour. Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 40 fm (73 m) depth contour are listed at § 660.391. Recreational fishing for all groundfish may be prohibited inseason seaward of the 20 fm (37 m) depth contour or a boundary line approximating the 30 fm (55 m) depth contour. If the closure seaward of the 20 fm (37 m) depth contour or a boundary line approximating the 30 fm (55 m) depth contour is implemented inseason, a document will be published in the *Federal Register* pursuant to § 660.370(c). Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 30 fm (55 m) depth contour are listed at § 660.391.

(ii) Seasons. Recreational fishing for groundfish is open from January 1 through December 31, subject to the closed areas described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(iii) Bag limits, size limits. The bag limits for each person engaged in recreational fishing in the EEZ seaward of Oregon are two lingcod per day, which may be no smaller than 24 in (61 cm) total length; and five marine fish per day, which excludes Pacific halibut, salmonids, tuna, perch species, sturgeon, sanddabs, lingcod, striped bass, hybrid bass, offshore pelagic species and baitfish (herring, smelt, anchovies and sardines), but which includes rockfish, greenling, cabezon and other groundfish species. Retention of cabezon is prohibited by Oregon's recreational ocean boat fishery, but is permitted in the shore-based fishery. The minimum size limit for cabezon retained in the recreational fishery is 16 in (41 cm) and for greenling is 10 in (26 cm). Taking and retaining canary rockfish and yelloweye rockfish is prohibited. In the Pacific halibut fisheries, retention of groundfish is governed in part by the Pacific halibut regulations. South of the

Washington/Oregon border to Cape Falcon, OR, when Pacific halibut are onboard the vessel, landing groundfish, except sablefish, is prohibited. South of Cape Falcon, OR, to Humbug Mountain, OR, when Pacific halibut are onboard the vessel, retention of groundfish, except sablefish, is prohibited during the Central Coast sport halibut “all-depth” season days. “All-depth” season days are established in the annual management measures for Pacific halibut fisheries, which are published in the Federal Register and are announced on the NMFS halibut hotline, 1-800-662-9825. {revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005; revised at 70 FR 20304, April 19, 2005; revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005}

(3) California. Seaward of California, California law provides that, in times and areas when the recreational fishery is open, there is a 20-fish bag limit for all species of finfish, within which no more than 10 fish of any one species may be taken or possessed by any one person. [Note: There are some exceptions to this rule. The following groundfish species are not subject to a bag limit: petrale sole, Pacific sanddab and starry flounder.] California state law may provide regulations similar to Federal regulations for the following state-managed species: ocean whitefish, California sheephead, and all greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*. Kelp greenling is the only federally-managed greenling. Retention of cowcod, yelloweye rockfish, and canary rockfish is prohibited in the recreational fishery seaward of California all year in all areas. For each person engaged in recreational fishing in the EEZ seaward of California, the following closed areas, seasons, bag limits, and size limits apply: {corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005}

(i) Recreational Groundfish Conservation Areas off California. A Groundfish Conservation Area (GCA), a type of closed area, is a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees latitude and longitude. The following GCAs apply to participants in California's recreational fishery.

(A) Recreational Rockfish Conservation Areas. The recreational RCAs are areas that are closed to recreational fishing for groundfish. Fishing for groundfish with recreational gear is prohibited within the recreational RCA, except that recreational fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted within the recreational RCA as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the recreational RCA, unless otherwise authorized in this section. A vessel fishing in the recreational RCA may not be in possession of any species prohibited by the restrictions that apply within the recreational RCA. [For example, if a vessel participates in the recreational salmon fishery within the RCA, the vessel cannot be in possession of rockfish while in the RCA. The vessel may, however, on the same trip fish for and retain rockfish shoreward of the RCA on the return trip to port.]

(1) Between 42° N. lat. (California/Oregon border) and 40°10.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for all groundfish (except “other flatfish” as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section) is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 30- fm (55-m) depth contour along the mainland coast and along islands and offshore seamounts from May 1 through December 31; and is closed entirely from January 1 through April 30 (i.e., prohibited

seaward of the shoreline). Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 30- fm (55-m) depth contour are specified in Sec. 660.391. {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}

(2) Between 40°10.00' N. lat. and 36°N. lat., recreational fishing for all groundfish (except “other flatfish” as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section) is prohibited seaward of the 20 fm (37 m) depth contour along the mainland coast and along islands and offshore seamounts from July 1 through November 30; and is closed entirely from January 1 through June 30 and from December 1 through December 31 (i.e., prohibited seaward of the shoreline). Closures around the Farallon Islands (see paragraph (c)(3)(i)(C) of this section) and Cordell Banks (see paragraph (c)(3)(i)(D) of this section) also apply in this area.

(3) Between 36° N. lat. and 34°27.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for all groundfish (except “other flatfish” as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section) is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour along the mainland coast and along islands and offshore seamounts from May 1 through September 30; and is closed entirely from January 1 through April 30 and from October 1 through December 31 (i.e., prohibited seaward of the shoreline). Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour are specified in Sec. 660.391. {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}

(4) South of 34°27.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for all groundfish (except California scorpionfish as specified below in this paragraph and in paragraph (v) and “other flatfish” as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section) is prohibited shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour and seaward of a boundary line approximating the 60-fm (110-m) depth contour along the mainland coast and along islands and offshore seamounts from March 1 through April 15; is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 60-fm (110-m) depth contour from April 16 through August 30 and November 1 through December 31; and is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour from September 1 through October 31; except in the CCAs where fishing is prohibited seaward of the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour when the fishing season is open (see paragraph (c)(3)(i)(B) of this section). Recreational fishing for all groundfish (except “other flatfish”) is closed entirely from January 1 through February 29 (i.e., prohibited seaward of the shoreline). Recreational fishing for California scorpionfish south of 34°27.00' N. lat. is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour from October 1 through October 31, and seaward of the 60-fm (110-m) depth contour from November 1 through December 31, except in the CCAs where fishing is prohibited seaward of the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour when the fishing season is open. Recreational fishing for California

scorpionfish south of 34°27.00' N. lat. is closed entirely from January 1 through September 30 (i.e., prohibited seaward of the shoreline). Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) and 60-fm (110-m) depth contours are specified in Sec. 660.391 and 660.392. {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005 }

(B) Cowcod Conservation Areas. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs) boundaries are specified at § 660.390. In general, recreational fishing for all groundfish is prohibited within the CCAs, except that fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted within the CCAs as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section. However, recreational fishing for the following species is permitted shoreward of the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour: minor nearshore rockfish, cabezon, kelp greenling, lingcod, California scorpionfish, and “other flatfish” (subject to gear requirements at paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section). [NOTE: California state regulations also permit recreational fishing for all greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos* shoreward of the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour in the CCAs.] It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish within the CCAs, except for species authorized in this section. {corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005 }

(C) Farallon Islands. Under California state law, recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited between the shoreline and the 10-fm (18-m) depth contour around the Farallon Islands, except that recreational fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted around the Farallon Islands as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section. (Note: California state regulations also prohibit the retention of other greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California sheephead and ocean whitefish.) For a definition of the Farallon Islands, see § 660.390.

(D) Cordell Banks. Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited in waters less than 100 fm (183 m) around Cordell Banks as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390, except that recreational fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted around Cordell Banks as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section. [Note: California state regulations also prohibit fishing for all greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California sheephead and ocean whitefish.]

(ii) RCG Complex. The California rockfish, cabezon, greenling complex (RCG Complex), as defined in state regulations (Section 1.91, Title 14, California Code of Regulations), includes all rockfish, kelp greenling, rock greenling, and cabezon. This category does not include California scorpionfish, also known as “sculpin.”

(A) Seasons. When recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open, it is permitted only outside of the recreational RCAs described in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(1) North of 40°10.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from May 1 through December 31. {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005 }

(2) Between 40°10.00' N. lat. and 36° N. lat., recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from July 1 through December 31

(i.e., it's closed from January 1 through June 30). {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}

(3) Between 36° N. lat. and 34°27.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from May 1 through September 30 (i.e., it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from October 1 through December 31).

(4) South of 34°27.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from March 1 through December 31 (i.e., it's closed from January 1 through February 29). {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}

(B) Bag limits, hook limits. In times and areas when the recreational season for the RCG Complex is open, there is a limit of 2 hooks and 1 line when fishing for rockfish. The bag limit is 10 RCG Complex fish per day coastwide. Retention of canary rockfish, yelloweye rockfish and cowcod is prohibited. North of 40°10' N. lat., within the 10 RCG Complex fish per day limit, no more than 2 may be bocaccio, no more than 1 may be greenling (kelp and/or other greenlings) and no more than 1 may be cabezon. South of 40°10' N. lat., within the 10 RCG Complex fish per day limit, no more than 1 may be bocaccio, no more than 1 may be greenling (kelp and/or other greenlings) and no more than 1 may be cabezon. Multi-day limits are authorized by a valid permit issued by California and must not exceed the daily limit multiplied by the number of days in the fishing trip. {revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

(C) Size limits. The following size limits apply: bocaccio may be no smaller than 10 in (25 cm) total length; cabezon may be no smaller than 15 in (38 cm) total length; and kelp and other greenling may be no smaller than 12 in (30 cm) total length.

(D) Dressing/Fileting. Cabezon, kelp greenling, and rock greenling taken in the recreational fishery may not be fileted at sea. Rockfish skin may not be removed when fileting or otherwise dressing rockfish taken in the recreational fishery. The following rockfish filet size limits apply: bocaccio filets may be no smaller than 5 in (12.8 cm) and brown-skinned rockfish fillets may be no smaller than 6.5 in (16.6 cm). "Brown-skinned" rockfish include the following species: brown, calico, copper, gopher, kelp, olive, speckled, squarespot, and yellowtail.

(iii) Lingcod–

(A) Seasons. When recreational fishing for lingcod is open, it is permitted only outside of the recreational RCAs described in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(1) North of 40°10.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for lingcod is open from May 1 through November 30. {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}

(2) Between 40°10.00' N. lat. and 36° N. lat., recreational fishing for lingcod is open from July 1 through November 30 (i.e., it's closed from January 1 through June 30 and from December 1 through December 31).

(3) Between 36° N. lat. and 34°27.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for lingcod is open from May 1 through September 30 (i.e., it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from October 1 through December 31).

(4) South of 34°27.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for lingcod is open from April 1 through November 30 (i.e., it's closed from January 1 through March 31 and from December 1 through December 31). {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}

(B) Bag limits, hook limits. In times and areas when the recreational season for lingcod is open, there is a limit of 2 hooks and 1 line when fishing for lingcod. The bag limit is 2 lingcod per day. Multi-day limits are authorized by a valid permit issued by California and must not exceed the daily limit multiplied by the number of days in the fishing trip.

(C) Size limits. Lingcod may be no smaller than 24 in (61 cm) total length.

(D) Dressing/Fileting. Lingcod filets may be no smaller than 16 in (41 cm) in length.

(iv) “Other flatfish”. Coastwide off California, recreational fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted both shoreward of and within the closed areas described in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section. Recreational fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted within the closed areas, subject to a limit of up to 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 2 lb (0.91 kg) of weight per line. “Other flatfish,” except Pacific sanddab and starry flounder, are subject to the overall 20-fish bag limit for all species of finfish, of which there may be no more than 10 fish of any one species. There is no season restriction or size limit for “other flatfish;” however, it is prohibited to filet “other flatfish” at sea.

(v) California scorpionfish. California scorpionfish only occur south of 40°10.00' N. lat.

(A) Seasons. When recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open, it is permitted only outside of the recreational RCAs described in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(1) Between 40°10.00' N. lat. and 36° N. lat., recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from July 1 through December 31 (i.e., it's closed from January 1 through June 30). {revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005}

(2) Between 36° N. lat. and 34°27.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from May 1 through September 30 (i.e., it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from October 1 through December 31).

(3) South of 34°27.00' N. lat., recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from October 1 through December 31 (i.e., it's closed from January 1 through September 30).

(B) Bag limits, hook limits. South of 40°10.00' N. lat., in times and areas where the recreational season for California scorpionfish is open, the bag limit is 5 California scorpionfish per day. California scorpionfish do not

count against the 10 RCG Complex fish per day limit. Multi-day limits are authorized by a valid permit issued by California and must not exceed the daily limit multiplied by the number of days in the fishing trip.

(C) Size limits. California scorpionfish may be no smaller than 10 in (25 cm) total length.

(D) Dressing/Fileting. California scorpionfish filets may be no smaller than 5 in (12.8 cm) and must bear an intact 1 in (2.6 cm) square patch of skin.

§660.385 Washington coastal tribal fisheries management measures. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; revised at 70 FR 22808, May 3, 2005 }

In 1994, the United States formally recognized that the four Washington coastal treaty Indian tribes (Makah, Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault) have treaty rights to fish for groundfish in the Pacific Ocean, and concluded that, in general terms, the quantification of those rights is 50 percent of the harvestable surplus of groundfish that pass through the tribes usual and accustomed fishing areas (described at 50 CFR 660.324). Tribal fishery allocations for sablefish and whiting, are provided in paragraphs (a) and (e) of this section, respectively, and the tribal harvest guideline for black rockfish is provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. Trip limits for certain species were recommended by the tribes and the Council for 2005-2006 and are specified here with the tribal allocations.

(a) Sablefish. In 2005, the tribal allocation is 731.4 mt and in 2006 the tribal allocation is 719.4 mt. These allocations are, for each year, 10 percent of the total catch OY, less 2.3 percent estimated discard mortality.

(b) Rockfish.

(1) For the commercial harvest of black rockfish off Washington State, a harvest guideline of: 20,000 lb (9,072 kg) north of Cape Alava, WA (48°09'30" N. lat.) and 10,000 lb (4,536 kg) between Destruction Island, WA (47°40'00" N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38'10" N. lat.). There are no tribal harvest restrictions for the area between Cape Alava and Destruction Island.

(2) Thornyheads are subject to a 300-lb (136-kg) trip limit.

(3) Canary rockfish are subject to a 300-lb (136-kg) trip limit.

(4) Yelloweye rockfish are subject to a 100-lb (45-kg) trip limit.

(5) The Makah Tribe will manage the midwater trawl fisheries as follows: yellowtail rockfish taken in the directed tribal mid-water trawl fisheries are subject to a cumulative limit of 180,000 lb (81,647 kg) per 2-month period for the entire fleet. Landings of widow rockfish must not exceed 10 percent of the weight of yellowtail rockfish landed in any two-month period. These limits may be adjusted by the tribe inseason to minimize the incidental catch of canary rockfish and widow rockfish.

(6) Other rockfish, including minor nearshore, minor shelf, and minor slope rockfish groups are subject to a 300-lb (136-kg) trip limit per species or species group, or to the

non-tribal limited entry trip limit for those species if those limits are less restrictive than 300 lb (136 kg) per trip.

(7) Rockfish taken during open competition tribal commercial fisheries for Pacific halibut will not be subject to trip limits.

(c) Lingcod. Lingcod are subject to a 600 lb (272 kg) daily trip limit and a 1,800 lb (816 kg) weekly limit, unless taken in the treaty salmon troll fisheries. Lingcod taken in the treaty salmon troll fisheries are subject to a 1,000 lb (454 kg) daily trip limit and a 4,000 lb (1,814 kg) weekly limit.

(d) Flatfish and other fish. Treaty fishing vessels using bottom trawl gear are subject to the limits applicable to the non-tribal limited entry trawl fishery for Pacific cod, English sole, rex sole, arrowtooth flounder, and other flatfish that are published at the beginning of the year. Treaty fishing vessels are restricted to a 50,000 lb (22,680 kg) per 2-month limit for petrale sole for the entire year.

(e) Pacific whiting. The tribal allocation is 35,000 mt. {revised at 70 FR 22808, May 3, 2005}

§660.390 Groundfish Conservation Areas. {revised at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

In § 660.302, a groundfish conservation area is defined as “a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in latitude and longitude, created and enforced for the purpose of contributing to the rebuilding of overfished West Coast groundfish species.” While some groundfish conservation areas may be designed with the intent that their shape be determined by ocean bottom depth contours, their shapes are defined in regulation by latitude/longitude coordinates and are enforced by those coordinates. Latitude/longitude coordinates designating the large-scale boundaries for rockfish conservation areas are found in §§ 660.391 through 660.394. Fishing activity that is prohibited or permitted within a particular groundfish conservation area is detailed in *Federal Register* documents associated with the harvest specifications and management measures process and at §§ 660.381 through 660.384.

(a) Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area. The Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) is a C-shaped area off the northern Washington coast intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

- 48°18.00' N. lat.; 125°18.00' W. long.;
- 48°18.00' N. lat.; 124°59.00' W. long.;
- 48°11.00' N. lat.; 124°59.00' W. long.;
- 48°11.00' N. lat.; 125°11.00' W. long.;
- 48°04.00' N. lat.; 125°11.00' W. long.;

48°04.00' N. lat.; 124°59.00' W. long.;
48°00.00' N. lat.; 124°59.00' W. long.;
48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°18.00' W. long.;
and connecting back to 48°18.00' N. lat.; 125°18.00' W. long.

(b) Cowcod Conservation Areas. The Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs) are two areas off the southern California coast intended to protect cowcod. The Western CCA is an area south of Point Conception defined by the straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

33°50.00' N. lat., 119°30.00' W. long.;
33°50.00' N. lat., 118°50.00' W. long.;
32°20.00' N. lat., 118°50.00' W. long.;
32°20.00' N. lat., 119°37.00' W. long.;
33°00.00' N. lat., 119°37.00' W. long.;
33°00.00' N. lat., 119°53.00' W. long.;
33°33.00' N. lat., 119°53.00' W. long.;
33°33.00' N. lat., 119°30.00' W. long.;
and connecting back to 33°50.00' N. lat., 119°30.00' W. long.

The Eastern CCA is an area west of San Diego defined by the straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

32°42.00' N. lat., 118°02.00' W. long.;
32°42.00' N. lat., 117°50.00' W. long.;
32°36.70' N. lat., 117°50.00' W. long.;
32°30.00' N. lat., 117°53.50' W. long.;
32°30.00' N. lat., 118°02.00' W. long.;
and connecting back to 32°42.00' N. lat., 118°02.00' W. long.

(c) Farallon Islands. The Farallon Islands, off San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, include Southeast Farallon Island, Middle Farallon Island, North Farallon Island and Noon Day Rock. Generally, the State of California prohibits fishing for groundfish between the shoreline and the 10 fm (18 m) depth contour around the Farallon Islands.

(d) Cordell Banks. Cordell Banks are located offshore of California's Marin County. Generally, fishing for groundfish is prohibited in waters less than 100 fm (183 m) around Cordell Banks as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates. The Cordell Banks closed area is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

38°03.18' N. lat., 123°20.77' W. long.;
38°06.29' N. lat., 123°25.03' W. long.;

38°06.34' N. lat., 123°29.32' W. long.;;
38°04.57' N. lat., 123°31.30' W. long.;;
38°02.32' N. lat., 123°31.07' W. long.;;
38°00.00' N. lat., 123°28.40' W. long.;;
37°58.10' N. lat., 123°26.66' W. long.;;
37°55.07' N. lat., 123°26.81' W. long.;;
and connecting back to 38°03.18' N. lat., 123°20.77' W. long.

(e) Rockfish Conservation Areas. RCAs are defined in the *Federal Register* through the harvest specifications and management measures process. RCAs may apply to a single gear type or to a group of gear types such as “trawl RCAs” or “non-trawl RCAs.” Specific latitude and longitude coordinates for RCA boundaries that approximate the depth contours selected for both trawl, non-trawl, and recreational RCAs are provided in § § 660.391 through 660.394. Also provided in § § 660.391 through 660.394 are references to islands and rocks that serve as reference points for the RCAs.

(1) Trawl (Limited Entry and Open Access Nongroundfish Trawl Gears) Rockfish Conservation Area. Trawl RCAs are intended to protect a complex of species, such as overfished shelf rockfish species, and have boundaries defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates intended to approximate particular depth contours. Boundaries for the trawl RCA throughout the year are provided in Tables 3 and 5 (North) and Tables 3 and 5 (South) and may be modified by NMFS inseason pursuant to § 660.370(c). Trawl RCA boundaries are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates and are provided in § § 660.391 through 660.394.

(2) Non-Trawl (Limited Entry Fixed Gear and Open Access Non-trawl Gears) Rockfish Conservation Area. Non-trawl RCAs are intended to protect a complex of species, such as overfished shelf rockfish species, and have boundaries defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates intended to approximate particular depth contours. Boundaries for the non-trawl RCA throughout the year are provided in Tables 4 and 5 (North) and Tables 4 and 5 (South) of this subpart and may be modified by NMFS inseason pursuant to § 660.370(c). Non-trawl RCA boundaries are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates and are provided in § § 660.391 through 660.394.

(3) Recreational Rockfish Conservation Area. Recreational RCAs are closed areas intended to protect overfished rockfish species. Recreational RCAs may either have boundaries defined by general depth contours or boundaries defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates intended to approximate particular depth contours. Boundaries for the recreational RCAs throughout the year are provided in the text in § 660.384(c) under each state (Washington, Oregon and California) and may be modified by NMFS inseason. Recreational RCA boundaries that are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates and are provided in § § 660.391 through 660.394.

§660.391 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 27 fm (49 m) through 40 fm (73 m) depth contours. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

Boundaries for RCAs are defined by straight lines connecting a series of latitude/longitude coordinates. This section provides coordinates for the 27 fm (49 m) through 40 fm (73 m) depth contours.

(a) The **27 fm (49 m) depth contour used between 46°16' N. lat. and 40°10' N. lat.** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°12.39' W. long.;
- (2) 46°14.85' N. lat., 124°12.39' W. long.;
- (3) 46°03.95' N. lat., 124°03.64' W. long.;
- (4) 45°43.14' N. lat., 124°00.17' W. long.;
- (5) 45°23.33' N. lat., 124°01.99' W. long.;
- (6) 45°09.54' N. lat., 124°01.65' W. long.;
- (7) 44°39.99' N. lat., 124°08.67' W. long.;
- (8) 44°20.86' N. lat., 124°10.31' W. long.;
- (9) 43°37.11' N. lat., 124°14.91' W. long.;
- (10) 43°27.54' N. lat., 124°18.98' W. long.;
- (11) 43°20.68' N. lat., 124°25.53' W. long.;
- (12) 43°15.08' N. lat., 124°27.17' W. long.;
- (13) 43°06.89' N. lat., 124°29.65' W. long.;
- (14) 43°01.02' N. lat., 124°29.70' W. long.;
- (15) 42°52.67' N. lat., 124°36.10' W. long.;
- (16) 42°45.96' N. lat., 124°37.95' W. long.;
- (17) 42°45.80' N. lat., 124°35.41' W. long.;
- (18) 42°38.46' N. lat., 124°27.49' W. long.;
- (19) 42°35.29' N. lat., 124°26.85' W. long.;
- (20) 42°31.49' N. lat., 124°31.40' W. long.;
- (21) 42°29.06' N. lat., 124°32.24' W. long.;
- (22) 42°14.26' N. lat., 124°26.27' W. long.;
- (23) 42°04.86' N. lat., 124°21.94' W. long.;
- (24) 42°00.10' N. lat., 124°20.99' W. long.;
- (25) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°21.03' W. long.;
- (26) 41°56.33' N. lat., 124°20.34' W. long.;
- (27) 41°50.93' N. lat., 124°23.74' W. long.;
- (28) 41°41.83' N. lat., 124°16.99' W. long.;
- (29) 41°35.48' N. lat., 124°16.35' W. long.;
- (30) 41°23.51' N. lat., 124°10.48' W. long.;

- (31) 41°04.62' N. lat., 124°14.44' W. long.;
- (32) 40°54.28' N. lat., 124°13.90' W. long.;
- (33) 40°40.37' N. lat., 124°26.21' W. long.;
- (34) 40°34.03' N. lat., 124°27.36' W. long.;
- (35) 40°28.88' N. lat., 124°32.41' W. long.;
- (36) 40°24.82' N. lat., 124°29.56' W. long.;
- (37) 40°22.64' N. lat., 124°24.05' W. long.;
- (38) 40°18.67' N. lat., 124°21.90' W. long.;
- (39) 40°14.23' N. lat., 124°23.72' W. long.; and
- (40) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°17.22' W. long.

(b) The **30 fm (55 m) depth contour between the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 48°24.79' N. lat., 124°44.07' W. long.;
- (2) 48°24.80' N. lat., 124°44.74' W. long.;
- (3) 48°23.94' N. lat., 124°44.70' W. long.;
- (4) 48°23.51' N. lat., 124°45.01' W. long.;
- (5) 48°22.59' N. lat., 124°44.97' W. long.;
- (6) 48°21.75' N. lat., 124°45.26' W. long.;
- (7) 48°21.23' N. lat., 124°47.78' W. long.;
- (8) 48°20.32' N. lat., 124°49.53' W. long.;
- (9) 48°16.72' N. lat., 124°51.58' W. long.;
- (10) 48°10.00' N. lat., 124°52.58' W. long.;
- (11) 48°05.63' N. lat., 124°52.91' W. long.;
- (12) 47°53.37' N. lat., 124°47.37' W. long.;
- (13) 47°40.28' N. lat., 124°40.07' W. long.;
- (14) 47°31.70' N. lat., 124°37.03' W. long.;
- (15) 47°25.67' N. lat., 124°34.79' W. long.;
- (16) 47°12.82' N. lat., 124°29.12' W. long.;
- (17) 46°52.94' N. lat., 124°22.58' W. long.;
- (18) 46°44.18' N. lat., 124°18.00' W. long.;
- (19) 46°38.17' N. lat., 124°15.88' W. long.;
- (20) 46°29.53' N. lat., 124°15.89' W. long.;
- (21) 46°19.27' N. lat., 124°14.15' W. long.;
- (22) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°13.05' W. long.;
- (23) 46°07.00' N. lat., 124°07.01' W. long.;
- (24) 45°55.95' N. lat., 124°02.23' W. long.;

- (25) 45°54.53' N. lat., 124°02.57' W. long.;
- (26) 45°50.65' N. lat., 124°01.62' W. long.;
- (27) 45°48.20' N. lat., 124°02.16' W. long.;
- (28) 45°46.00' N. lat., 124°01.86' W. long.;
- (29) 45°43.47' N. lat., 124°01.28' W. long.;
- (30) 45°40.48' N. lat., 124°01.03' W. long.;
- (31) 45°39.04' N. lat., 124°01.68' W. long.;
- (32) 45°35.48' N. lat., 124°01.89' W. long.;
- (33) 45°29.81' N. lat., 124°02.45' W. long.;
- (34) 45°27.96' N. lat., 124°01.89' W. long.;
- (35) 45°27.22' N. lat., 124°02.67' W. long.;
- (36) 45°24.20' N. lat., 124°02.94' W. long.;
- (37) 45°20.60' N. lat., 124°01.74' W. long.;
- (38) 45°20.25' N. lat., 124°01.85' W. long.;
- (39) 45°16.44' N. lat., 124°03.22' W. long.;
- (40) 45°13.63' N. lat., 124°02.70' W. long.;
- (41) 45°11.04' N. lat., 124°03.59' W. long.;
- (42) 45°08.55' N. lat., 124°03.47' W. long.;
- (43) 45°02.82' N. lat., 124°04.64' W. long.;
- (44) 45°03.38' N. lat., 124°04.79' W. long.;
- (45) 44°58.06' N. lat., 124°05.03' W. long.;
- (46) 44°53.97' N. lat., 124°06.92' W. long.;
- (47) 44°48.89' N. lat., 124°07.04' W. long.;
- (48) 44°46.94' N. lat., 124°08.25' W. long.;
- (49) 44°42.72' N. lat., 124°08.98' W. long.;
- (50) 44°38.16' N. lat., 124°11.48' W. long.;
- (51) 44°33.38' N. lat., 124°11.54' W. long.;
- (52) 44°28.51' N. lat., 124°12.03' W. long.;
- (53) 44°27.65' N. lat., 124°12.56' W. long.;
- (54) 44°19.67' N. lat., 124°12.37' W. long.;
- (55) 44°10.79' N. lat., 124°12.22' W. long.;
- (56) 44°09.22' N. lat., 124°12.28' W. long.;
- (57) 44°08.30' N. lat., 124°12.30' W. long.;
- (58) 44°00.22' N. lat., 124°12.80' W. long.;
- (59) 43°51.56' N. lat., 124°13.17' W. long.;
- (60) 43°44.26' N. lat., 124°14.50' W. long.;
- (61) 43°33.82' N. lat., 124°16.28' W. long.;
- (62) 43°28.66' N. lat., 124°18.72' W. long.;
- (63) 43°23.12' N. lat., 124°24.04' W. long.;
- (64) 43°20.83' N. lat., 124°25.67' W. long.;
- (65) 43°20.49' N. lat., 124°25.90' W. long.;
- (66) 43°16.41' N. lat., 124°27.52' W. long.;
- (67) 43°14.23' N. lat., 124°29.28' W. long.;
- (68) 43°14.03' N. lat., 124°28.31' W. long.;
- (69) 43°11.92' N. lat., 124°28.26' W. long.;
- (70) 43°11.02' N. lat., 124°29.11' W. long.;
- (71) 43°10.13' N. lat., 124°29.15' W. long.;
- (72) 43°09.27' N. lat., 124°31.03' W. long.;
- (73) 43°07.73' N. lat., 124°30.92' W. long.;
- (74) 43°05.93' N. lat., 124°29.64' W. long.;
- (75) 43°01.59' N. lat., 124°30.64' W. long.;
- (76) 42°59.73' N. lat., 124°31.16' W. long.;
- (77) 42°53.75' N. lat., 124°36.09' W. long.;
- (78) 42°50.00' N. lat., 124°38.39' W. long.;
- (79) 42°49.37' N. lat., 124°38.81' W. long.;
- (80) 42°46.42' N. lat., 124°37.69' W. long.;
- (81) 42°46.07' N. lat., 124°38.56' W. long.;
- (82) 42°45.29' N. lat., 124°37.95' W. long.;
- (83) 42°45.61' N. lat., 124°36.87' W. long.;
- (84) 42°44.28' N. lat., 124°33.64' W. long.;
- (85) 42°42.75' N. lat., 124°31.84' W. long.;
- (86) 42°40.50' N. lat., 124°29.67' W. long.;
- (87) 42°40.04' N. lat., 124°29.19' W. long.;
- (88) 42°38.09' N. lat., 124°28.39' W. long.;
- (89) 42°36.72' N. lat., 124°27.54' W. long.;
- (90) 42°36.56' N. lat., 124°28.40' W. long.;
- (91) 42°35.76' N. lat., 124°28.79' W. long.;
- (92) 42°34.03' N. lat., 124°29.98' W. long.;
- (93) 42°34.19' N. lat., 124°30.58' W. long.;
- (94) 42°31.27' N. lat., 124°32.24' W. long.;
- (95) 42°27.07' N. lat., 124°32.53' W. long.;
- (96) 42°24.21' N. lat., 124°31.23' W. long.;
- (97) 42°20.47' N. lat., 124°28.87' W. long.;
- (98) 42°14.60' N. lat., 124°26.80' W. long.;
- (99) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°26.25' W. long.;
- (100) 42°10.90' N. lat., 124°24.57' W. long.;

- (101) 42°07.04' N. lat., 124°23.35' W. long.;
- (102) 42°02.16' N. lat., 124°22.59' W. long.;
- (103) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°21.81' W. long.;
- (104) 41°55.75' N. lat., 124°20.72' W. long.;
- (105) 41°50.93' N. lat., 124°23.76' W. long.;
- (106) 41°42.53' N. lat., 124°16.47' W. long.;
- (107) 41°37.20' N. lat., 124°17.05' W. long.;
- (108) 41°24.58' N. lat., 124°10.51' W. long.;
- (109) 41°20.73' N. lat., 124°11.73' W. long.;
- (110) 41°17.59' N. lat., 124°10.66' W. long.;
- (111) 41°04.54' N. lat., 124°14.47' W. long.;
- (112) 40°54.26' N. lat., 124°13.90' W. long.;
- (113) 40°40.31' N. lat., 124°26.24' W. long.;
- (114) 40°34.00' N. lat., 124°27.39' W. long.;
- (115) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°31.32' W. long.;
- (116) 40°28.89' N. lat., 124°32.43' W. long.;
- (117) 40°24.77' N. lat., 124°29.51' W. long.;
- (118) 40°22.47' N. lat., 124°24.12' W. long.;
- (119) 40°19.73' N. lat., 124°23.59' W. long.;
- (120) 40°18.64' N. lat., 124°21.89' W. long.;
- (121) 40°17.67' N. lat., 124°23.07' W. long.;
- (122) 40°15.58' N. lat., 124°23.61' W. long.;
- (123) 40°13.42' N. lat., 124°22.94' W. long.;
- (124) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°16.65' W. long.;
- (125) 40°09.46' N. lat., 124°15.28' W. long.;
- (126) 40°08.89' N. lat., 124°15.24' W. long.;
- (127) 40°06.40' N. lat., 124°10.97' W. long.;
- (128) 40°06.08' N. lat., 124°09.34' W. long.;
- (129) 40°06.64' N. lat., 124°08.00' W. long.;
- (130) 40°05.08' N. lat., 124°07.57' W. long.;
- (131) 40°04.29' N. lat., 124°08.12' W. long.;
- (132) 40°00.61' N. lat., 124°07.35' W. long.;
- (133) 39°58.60' N. lat., 124°05.51' W. long.;
- (134) 39°54.89' N. lat., 124°04.67' W. long.;
- (135) 39°53.01' N. lat., 124°02.33' W. long.;
- (136) 39°53.20' N. lat., 123°58.18' W. long.;
- (137) 39°48.45' N. lat., 123°53.21' W. long.;
- (138) 39°43.89' N. lat., 123°51.75' W. long.;
- (139) 39°39.60' N. lat., 123°49.14' W. long.;
- (140) 39°34.43' N. lat., 123°48.48' W. long.;
- (141) 39°30.63' N. lat., 123°49.71' W. long.;
- (142) 39°21.25' N. lat., 123°50.54' W. long.;
- (143) 39°08.87' N. lat., 123°46.24' W. long.;
- (144) 39°03.79' N. lat., 123°43.91' W. long.;
- (145) 38°59.65' N. lat., 123°45.94' W. long.;
- (146) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°46.28' W. long.;
- (147) 38°56.80' N. lat., 123°46.48' W. long.;
- (148) 38°51.16' N. lat., 123°41.48' W. long.;
- (149) 38°45.77' N. lat., 123°35.14' W. long.;
- (150) 38°42.21' N. lat., 123°28.17' W. long.;
- (151) 38°34.05' N. lat., 123°20.96' W. long.;
- (152) 38°22.47' N. lat., 123°07.48' W. long.;
- (153) 38°16.52' N. lat., 123°05.62' W. long.;
- (154) 38°14.42' N. lat., 123°01.91' W. long.;
- (155) 38°08.24' N. lat., 122°59.79' W. long.;
- (156) 38°02.69' N. lat., 123°01.96' W. long.;
- (157) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°04.75' W. long.;
- (158) 37°58.41' N. lat., 123°02.93' W. long.;
- (159) 37°58.25' N. lat., 122°56.49' W. long.;
- (160) 37°50.30' N. lat., 122°52.23' W. long.;
- (161) 37°43.36' N. lat., 123°04.18' W. long.;
- (162) 37°40.77' N. lat., 123°01.62' W. long.;
- (163) 37°40.13' N. lat., 122°57.30' W. long.;
- (164) 37°42.59' N. lat., 122°53.64' W. long.;
- (165) 37°35.67' N. lat., 122°44.20' W. long.;
- (166) 37°29.62' N. lat., 122°36.00' W. long.;
- (167) 37°22.38' N. lat., 122°31.66' W. long.;
- (168) 37°13.86' N. lat., 122°28.27' W. long.;
- (169) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°26.50' W. long.;
- (170) 37°08.01' N. lat., 122°24.75' W. long.;
- (171) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°23.60' W. long.;
- (172) 37°05.84' N. lat., 122°22.47' W. long.;
- (173) 36°58.77' N. lat., 122°13.03' W. long.;
- (174) 36°53.74' N. lat., 122°03.39' W. long.;
- (175) 36°52.71' N. lat., 122°00.14' W. long.;
- (176) 36°52.51' N. lat., 121°56.77' W. long.;

- (177) 36°49.44' N. lat., 121°49.63' W. long.;
- (178) 36°48.01' N. lat., 121°49.92' W. long.;
- (179) 36°48.25' N. lat., 121°47.66' W. long.;
- (180) 36°46.26' N. lat., 121°51.27' W. long.;
- (181) 36°39.14' N. lat., 121°52.05' W. long.;
- (182) 36°38.00' N. lat., 121°53.57' W. long.;
- (183) 36°39.14' N. lat., 121°55.45' W. long.;
- (184) 36°38.50' N. lat., 121°57.09' W. long.;
- (185) 36°36.75' N. lat., 121°59.44' W. long.;
- (186) 36°34.97' N. lat., 121°59.37' W. long.;
- (187) 36°33.07' N. lat., 121°58.32' W. long.;
- (188) 36°33.27' N. lat., 121°57.07' W. long.;
- (189) 36°32.68' N. lat., 121°57.03' W. long.;
- (190) 36°32.04' N. lat., 121°55.98' W. long.;
- (191) 36°31.61' N. lat., 121°55.72' W. long.;
- (192) 36°31.59' N. lat., 121°57.12' W. long.;
- (193) 36°31.52' N. lat., 121°57.57' W. long.;
- (194) 36°30.88' N. lat., 121°57.90' W. long.;
- (195) 36°30.25' N. lat., 121°57.37' W. long.;
- (196) 36°29.47' N. lat., 121°57.55' W. long.;
- (197) 36°26.72' N. lat., 121°56.40' W. long.;
- (198) 36°24.33' N. lat., 121°56.00' W. long.;
- (199) 36°23.36' N. lat., 121°55.45' W. long.;
- (200) 36°18.86' N. lat., 121°56.15' W. long.;
- (201) 36°16.21' N. lat., 121°54.81' W. long.;
- (202) 36°15.30' N. lat., 121°53.79' W. long.;
- (203) 36°12.04' N. lat., 121°45.38' W. long.;
- (204) 36°11.87' N. lat., 121°44.45' W. long.;
- (205) 36°12.13' N. lat., 121°44.25' W. long.;
- (206) 36°11.89' N. lat., 121°43.65' W. long.;
- (207) 36°10.56' N. lat., 121°42.62' W. long.;
- (208) 36°09.90' N. lat., 121°41.57' W. long.;
- (209) 36°08.14' N. lat., 121°40.44' W. long.;
- (210) 36°06.69' N. lat., 121°38.79' W. long.;
- (211) 36°05.85' N. lat., 121°38.47' W. long.;
- (212) 36°03.08' N. lat., 121°36.25' W. long.;
- (213) 36°02.92' N. lat., 121°35.89' W. long.;
- (214) 36°01.53' N. lat., 121°36.13' W. long.;
- (215) 36°00.59' N. lat., 121°35.40' W. long.;
- (216) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°34.10' W. long.;
- (217) 35°59.93' N. lat., 121°33.81' W. long.;
- (218) 35°59.69' N. lat., 121°31.84' W. long.;
- (219) 35°58.59' N. lat., 121°30.30' W. long.;
- (220) 35°54.02' N. lat., 121°29.71' W. long.;
- (221) 35°51.54' N. lat., 121°27.67' W. long.;
- (222) 35°50.42' N. lat., 121°25.79' W. long.;
- (223) 35°48.37' N. lat., 121°24.29' W. long.;
- (224) 35°47.02' N. lat., 121°22.46' W. long.;
- (225) 35°42.28' N. lat., 121°21.20' W. long.;
- (226) 35°41.57' N. lat., 121°21.82' W. long.;
- (227) 35°39.24' N. lat., 121°18.84' W. long.;
- (228) 35°35.14' N. lat., 121°10.45' W. long.;
- (229) 35°30.11' N. lat., 121°05.59' W. long.;
- (230) 35°25.86' N. lat., 121°00.07' W. long.;
- (231) 35°22.82' N. lat., 120°54.68' W. long.;
- (232) 35°17.96' N. lat., 120°55.54' W. long.;
- (233) 35°14.83' N. lat., 120°55.42' W. long.;
- (234) 35°08.87' N. lat., 120°50.22' W. long.;
- (235) 35°05.55' N. lat., 120°44.89' W. long.;
- (236) 35°02.91' N. lat., 120°43.94' W. long.;
- (237) 34°53.80' N. lat., 120°43.94' W. long.;
- (238) 34°34.89' N. lat., 120°41.92' W. long.;
- (239) 34°32.48' N. lat., 120°40.05' W. long.;
- (240) 34°30.12' N. lat., 120°32.81' W. long.;
- (241) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°30.46' W. long.;
- (242) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°30.31' W. long.;
- (243) 34°25.84' N. lat., 120°27.40' W. long.;
- (244) 34°25.16' N. lat., 120°20.18' W. long.;
- (245) 34°25.88' N. lat., 120°18.24' W. long.;
- (246) 34°27.26' N. lat., 120°12.47' W. long.;
- (247) 34°26.27' N. lat., 120°02.22' W. long.;
- (248) 34°23.41' N. lat., 119°53.40' W. long.;
- (249) 34°23.33' N. lat., 119°48.74' W. long.;
- (250) 34°22.31' N. lat., 119°41.36' W. long.;
- (251) 34°21.72' N. lat., 119°40.14' W. long.;
- (252) 34°21.25' N. lat., 119°41.18' W. long.;

(253) 34°20.25' N. lat., 119°39.03' W. long.;
(254) 34°19.87' N. lat., 119°33.65' W. long.;
(255) 34°18.67' N. lat., 119°30.16' W. long.;
(256) 34°16.95' N. lat., 119°27.90' W. long.;
(257) 34°13.02' N. lat., 119°26.99' W. long.;
(258) 34°08.62' N. lat., 119°20.89' W. long.;
(259) 34°06.95' N. lat., 119°17.68' W. long.;
(260) 34°05.93' N. lat., 119°15.17' W. long.;
(261) 34°08.42' N. lat., 119°13.11' W. long.;
(262) 34°05.23' N. lat., 119°13.34' W. long.;
(263) 34°04.98' N. lat., 119°11.39' W. long.;
(264) 34°04.55' N. lat., 119°11.09' W. long.;
(265) 34°04.15' N. lat., 119°09.35' W. long.;
(266) 34°04.89' N. lat., 119°07.86' W. long.;
(267) 34°04.08' N. lat., 119°07.33' W. long.;
(268) 34°04.10' N. lat., 119°06.89' W. long.;
(269) 34°05.08' N. lat., 119°07.02' W. long.;
(270) 34°05.27' N. lat., 119°04.95' W. long.;
(271) 34°04.51' N. lat., 119°04.70' W. long.;
(272) 34°02.26' N. lat., 118°59.88' W. long.;
(273) 34°01.08' N. lat., 118°59.77' W. long.;
(274) 34°00.94' N. lat., 118°51.65' W. long.;
(275) 33°59.77' N. lat., 118°49.26' W. long.;
(276) 34°00.04' N. lat., 118°48.92' W. long.;
(277) 33°59.65' N. lat., 118°48.43' W. long.;
(278) 33°59.46' N. lat., 118°47.25' W. long.;
(279) 33°59.80' N. lat., 118°45.89' W. long.;
(280) 34°00.21' N. lat., 118°37.64' W. long.;
(281) 33°59.26' N. lat., 118°34.58' W. long.;
(282) 33°58.07' N. lat., 118°33.36' W. long.;
(283) 33°53.76' N. lat., 118°30.14' W. long.;
(284) 33°51.00' N. lat., 118°25.19' W. long.;
(285) 33°50.07' N. lat., 118°24.70' W. long.;
(286) 33°50.16' N. lat., 118°23.77' W. long.;
(287) 33°48.80' N. lat., 118°25.31' W. long.;
(288) 33°47.07' N. lat., 118°27.07' W. long.;
(289) 33°46.12' N. lat., 118°26.87' W. long.;
(290) 33°44.15' N. lat., 118°25.15' W. long.;

(291) 33°43.54' N. lat., 118°23.02' W. long.;
(292) 33°41.35' N. lat., 118°18.86' W. long.;
(293) 33°39.96' N. lat., 118°17.37' W. long.;
(294) 33°40.12' N. lat., 118°16.33' W. long.;
(295) 33°39.28' N. lat., 118°16.21' W. long.;
(296) 33°38.04' N. lat., 118°14.86' W. long.;
(297) 33°36.57' N. lat., 118°14.67' W. long.;
(298) 33°34.93' N. lat., 118°10.94' W. long.;
(399) 33°35.14' N. lat., 118°08.61' W. long.;
(300) 33°35.69' N. lat., 118°07.68' W. long.;
(301) 33°36.21' N. lat., 118°07.53' W. long.;
(302) 33°36.43' N. lat., 118°06.73' W. long.;
(303) 33°36.05' N. lat., 118°06.15' W. long.;
(304) 33°36.32' N. lat., 118°03.91' W. long.;
(305) 33°35.69' N. lat., 118°03.64' W. long.;
(306) 33°34.62' N. lat., 118°00.04' W. long.;
(307) 33°34.80' N. lat., 117°57.73' W. long.;
(308) 33°35.57' N. lat., 117°56.62' W. long.;
(309) 33°35.46' N. lat., 117°55.99' W. long.;
(310) 33°35.98' N. lat., 117°55.99' W. long.;
(311) 33°35.46' N. lat., 117°55.38' W. long.;
(312) 33°35.21' N. lat., 117°53.46' W. long.;
(313) 33°33.61' N. lat., 117°50.45' W. long.;
(314) 33°31.41' N. lat., 117°47.28' W. long.;
(315) 33°27.54' N. lat., 117°44.36' W. long.;
(316) 33°26.63' N. lat., 117°43.17' W. long.;
(317) 33°25.21' N. lat., 117°40.90' W. long.;
(318) 33°20.33' N. lat., 117°35.99' W. long.;
(319) 33°16.35' N. lat., 117°31.51' W. long.;
(320) 33°11.53' N. lat., 117°26.81' W. long.;
(321) 33°07.59' N. lat., 117°21.13' W. long.;
(322) 33°02.21' N. lat., 117°19.05' W. long.;
(323) 32°56.55' N. lat., 117°17.70' W. long.;
(324) 32°54.61' N. lat., 117°16.60' W. long.;
(325) 32°52.32' N. lat., 117°15.97' W. long.;
(326) 32°51.48' N. lat., 117°16.15' W. long.;
(327) 32°51.85' N. lat., 117°17.26' W. long.;
(328) 32°51.55' N. lat., 117°19.01' W. long.;

- (329) 32°49.55' N. lat., 117°19.63' W. long.;
 - (330) 32°46.71' N. lat., 117°18.32' W. long.;
 - (331) 32°36.35' N. lat., 117°15.68' W. long.;
- and
- (332) 32°32.85' N. lat., 117°15.44' W. long.

(c) The **30 fm (55 m) depth contour around the Farallon Islands** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 37°46.73' N. lat., 123°6.37' W. long.;
- (2) 37°45.79' N. lat., 123°07.91' W. long.;
- (3) 37°45.28' N. lat., 123°07.75' W. long.;
- (4) 37°44.98' N. lat., 123°07.11' W. long.;
- (5) 37°45.51' N. lat., 123°06.26' W. long.;
- (6) 37°45.14' N. lat., 123°05.41' W. long.;
- (7) 37°45.31' N. lat., 123°04.82' W. long.;
- (8) 37°46.11' N. lat., 123°05.23' W. long.;
- (9) 37°46.44' N. lat., 123°05.63' W. long.; and
- (10) 37°46.73' N. lat., 123°06.37' W. long.

(d) The **30 fm (55 m) depth contour around Noon Day Rock** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 37°47.83' N. lat., 123°10.83' W. long.;
- (2) 37°47.51' N. lat., 123°11.19' W. long.;
- (3) 37°47.33' N. lat., 123°10.68' W. long.;
- (4) 37°47.02' N. lat., 123°10.59' W. long.;
- (5) 37°47.21' N. lat., 123°09.85' W. long.;
- (6) 37°47.56' N. lat., 123°09.72' W. long.;
- (7) 37°47.87' N. lat., 123°10.26' W. long.; and
- (8) 37°47.83' N. lat., 123°10.83' W. long.

(e) The **30 fm (55 m) depth contour around the northern Channel Islands** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 34°00.98' N. lat., 119°20.46' W. long.;
- (2) 34°00.53' N. lat., 119°20.98' W. long.;
- (3) 34°00.17' N. lat., 119°21.83' W. long.;

- (4) 33° 59.65' N. lat., 119°24.45' W. long.;
- (5) 33°59.68' N. lat., 119°25.20' W. long.;
- (6) 33°59.95' N. lat., 119°26.25' W. long.;
- (7) 33°59.87' N. lat., 119°27.27' W. long.;
- (8) 33°59.55' N. lat., 119°28.02' W. long.;
- (9) 33°58.63' N. lat., 119°36.48' W. long.;
- (10) 33°57.62' N. lat., 119°41.13' W. long.;
- (11) 33°57.00' N. lat., 119°42.20' W. long.;
- (12) 33°56.93' N. lat., 119°48.00' W. long.;
- (13) 33°56.45' N. lat., 119°49.12' W. long.;
- (14) 33°58.54' N. lat., 119°52.80' W. long.;
- (15) 33°59.95' N. lat., 119°54.49' W. long.;
- (16) 33°59.83' N. lat., 119°56.00' W. long.;
- (17) 33°59.18' N. lat., 119°57.17' W. long.;
- (18) 33°57.83' N. lat., 119°56.74' W. long.;
- (19) 33°55.71' N. lat., 119°56.89' W. long.;
- (20) 33°53.89' N. lat., 119°57.68' W. long.;
- (21) 33°52.93' N. lat., 119°59.80' W. long.;
- (22) 33°52.79' N. lat., 120°01.81' W. long.;
- (23) 33°52.51' N. lat., 120°03.08' W. long.;
- (24) 33°53.12' N. lat., 120°04.88' W. long.;
- (25) 33°53.12' N. lat., 120°05.80' W. long.;
- (26) 33°52.94' N. lat., 120°06.50' W. long.;
- (27) 33°54.03' N. lat., 120°10.00' W. long.;
- (28) 33°54.58' N. lat., 120°11.82' W. long.;
- (29) 33°57.08' N. lat., 120°14.58' W. long.;
- (30) 33°59.50' N. lat., 120°16.72' W. long.;
- (31) 33°59.63' N. lat., 120°17.88' W. long.;
- (32) 34°00.30' N. lat., 120°19.14' W. long.;
- (33) 34°00.02' N. lat., 120°19.68' W. long.;
- (34) 34°00.08' N. lat., 120°21.73' W. long.;
- (35) 34°00.94' N. lat., 120°24.82' W. long.;
- (36) 34°01.09' N. lat., 120°27.29' W. long.;
- (37) 34°00.96' N. lat., 120°28.09' W. long.;
- (38) 34°01.56' N. lat., 120°28.71' W. long.;
- (39) 34°01.80' N. lat., 120°28.31' W. long.;
- (40) 34°03.60' N. lat., 120°28.87' W. long.;
- (41) 34°05.20' N. lat., 120°29.38' W. long.;

- (42) 34°05.35' N. lat., 120°28.20' W. long.;
- (43) 34°05.30' N. lat., 120°27.33' W. long.;
- (44) 34°05.65' N. lat., 120°26.79' W. long.;
- (45) 34°05.69' N. lat., 120°25.82' W. long.;
- (46) 34°07.24' N. lat., 120°24.98' W. long.;
- (47) 34°06.00' N. lat., 120°23.30' W. long.;
- (48) 34°05.64' N. lat., 120°21.44' W. long.;
- (49) 34°03.61' N. lat., 120°18.40' W. long.;
- (50) 34°03.25' N. lat., 120°16.64' W. long.;
- (51) 34°04.33' N. lat., 120°14.22' W. long.;
- (52) 34°04.11' N. lat., 120°11.17' W. long.;
- (53) 34°03.72' N. lat., 120°09.93' W. long.;
- (54) 34°03.81' N. lat., 120°08.96' W. long.;
- (55) 34°03.36' N. lat., 120°06.52' W. long.;
- (56) 34°04.80' N. lat., 120°04.00' W. long.;
- (57) 34°03.48' N. lat., 120°01.75' W. long.;
- (58) 34°04.00' N. lat., 120°01.00' W. long.;
- (59) 34°03.99' N. lat., 120°00.15' W. long.;
- (60) 34°03.51' N. lat., 119°59.42' W. long.;
- (61) 34°03.79' N. lat., 119°58.15' W. long.;
- (62) 34°04.72' N. lat., 119°57.61' W. long.;
- (63) 34°05.14' N. lat., 119°55.17' W. long.;
- (64) 34°04.66' N. lat., 119°51.60' W. long.;
- (65) 34°03.79' N. lat., 119°48.86' W. long.;
- (66) 34°03.79' N. lat., 119°45.46' W. long.;
- (67) 34°03.27' N. lat., 119°44.17' W. long.;
- (68) 34°03.29' N. lat., 119°43.30' W. long.;
- (69) 34°01.71' N. lat., 119°40.83' W. long.;
- (70) 34°01.74' N. lat., 119°37.92' W. long.;
- (71) 34°02.07' N. lat., 119°37.17' W. long.;
- (72) 34°02.93' N. lat., 119°36.52' W. long.;
- (73) 34°03.48' N. lat., 119°35.50' W. long.;
- (74) 34°03.56' N. lat., 119°32.80' W. long.;
- (75) 34°02.72' N. lat., 119°31.84' W. long.;
- (76) 34°02.20' N. lat., 119°30.53' W. long.;
- (77) 34°01.49' N. lat., 119°30.20' W. long.;
- (78) 34°00.66' N. lat., 119°28.62' W. long.;
- (79) 34°00.66' N. lat., 119°27.57' W. long.;

- (80) 34°01.41' N. lat., 119°26.91' W. long.;
- (81) 34°00.91' N. lat., 119°24.28' W. long.;
- (82) 34°01.51' N. lat., 119°22.06' W. long.; and
- (83) 34°01.41' N. lat., 119°20.61' W. long.

(f) The **30 fm (55 m) depth contour around San Clemente Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°03.37' N. lat., 118°37.76' W. long.;
- (2) 33°02.72' N. lat., 118°38.12' W. long.;
- (3) 33°02.18' N. lat., 118°37.46' W. long.;
- (4) 33°00.66' N. lat., 118°37.36' W. long.;
- (5) 33°00.08' N. lat., 118°36.94' W. long.;
- (6) 33°00.11' N. lat., 118°36.00' W. long.;
- (7) 32°58.02' N. lat., 118°35.41' W. long.;
- (8) 32°56.00' N. lat., 118°33.59' W. long.;
- (9) 32°54.76' N. lat., 118°33.58' W. long.;
- (10) 32°53.97' N. lat., 118°32.45' W. long.;
- (11) 32°51.18' N. lat., 118°30.83' W. long.;
- (12) 32°50.00' N. lat., 118°29.68' W. long.;
- (13) 32°49.72' N. lat., 118°28.33' W. long.;
- (14) 32°47.88' N. lat., 118°26.90' W. long.;
- (15) 32°47.30' N. lat., 118°25.73' W. long.;
- (16) 32°47.28' N. lat., 118°24.83' W. long.;
- (17) 32°48.12' N. lat., 118°24.33' W. long.;
- (18) 32°48.74' N. lat., 118°23.39' W. long.;
- (19) 32°48.69' N. lat., 118°21.75' W. long.;
- (20) 32°49.06' N. lat., 118°20.53' W. long.;
- (21) 32°50.28' N. lat., 118°21.90' W. long.;
- (22) 32°51.73' N. lat., 118°23.86' W. long.;
- (23) 32°52.79' N. lat., 118°25.08' W. long.;
- (24) 32°54.03' N. lat., 118°26.83' W. long.;
- (25) 32°54.70' N. lat., 118°27.55' W. long.;
- (26) 32°55.49' N. lat., 118°29.04' W. long.;
- (27) 32°59.58' N. lat., 118°32.51' W. long.;
- (28) 32°59.89' N. lat., 118°32.52' W. long.;
- (29) 33°00.29' N. lat., 118°32.73' W. long.;
- (30) 33°00.85' N. lat., 118°33.50' W. long.;

- (31) 33°01.70' N. lat., 118°33.64' W. long.;
- (32) 33°02.90' N. lat., 118°35.35' W. long.;
- (33) 33°02.61' N. lat., 118°36.96' W. long.; and
- (34) 33°03.37' N. lat., 118°37.76' W. long.

(g) The **30 fm (55 m) depth contour around Santa Catalina Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°19.13' N. lat., 118°18.04' W. long.;
- (2) 33°18.32' N. lat., 118°18.20' W. long.;
- (3) 33°17.82' N. lat., 118°18.73' W. long.;
- (4) 33°17.54' N. lat., 118°19.52' W. long.;
- (5) 33°17.99' N. lat., 118°21.71' W. long.;
- (6) 33°18.48' N. lat., 118°22.82' W. long.;
- (7) 33°18.77' N. lat., 118°26.95' W. long.;
- (8) 33°19.69' N. lat., 118°28.87' W. long.;
- (9) 33°20.53' N. lat., 118°30.52' W. long.;
- (10) 33°20.46' N. lat., 118°31.47' W. long.;
- (11) 33°20.98' N. lat., 118°31.39' W. long.;
- (12) 33°20.81' N. lat., 118°30.49' W. long.;
- (13) 33°21.38' N. lat., 118°30.07' W. long.;
- (14) 33°23.12' N. lat., 118°29.31' W. long.;
- (15) 33°24.95' N. lat., 118°29.70' W. long.;
- (16) 33°25.39' N. lat., 118°30.50' W. long.;
- (17) 33°25.21' N. lat., 118°30.79' W. long.;
- (18) 33°25.65' N. lat., 118°31.60' W. long.;
- (19) 33°25.65' N. lat., 118°32.04' W. long.;
- (20) 33°25.94' N. lat., 118°32.96' W. long.;
- (21) 33°25.86' N. lat., 118°33.49' W. long.;
- (22) 33°26.06' N. lat., 118°34.12' W. long.;
- (23) 33°28.28' N. lat., 118°36.60' W. long.;
- (24) 33°28.83' N. lat., 118°36.42' W. long.;
- (25) 33°28.72' N. lat., 118°34.93' W. long.;
- (26) 33°28.71' N. lat., 118°33.61' W. long.;
- (27) 33°28.81' N. lat., 118°32.95' W. long.;
- (28) 33°28.73' N. lat., 118°32.07' W. long.;
- (29) 33°27.55' N. lat., 118°30.14' W. long.;
- (30) 33°27.86' N. lat., 118°29.41' W. long.;

- (31) 33°26.98' N. lat., 118°29.06' W. long.;
- (32) 33°26.96' N. lat., 118°28.58' W. long.;
- (33) 33°26.76' N. lat., 118°28.40' W. long.;
- (34) 33°26.52' N. lat., 118°27.66' W. long.;
- (35) 33°26.31' N. lat., 118°27.41' W. long.;
- (36) 33°25.09' N. lat., 118°23.13' W. long.;
- (37) 33°24.80' N. lat., 118°22.86' W. long.;
- (38) 33°24.60' N. lat., 118°22.02' W. long.;
- (39) 33°22.82' N. lat., 118°21.04' W. long.;
- (40) 33°20.23' N. lat., 118°18.45' W. long.; and
- (41) 33°19.13' N. lat., 118°18.04' W. long.

(h) The **40 fm (73 m) depth contour between 46°16' N. lat. and the U.S. border with Mexico** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°16.10' W. long.;
- (2) 46°15.29' N. lat., 124°15.60' W. long.;
- (3) 46°11.90' N. lat., 124°13.59' W. long.;
- (4) 46°06.93' N. lat., 124°10.15' W. long.;
- (5) 46°05.33' N. lat., 124°08.30' W. long.;
- (6) 45°58.69' N. lat., 124°05.60' W. long.;
- (7) 45°57.71' N. lat., 124°05.82' W. long.;
- (8) 45°53.97' N. lat., 124°05.04' W. long.;
- (9) 45°49.75' N. lat., 124°05.14' W. long.;
- (10) 45°47.88' N. lat., 124°05.16' W. long.;
- (11) 45°47.07' N. lat., 124°04.21' W. long.;
- (12) 45°46.00' N. lat., 124°04.49' W. long.;
- (13) 45°44.34' N. lat., 124°05.09' W. long.;
- (14) 45°40.64' N. lat., 124°04.90' W. long.;
- (15) 45°33.00' N. lat., 124°04.46' W. long.;
- (16) 45°32.27' N. lat., 124°04.74' W. long.;
- (17) 45°29.26' N. lat., 124°04.22' W. long.;
- (18) 45°20.25' N. lat., 124°04.67' W. long.;
- (19) 45°19.99' N. lat., 124°04.62' W. long.;
- (20) 45°17.50' N. lat., 124°04.91' W. long.;
- (21) 45°11.29' N. lat., 124°05.19' W. long.;
- (22) 45°05.79' N. lat., 124°05.40' W. long.;
- (23) 45°05.07' N. lat., 124°05.93' W. long.;

(24) 45°03.83' N. lat., 124°06.47' W. long.;
(25) 45°01.70' N. lat., 124°06.53' W. long.;
(26) 44°58.75' N. lat., 124°07.14' W. long.;
(27) 44°51.28' N. lat., 124°10.21' W. long.;
(28) 44°49.49' N. lat., 124°10.89' W. long.;
(29) 44°44.96' N. lat., 124°14.39' W. long.;
(30) 44°43.44' N. lat., 124°14.78' W. long.;
(31) 44°42.27' N. lat., 124°13.81' W. long.;
(32) 44°41.68' N. lat., 124°15.38' W. long.;
(33) 44°34.87' N. lat., 124°15.80' W. long.;
(34) 44°33.74' N. lat., 124°14.43' W. long.;
(35) 44°27.66' N. lat., 124°16.99' W. long.;
(36) 44°19.13' N. lat., 124°19.22' W. long.;
(37) 44°15.35' N. lat., 124°17.37' W. long.;
(38) 44°14.38' N. lat., 124°17.78' W. long.;
(39) 44°12.80' N. lat., 124°17.18' W. long.;
(40) 44°09.23' N. lat., 124°15.96' W. long.;
(41) 44°08.38' N. lat., 124°16.80' W. long.;
(42) 44°08.30' N. lat., 124°16.75' W. long.;
(43) 44°01.18' N. lat., 124°15.42' W. long.;
(44) 43°51.60' N. lat., 124°14.68' W. long.;
(45) 43°42.66' N. lat., 124°15.46' W. long.;
(46) 43°40.49' N. lat., 124°15.74' W. long.;
(47) 43°38.77' N. lat., 124°15.64' W. long.;
(48) 43°34.52' N. lat., 124°16.73' W. long.;
(49) 43°28.82' N. lat., 124°19.52' W. long.;
(50) 43°23.91' N. lat., 124°24.28' W. long.;
(51) 43°20.83' N. lat., 124°26.63' W. long.;
(52) 43°17.96' N. lat., 124°28.81' W. long.;
(53) 43°16.75' N. lat., 124°28.42' W. long.;
(54) 43°13.98' N. lat., 124°31.99' W. long.;
(55) 43°13.71' N. lat., 124°33.25' W. long.;
(56) 43°12.26' N. lat., 124°34.16' W. long.;
(57) 43°10.96' N. lat., 124°32.34' W. long.;
(58) 43°05.65' N. lat., 124°31.52' W. long.;
(59) 42°59.66' N. lat., 124°32.58' W. long.;
(60) 42°54.97' N. lat., 124°36.99' W. long.;
(61) 42°53.81' N. lat., 124°38.58' W. long.;

(62) 42°50.00' N. lat., 124°39.68' W. long.;
(63) 42°49.14' N. lat., 124°39.92' W. long.;
(64) 42°46.47' N. lat., 124°38.65' W. long.;
(65) 42°45.60' N. lat., 124°39.04' W. long.;
(66) 42°44.79' N. lat., 124°37.96' W. long.;
(67) 42°45.00' N. lat., 124°36.39' W. long.;
(68) 42°44.14' N. lat., 124°35.16' W. long.;
(69) 42°42.15' N. lat., 124°32.82' W. long.;
(70) 42°40.50' N. lat., 124°31.98' W. long.;
(71) 42°38.82' N. lat., 124°31.09' W. long.;
(72) 42°35.91' N. lat., 124°31.02' W. long.;
(73) 42°31.34' N. lat., 124°34.84' W. long.;
(74) 42°28.13' N. lat., 124°34.83' W. long.;
(75) 42°26.73' N. lat., 124°35.58' W. long.;
(76) 42°23.85' N. lat., 124°34.05' W. long.;
(77) 42°21.68' N. lat., 124°30.64' W. long.;
(78) 42°19.62' N. lat., 124°29.02' W. long.;
(79) 42°15.01' N. lat., 124°27.72' W. long.;
(80) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°26.93' W. long.;
(81) 42°11.38' N. lat., 124°25.62' W. long.;
(82) 42°04.66' N. lat., 124°24.39' W. long.;
(83) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°23.55' W. long.;
(84) 41°51.35' N. lat., 124°25.25' W. long.;
(85) 41°44.10' N. lat., 124°19.05' W. long.;
(86) 41°38.00' N. lat., 124°20.04' W. long.;
(87) 41°18.43' N. lat., 124°13.48' W. long.;
(88) 40°55.12' N. lat., 124°16.33' W. long.;
(89) 40°41.00' N. lat., 124°27.66' W. long.;
(90) 40°36.71' N. lat., 124°27.15' W. long.;
(91) 40°32.81' N. lat., 124°29.42' W. long.;
(92) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°32.38' W. long.;
(93) 40°29.13' N. lat., 124°33.23' W. long.;
(94) 40°24.55' N. lat., 124°30.40' W. long.;
(95) 40°22.32' N. lat., 124°24.19' W. long.;
(96) 40°19.67' N. lat., 124°25.52' W. long.;
(97) 40°18.63' N. lat., 124°22.38' W. long.;
(98) 40°15.21' N. lat., 124°24.53' W. long.;
(99) 40°12.56' N. lat., 124°22.69' W. long.;

- (100) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°17.84' W. long.;
- (101) 40°09.30' N. lat., 124°15.68' W. long.;
- (102) 40°08.31' N. lat., 124°15.17' W. long.;
- (103) 40°05.62' N. lat., 124°09.80' W. long.;
- (104) 40°06.57' N. lat., 124°07.99' W. long.;
- (105) 40°00.86' N. lat., 124°08.42' W. long.;
- (106) 39°54.79' N. lat., 124°05.25' W. long.;
- (107) 39°52.75' N. lat., 124°02.62' W. long.;
- (108) 39°52.51' N. lat., 123°58.15' W. long.;
- (109) 39°49.64' N. lat., 123°54.98' W. long.;
- (110) 39°41.46' N. lat., 123°50.65' W. long.;
- (111) 39°34.57' N. lat., 123°49.24' W. long.;
- (112) 39°22.62' N. lat., 123°51.21' W. long.;
- (113) 39°04.58' N. lat., 123°45.43' W. long.;
- (114) 39°00.45' N. lat., 123°47.58' W. long.;
- (115) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°47.27' W. long.;
- (116) 38°55.82' N. lat., 123°46.97' W. long.;
- (117) 38°52.26' N. lat., 123°44.35' W. long.;
- (118) 38°45.41' N. lat., 123°35.67' W. long.;
- (119) 38°40.60' N. lat., 123°28.22' W. long.;
- (120) 38°21.64' N. lat., 123°08.91' W. long.;
- (121) 38°12.01' N. lat., 123°03.86' W. long.;
- (122) 38°06.16' N. lat., 123°07.01' W. long.;
- (123) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°07.05' W. long.;
- (124) 37°51.73' N. lat., 122°57.97' W. long.;
- (125) 37°47.96' N. lat., 122°59.34' W. long.;
- (126) 37°47.37' N. lat., 123°08.84' W. long.;
- (127) 37°50.00' N. lat., 123°14.38' W. long.;
- (128) 37°39.91' N. lat., 123°00.84' W. long.;
- (129) 37°38.75' N. lat., 122°52.16' W. long.;
- (130) 37°35.67' N. lat., 122°49.47' W. long.;
- (131) 37°20.24' N. lat., 122°33.82' W. long.;
- (132) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°28.50' W. long.;
- (133) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°26.26' W. long.;
- (134) 36°52.04' N. lat., 122°04.60' W. long.;
- (135) 36°52.00' N. lat., 121°57.41' W. long.;
- (136) 36°47.87' N. lat., 121°50.15' W. long.;
- (137) 36°48.07' N. lat., 121°48.21' W. long.;
- (138) 36°45.93' N. lat., 121°52.11' W. long.;
- (139) 36°40.55' N. lat., 121°52.59' W. long.;
- (140) 36°38.93' N. lat., 121°58.17' W. long.;
- (141) 36°36.54' N. lat., 122°00.18' W. long.;
- (142) 36°32.87' N. lat., 121°58.81' W. long.;
- (143) 36°31.90' N. lat., 121°56.00' W. long.;
- (144) 36°31.51' N. lat., 121°58.17' W. long.;
- (145) 36°23.28' N. lat., 121°56.10' W. long.;
- (146) 36°17.52' N. lat., 121°57.33' W. long.;
- (147) 36°15.90' N. lat., 121°57.00' W. long.;
- (148) 36°11.06' N. lat., 121°43.10' W. long.;
- (149) 36°02.85' N. lat., 121°36.21' W. long.;
- (150) 36°01.22' N. lat., 121°36.36' W. long.;
- (151) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°34.73' W. long.;
- (152) 35°58.67' N. lat., 121°30.68' W. long.;
- (153) 35°54.16' N. lat., 121°30.21' W. long.;
- (154) 35°46.98' N. lat., 121°24.02' W. long.;
- (155) 35°40.75' N. lat., 121°21.89' W. long.;
- (156) 35°34.36' N. lat., 121°11.07' W. long.;
- (157) 35°29.30' N. lat., 121°05.74' W. long.;
- (158) 35°22.15' N. lat., 120°56.15' W. long.;
- (159) 35°14.93' N. lat., 120°56.37' W. long.;
- (160) 35°04.06' N. lat., 120°46.35' W. long.;
- (161) 34°45.85' N. lat., 120°43.96' W. long.;
- (162) 34°37.80' N. lat., 120°44.44' W. long.;
- (163) 34°32.82' N. lat., 120°42.08' W. long.;
- (164) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°31.27' W. long.;
- (165) 34°24.25' N. lat., 120°23.33' W. long.;
- (166) 34°26.48' N. lat., 120°13.93' W. long.;
- (167) 34°25.12' N. lat., 120°03.46' W. long.;
- (168) 34°17.58' N. lat., 119°31.62' W. long.;
- (169) 34°11.49' N. lat., 119°27.30' W. long.;
- (170) 34°05.59' N. lat., 119°15.52' W. long.;
- (171) 34°08.60' N. lat., 119°12.93' W. long.;
- (172) 34°04.81' N. lat., 119°13.44' W. long.;
- (173) 34°04.26' N. lat., 119°12.39' W. long.;
- (174) 34°03.89' N. lat., 119°07.06' W. long.;
- (175) 34°05.14' N. lat., 119°05.55' W. long.;

- (176) 34°01.27' N. lat., 118°59.62' W. long.;
 - (177) 33°59.56' N. lat., 118°48.21' W. long.;
 - (178) 33°59.30' N. lat., 118°35.43' W. long.;
 - (179) 33°55.14' N. lat., 118°32.16' W. long.;
 - (180) 33°52.95' N. lat., 118°34.49' W. long.;
 - (181) 33°51.07' N. lat., 118°31.50' W. long.;
 - (182) 33°52.45' N. lat., 118°28.54' W. long.;
 - (183) 33°49.86' N. lat., 118°24.10' W. long.;
 - (184) 33°47.14' N. lat., 118°28.38' W. long.;
 - (185) 33°44.14' N. lat., 118°25.18' W. long.;
 - (186) 33°41.54' N. lat., 118°19.63' W. long.;
 - (187) 33°37.86' N. lat., 118°15.06' W. long.;
 - (188) 33°36.58' N. lat., 118°15.97' W. long.;
 - (189) 33°34.78' N. lat., 118°12.60' W. long.;
 - (190) 33°34.46' N. lat., 118°08.77' W. long.;
 - (191) 33°35.92' N. lat., 118°07.04' W. long.;
 - (192) 33°36.06' N. lat., 118°03.96' W. long.;
 - (193) 33°34.98' N. lat., 118°02.74' W. long.;
 - (194) 33°34.03' N. lat., 117°59.37' W. long.;
 - (195) 33°35.46' N. lat., 117°55.61' W. long.;
 - (196) 33°34.97' N. lat., 117°53.33' W. long.;
 - (197) 33°31.20' N. lat., 117°47.40' W. long.;
 - (198) 33°27.26' N. lat., 117°44.34' W. long.;
 - (199) 33°24.84' N. lat., 117°40.75' W. long.;
 - (200) 33°11.45' N. lat., 117°26.84' W. long.;
 - (201) 33°07.59' N. lat., 117°21.46' W. long.;
 - (202) 33°01.74' N. lat., 117°19.23' W. long.;
 - (203) 32°56.44' N. lat., 117°18.08' W. long.;
 - (204) 32°54.63' N. lat., 117°16.94' W. long.;
 - (205) 32°51.67' N. lat., 117°16.21' W. long.;
 - (206) 32°52.16' N. lat., 117°19.41' W. long.;
 - (207) 32°46.91' N. lat., 117°20.43' W. long.;
 - (208) 32°43.49' N. lat., 117°18.12' W. long.;
- and
- (209) 32°33.00' N. lat., 117°16.39' W. long.

(i) The **40 fm (73 m) depth contour around the northern Channel Islands** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 34°07.88' N. lat., 120°27.79' W. long.;
- (2) 34°07.45' N. lat., 120°28.26' W. long.;
- (3) 34°07.03' N. lat., 120°27.29' W. long.;
- (4) 34°06.19' N. lat., 120°28.81' W. long.;
- (5) 34°06.44' N. lat., 120°31.17' W. long.;
- (6) 34°05.81' N. lat., 120°31.97' W. long.;
- (7) 34°03.51' N. lat., 120°29.61' W. long.;
- (8) 34°01.56' N. lat., 120°28.83' W. long.;
- (9) 34°00.81' N. lat., 120°27.94' W. long.;
- (10) 33°59.26' N. lat., 120°17.95' W. long.;
- (11) 33°54.71' N. lat., 120°12.72' W. long.;
- (12) 33°51.61' N. lat., 120°02.49' W. long.;
- (13) 33°51.68' N. lat., 119°59.41' W. long.;
- (14) 33°52.71' N. lat., 119°57.25' W. long.;
- (15) 33°55.83' N. lat., 119°55.92' W. long.;
- (16) 33°59.64' N. lat., 119°56.03' W. long.;
- (17) 33°56.30' N. lat., 119°48.63' W. long.;
- (18) 33°56.77' N. lat., 119°41.87' W. long.;
- (19) 33°58.54' N. lat., 119°34.98' W. long.;
- (20) 33°59.52' N. lat., 119°24.69' W. long.;
- (21) 34°00.24' N. lat., 119°21.00' W. long.;
- (22) 34°02.00' N. lat., 119°19.57' W. long.;
- (23) 34°01.29' N. lat., 119°23.92' W. long.;
- (24) 34°01.95' N. lat., 119°28.94' W. long.;
- (25) 34°03.90' N. lat., 119°33.43' W. long.;
- (26) 34°03.31' N. lat., 119°36.51' W. long.;
- (27) 34°02.13' N. lat., 119°37.99' W. long.;
- (28) 34°01.96' N. lat., 119°40.35' W. long.;
- (29) 34°03.52' N. lat., 119°43.22' W. long.;
- (30) 34°04.03' N. lat., 119°45.66' W. long.;
- (31) 34°04.03' N. lat., 119°48.13' W. long.;
- (32) 34°05.15' N. lat., 119°52.97' W. long.;
- (33) 34°05.47' N. lat., 119°57.55' W. long.;
- (34) 34°04.43' N. lat., 120°02.29' W. long.;
- (35) 34°05.64' N. lat., 120°04.05' W. long.;
- (36) 34°04.16' N. lat., 120°07.60' W. long.;
- (37) 34°05.04' N. lat., 120°12.78' W. long.;
- (38) 34°04.45' N. lat., 120°17.78' W. long.;

- (39) 34°07.37' N. lat., 120°24.14' W. long.; and
 (40) 34°07.88' N. lat., 120°27.79' W. long.

(j) The **40 fm (73 m) depth contour around San Clemente Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°02.94' N. lat., 118°38.42' W. long.;
- (2) 33°01.79' N. lat., 118°37.67' W. long.;
- (3) 33°00.47' N. lat., 118°37.65' W. long.;
- (4) 32°59.64' N. lat., 118°37.04' W. long.;
- (5) 32°59.81' N. lat., 118°36.37' W. long.;
- (6) 32°57.84' N. lat., 118°35.67' W. long.;
- (7) 32°55.89' N. lat., 118°33.88' W. long.;
- (8) 32°54.75' N. lat., 118°33.57' W. long.;
- (9) 32°53.75' N. lat., 118°32.47' W. long.;
- (10) 32°50.36' N. lat., 118°30.50' W. long.;
- (11) 32°49.78' N. lat., 118°29.65' W. long.;
- (12) 32°49.70' N. lat., 118°28.96' W. long.;
- (13) 32°46.79' N. lat., 118°25.60' W. long.;
- (14) 32°45.24' N. lat., 118°24.55' W. long.;
- (15) 32°45.94' N. lat., 118°24.12' W. long.;
- (16) 32°46.85' N. lat., 118°24.79' W. long.;
- (17) 32°48.49' N. lat., 118°23.25' W. long.;
- (18) 32°48.80' N. lat., 118°20.52' W. long.;
- (19) 32°49.76' N. lat., 118°20.98' W. long.;
- (20) 32°55.04' N. lat., 118°27.97' W. long.;
- (21) 32°55.48' N. lat., 118°29.01' W. long.;
- (22) 33°00.35' N. lat., 118°32.61' W. long.;
- (23) 33°01.79' N. lat., 118°33.66' W. long.;
- (24) 33°02.98' N. lat., 118°35.40' W. long.; and

- (25) 33°02.94' N. lat., 118°38.42' W. long.

(k) The **40 fm (73 m) depth contour around Santa Catalina Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated: {revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

- (1) 33°28.90' N. lat., 118°36.43' W. long.;
- (2) 33°28.49' N. lat., 118°36.70' W. long.;
- (3) 33°28.02' N. lat., 118°36.70' W. long.;
- (4) 33°25.81' N. lat., 118°33.95' W. long.;
- (5) 33°25.78' N. lat., 118°32.94' W. long.;
- (6) 33°24.77' N. lat., 118°29.99' W. long.;
- (7) 33°23.19' N. lat., 118°29.61' W. long.;
- (8) 33°20.81' N. lat., 118°30.52' W. long.;
- (9) 33°21.06' N. lat., 118°31.52' W. long.;
- (10) 33°20.43' N. lat., 118°31.62' W. long.;
- (11) 33°20.45' N. lat., 118°30.46' W. long.;
- (12) 33°18.71' N. lat., 118°27.64' W. long.;
- (13) 33°17.36' N. lat., 118°18.75' W. long.;
- (14) 33°19.17' N. lat., 118°17.56' W. long.;
- (15) 33°22.20' N. lat., 118°20.11' W. long.;
- (16) 33°23.31' N. lat., 118°20.45' W. long.;
- (17) 33°24.71' N. lat., 118°22.13' W. long.;
- (18) 33°25.27' N. lat., 118°23.30' W. long.;
- (19) 33°26.73' N. lat., 118°28.00' W. long.;
- (20) 33°27.85' N. lat., 118°29.33' W. long.;
- (21) 33°27.91' N. lat., 118°29.93' W. long.;
- (22) 33°28.79' N. lat., 118°32.16' W. long.; and
- (23) 33°28.90' N. lat., 118°36.43' W. long.

§660.392 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 50 fm (91 m) through 75 fm (137 m) depth contours. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004}

Boundaries for RCAs are defined by straight lines connecting a series of latitude/longitude coordinates. This section provides coordinates for the 50 fm (91 m) through 75 fm (137 m) depth

contours.

(a) The **50 fm (91 m) depth contour between**

the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 48°22.15' N. lat., 124°43.15' W. long.;
- (2) 48°22.15' N. lat., 124°49.10' W. long.;
- (3) 48°20.03' N. lat., 124°51.18' W. long.;
- (4) 48°16.61' N. lat., 124°53.72' W. long.;
- (5) 48°14.68' N. lat., 124°54.50' W. long.;
- (6) 48°12.02' N. lat., 124°55.29' W. long.;
- (7) 48°03.14' N. lat., 124°57.02' W. long.;
- (8) 47°56.05' N. lat., 124°55.60' W. long.;
- (9) 47°52.58' N. lat., 124°54.00' W. long.;
- (10) 47°50.18' N. lat., 124°52.36' W. long.;
- (11) 47°45.34' N. lat., 124°51.07' W. long.;
- (12) 47°40.96' N. lat., 124°48.84' W. long.;
- (13) 47°34.59' N. lat., 124°46.24' W. long.;
- (14) 47°27.86' N. lat., 124°42.12' W. long.;
- (15) 47°22.34' N. lat., 124°39.43' W. long.;
- (16) 47°17.66' N. lat., 124°38.75' W. long.;
- (17) 47°06.25' N. lat., 124°39.74' W. long.;
- (18) 47°00.43' N. lat., 124°38.01' W. long.;
- (19) 46°52.00' N. lat., 124°32.44' W. long.;
- (20) 46°35.41' N. lat., 124°25.51' W. long.;
- (21) 46°25.43' N. lat., 124°23.46' W. long.;
- (22) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°17.32' W. long.;
- (23) 45°50.88' N. lat., 124°09.68' W. long.;
- (24) 45°46.00' N. lat., 124°09.39' W. long.;
- (25) 45°20.25' N. lat., 124°07.34' W. long.;
- (26) 45°12.99' N. lat., 124°06.71' W. long.;
- (27) 45°03.83' N. lat., 124°09.17' W. long.;
- (28) 44°52.48' N. lat., 124°11.22' W. long.;
- (29) 44°42.41' N. lat., 124°19.70' W. long.;
- (30) 44°38.80' N. lat., 124°26.58' W. long.;
- (31) 44°24.99' N. lat., 124°31.22' W. long.;
- (32) 44°18.11' N. lat., 124°43.74' W. long.;
- (33) 44°15.23' N. lat., 124°40.47' W. long.;
- (34) 44°18.80' N. lat., 124°35.48' W. long.;
- (35) 44°19.62' N. lat., 124°27.18' W. long.;
- (36) 44°08.30' N. lat., 124°22.17' W. long.;
- (37) 43°56.65' N. lat., 124°16.86' W. long.;
- (38) 43°34.95' N. lat., 124°17.47' W. long.;
- (39) 43°20.83' N. lat., 124°29.11' W. long.;
- (40) 43°12.60' N. lat., 124°35.80' W. long.;
- (41) 43°08.96' N. lat., 124°33.77' W. long.;
- (42) 42°59.66' N. lat., 124°34.79' W. long.;
- (43) 42°54.29' N. lat., 124°39.46' W. long.;
- (44) 42°50.00' N. lat., 124°39.84' W. long.;
- (45) 42°46.50' N. lat., 124°39.99' W. long.;
- (46) 42°41.00' N. lat., 124°34.92' W. long.;
- (47) 42°40.50' N. lat., 124°34.98' W. long.;
- (48) 42°36.29' N. lat., 124°34.70' W. long.;
- (49) 42°28.36' N. lat., 124°37.90' W. long.;
- (50) 42°25.53' N. lat., 124°37.68' W. long.;
- (51) 42°18.64' N. lat., 124°29.47' W. long.;
- (52) 42°12.95' N. lat., 124°27.34' W. long.;
- (53) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°27.67' W. long.;
- (54) 42°03.04' N. lat., 124°25.81' W. long.;
- (55) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°26.21' W. long.;
- (56) 41°57.60' N. lat., 124°27.35' W. long.;
- (57) 41°52.53' N. lat., 124°26.51' W. long.;
- (58) 41°50.17' N. lat., 124°25.63' W. long.;
- (59) 41°46.01' N. lat., 124°22.16' W. long.;
- (60) 41°26.50' N. lat., 124°21.78' W. long.;
- (61) 41°15.66' N. lat., 124°16.42' W. long.;
- (62) 41°05.45' N. lat., 124°16.89' W. long.;
- (63) 40°54.55' N. lat., 124°19.53' W. long.;
- (64) 40°42.22' N. lat., 124°28.29' W. long.;
- (65) 40°39.68' N. lat., 124°28.37' W. long.;
- (66) 40°36.76' N. lat., 124°27.39' W. long.;
- (67) 40°34.44' N. lat., 124°28.89' W. long.;
- (68) 40°32.57' N. lat., 124°32.43' W. long.;
- (69) 40°30.95' N. lat., 124°33.87' W. long.;
- (70) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°34.18' W. long.;
- (71) 40°28.90' N. lat., 124°34.59' W. long.;
- (72) 40°24.36' N. lat., 124°31.42' W. long.;
- (73) 40°23.66' N. lat., 124°28.35' W. long.;

- (74) 40°22.54' N. lat., 124°24.71' W. long.;
- (75) 40°21.52' N. lat., 124°24.86' W. long.;
- (76) 40°21.25' N. lat., 124°25.59' W. long.;
- (77) 40°20.63' N. lat., 124°26.47' W. long.;
- (78) 40°19.18' N. lat., 124°25.98' W. long.;
- (79) 40°18.42' N. lat., 124°24.77' W. long.;
- (80) 40°18.64' N. lat., 124°22.81' W. long.;
- (81) 40°15.31' N. lat., 124°25.28' W. long.;
- (82) 40°15.37' N. lat., 124°26.82' W. long.;
- (83) 40°11.91' N. lat., 124°22.68' W. long.;
- (84) 40°10.01' N. lat., 124°19.97' W. long.;
- (85) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°19.97' W. long.;
- (86) 40°09.20' N. lat., 124°15.81' W. long.;
- (87) 40°07.51' N. lat., 124°15.29' W. long.;
- (88) 40°05.22' N. lat., 124°10.06' W. long.;
- (89) 40°06.51' N. lat., 124°08.01' W. long.;
- (90) 40°00.72' N. lat., 124°08.45' W. long.;
- (91) 39°56.60' N. lat., 124°07.12' W. long.;
- (92) 39°52.58' N. lat., 124°03.57' W. long.;
- (93) 39°50.65' N. lat., 123°57.98' W. long.;
- (94) 39°40.16' N. lat., 123°52.41' W. long.;
- (95) 39°30.12' N. lat., 123°52.92' W. long.;
- (96) 39°24.53' N. lat., 123°55.16' W. long.;
- (97) 39°11.58' N. lat., 123°50.93' W. long.;
- (98) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°51.10' W. long.;
- (99) 38°55.13' N. lat., 123°51.14' W. long.;
- (100) 38°28.58' N. lat., 123°22.84' W. long.;
- (101) 38°14.60' N. lat., 123°09.92' W. long.;
- (102) 38°01.84' N. lat., 123°09.75' W. long.;
- (103) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°09.25' W. long.;
- (104) 37°55.24' N. lat., 123°08.30' W. long.;
- (105) 37°52.06' N. lat., 123°09.19' W. long.;
- (106) 37°50.21' N. lat., 123°14.90' W. long.;
- (107) 37°35.67' N. lat., 122°55.43' W. long.;
- (108) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°31.67' W. long.;
- (109) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°28.00' W. long.;
- (110) 37°03.06' N. lat., 122°24.22' W. long.;
- (111) 36°50.20' N. lat., 122°03.58' W. long.;
- (112) 36°51.46' N. lat., 121°57.54' W. long.;
- (113) 36°44.14' N. lat., 121°58.10' W. long.;
- (114) 36°36.76' N. lat., 122°01.16' W. long.;
- (115) 36°15.62' N. lat., 121°57.13' W. long.;
- (116) 36°10.41' N. lat., 121°42.92' W. long.;
- (117) 36°02.56' N. lat., 121°36.37' W. long.;
- (118) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°35.15' W. long.;
- (119) 35°58.26' N. lat., 121°32.88' W. long.;
- (120) 35°40.38' N. lat., 121°22.59' W. long.;
- (121) 35°24.35' N. lat., 121°02.53' W. long.;
- (122) 35°02.66' N. lat., 120°51.63' W. long.;
- (123) 34°39.52' N. lat., 120°48.72' W. long.;
- (124) 34°31.26' N. lat., 120°44.12' W. long.;
- (125) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°33.31' W. long.;
- (126) 34°23.47' N. lat., 120°24.76' W. long.;
- (127) 34°25.83' N. lat., 120°17.26' W. long.;
- (128) 34°24.65' N. lat., 120°04.83' W. long.;
- (129) 34°23.18' N. lat., 119°56.18' W. long.;
- (130) 34°19.20' N. lat., 119°41.64' W. long.;
- (131) 34°16.82' N. lat., 119°35.32' W. long.;
- (132) 34°13.43' N. lat., 119°32.29' W. long.;
- (133) 34°05.39' N. lat., 119°15.13' W. long.;
- (134) 34°08.22' N. lat., 119°13.64' W. long.;
- (135) 34°07.64' N. lat., 119°13.10' W. long.;
- (136) 34°04.56' N. lat., 119°13.73' W. long.;
- (137) 34°03.90' N. lat., 119°12.66' W. long.;
- (138) 34°03.66' N. lat., 119°06.82' W. long.;
- (139) 34°04.58' N. lat., 119°04.91' W. long.;
- (140) 34°01.35' N. lat., 119°00.30' W. long.;
- (141) 34°00.24' N. lat., 119°03.18' W. long.;
- (142) 33°59.63' N. lat., 119°03.20' W. long.;
- (143) 33°59.54' N. lat., 119°00.88' W. long.;
- (144) 34°00.82' N. lat., 118°59.03' W. long.;
- (145) 33°59.11' N. lat., 118°47.52' W. long.;
- (146) 33°59.07' N. lat., 118°36.33' W. long.;
- (147) 33°55.06' N. lat., 118°32.86' W. long.;
- (148) 33°53.56' N. lat., 118°37.75' W. long.;
- (149) 33°51.22' N. lat., 118°36.14' W. long.;

- (150) 33°50.48' N. lat., 118°32.16' W. long.;
- (151) 33°51.86' N. lat., 118°28.71' W. long.;
- (152) 33°50.09' N. lat., 118°27.88' W. long.;
- (153) 33°49.95' N. lat., 118°26.38' W. long.;
- (154) 33°50.73' N. lat., 118°26.17' W. long.;
- (155) 33°49.86' N. lat., 118°24.25' W. long.;
- (156) 33°48.10' N. lat., 118°26.87' W. long.;
- (157) 33°47.54' N. lat., 118°29.66' W. long.;
- (158) 33°44.10' N. lat., 118°25.25' W. long.;
- (159) 33°41.78' N. lat., 118°20.28' W. long.;
- (160) 33°38.18' N. lat., 118°15.69' W. long.;
- (161) 33°37.50' N. lat., 118°16.71' W. long.;
- (162) 33°35.98' N. lat., 118°16.54' W. long.;
- (163) 33°34.15' N. lat., 118°11.22' W. long.;
- (164) 33°34.29' N. lat., 118°08.35' W. long.;
- (165) 33°35.85' N. lat., 118°07.00' W. long.;
- (166) 33°36.12' N. lat., 118°04.15' W. long.;
- (167) 33°34.97' N. lat., 118°02.91' W. long.;
- (168) 33°34.00' N. lat., 117°59.53' W. long.;
- (169) 33°35.44' N. lat., 117°55.67' W. long.;
- (170) 33°35.15' N. lat., 117°53.55' W. long.;
- (171) 33°31.12' N. lat., 117°47.40' W. long.;
- (172) 33°27.99' N. lat., 117°45.19' W. long.;
- (173) 33°26.88' N. lat., 117°43.87' W. long.;
- (174) 33°25.44' N. lat., 117°41.63' W. long.;
- (175) 33°19.50' N. lat., 117°36.08' W. long.;
- (176) 33°12.74' N. lat., 117°28.53' W. long.;
- (177) 33°10.29' N. lat., 117°25.68' W. long.;
- (178) 33°07.36' N. lat., 117°21.23' W. long.;
- (179) 32°59.39' N. lat., 117°18.56' W. long.;
- (180) 32°56.10' N. lat., 117°18.37' W. long.;
- (181) 32°54.43' N. lat., 117°16.93' W. long.;
- (182) 32°51.89' N. lat., 117°16.42' W. long.;
- (183) 32°52.24' N. lat., 117°19.36' W. long.;
- (184) 32°47.06' N. lat., 117°21.92' W. long.;
- (185) 32°45.09' N. lat., 117°20.68' W. long.;
- (186) 32°43.62' N. lat., 117°18.68' W. long.;
- and
- (187) 32°33.43' N. lat., 117°17.00' W. long.

(b) The **50 fm (91 m) depth contour between the U.S. border with Canada and the Swiftsure Bank** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 48°30.15' N. lat., 124°56.12' W. long.;
- (2) 48°28.29' N. lat., 124°56.30' W. long.;
- (3) 48°29.23' N. lat., 124°53.63' W. long.; and
- (4) 48°30.31' N. lat., 124°51.73' W. long.

(c) The **50 fm (91 m) depth contour around the northern Channel Islands** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 34°08.40' N. lat., 120°33.78' W. long.;
- (2) 34°07.80' N. lat., 120°30.99' W. long.;
- (3) 34°08.68' N. lat., 120°26.61' W. long.;
- (4) 34°05.85' N. lat., 120°17.13' W. long.;
- (5) 34°05.57' N. lat., 119°51.35' W. long.;
- (6) 34°07.08' N. lat., 119°52.43' W. long.;
- (7) 34°04.49' N. lat., 119°35.55' W. long.;
- (8) 34°04.73' N. lat., 119°32.77' W. long.;
- (9) 34°02.02' N. lat., 119°19.18' W. long.;
- (10) 34°01.03' N. lat., 119°19.50' W. long.;
- (11) 33°59.45' N. lat., 119°22.38' W. long.;
- (12) 33°58.68' N. lat., 119°32.36' W. long.;
- (13) 33°56.43' N. lat., 119°41.13' W. long.;
- (14) 33°56.04' N. lat., 119°48.20' W. long.;
- (15) 33°57.32' N. lat., 119°51.96' W. long.;
- (16) 33°59.32' N. lat., 119°55.59' W. long.;
- (17) 33°57.52' N. lat., 119°55.19' W. long.;
- (18) 33°56.26' N. lat., 119°54.29' W. long.;
- (19) 33°54.30' N. lat., 119°54.83' W. long.;
- (20) 33°50.97' N. lat., 119°57.03' W. long.;
- (21) 33°50.03' N. lat., 120°03.00' W. long.;
- (22) 33°51.14' N. lat., 120°03.65' W. long.;
- (23) 33°54.49' N. lat., 120°12.85' W. long.;
- (24) 33°58.48' N. lat., 120°18.50' W. long.;
- (25) 34°00.71' N. lat., 120°28.21' W. long.;
- (26) 34°03.60' N. lat., 120°30.60' W. long.;
- (27) 34°06.96' N. lat., 120°34.22' W. long.;

- (28) 34°08.01' N. lat., 120°35.24' W. long.; and
- (29) 34°08.40' N. lat., 120°33.78' W. long.

(d) The **50 fm (91 m) depth contour around San Clemente Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°03.73' N. lat., 118°36.98' W. long.;
- (2) 33°02.56' N. lat., 118°34.12' W. long.;
- (3) 32°55.54' N. lat., 118°28.87' W. long.;
- (4) 32°55.02' N. lat., 118°27.69' W. long.;
- (5) 32°49.73' N. lat., 118°20.99' W. long.;
- (6) 32°48.55' N. lat., 118°20.24' W. long.;
- (7) 32°47.92' N. lat., 118°22.45' W. long.;
- (8) 32°45.25' N. lat., 118°24.59' W. long.;
- (9) 32°50.23' N. lat., 118°30.80' W. long.;
- (10) 32°55.28' N. lat., 118°33.83' W. long.;
- (11) 33°00.45' N. lat., 118°37.88' W. long.;
- (12) 33°03.27' N. lat., 118°38.56' W. long.; and
- (13) 33°03.73' N. lat., 118°36.98' W. long.

(e) The **50 fm (91 m) depth contour around Santa Catalina Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°28.01' N. lat., 118°37.42' W. long.;
- (2) 33°29.02' N. lat., 118°36.33' W. long.;
- (3) 33°28.97' N. lat., 118°33.16' W. long.;
- (4) 33°28.71' N. lat., 118°31.22' W. long.;
- (5) 33°26.66' N. lat., 118°27.48' W. long.;
- (6) 33°25.35' N. lat., 118°22.83' W. long.;
- (7) 33°22.61' N. lat., 118°19.18' W. long.;
- (8) 33°20.06' N. lat., 118°17.35' W. long.;
- (9) 33°17.58' N. lat., 118°17.42' W. long.;
- (10) 33°17.05' N. lat., 118°18.72' W. long.;
- (11) 33°17.87' N. lat., 118°24.47' W. long.;
- (12) 33°18.63' N. lat., 118°28.16' W. long.;
- (13) 33°20.17' N. lat., 118°31.69' W. long.;
- (14) 33°20.85' N. lat., 118°31.82' W. long.;
- (15) 33°23.19' N. lat., 118°29.78' W. long.;

- (16) 33°24.85' N. lat., 118°31.22' W. long.;
- (17) 33°25.65' N. lat., 118°34.11' W. long.; and
- (18) 33°28.01' N. lat., 118°37.42' W. long.

(f) The **60 fm (110 m) depth contour used between the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 48°26.70' N. lat., 125°09.43' W. long.;
- (2) 48°23.76' N. lat., 125°06.77' W. long.;
- (3) 48°23.01' N. lat., 125°03.48' W. long.;
- (4) 48°22.42' N. lat., 124°57.84' W. long.;
- (5) 48°22.62' N. lat., 124°48.97' W. long.;
- (6) 48°18.61' N. lat., 124°52.52' W. long.;
- (7) 48°16.62' N. lat., 124°54.03' W. long.;
- (8) 48°15.39' N. lat., 124°54.79' W. long.;
- (9) 48°13.81' N. lat., 124°55.45' W. long.;
- (10) 48°10.51' N. lat., 124°56.56' W. long.;
- (11) 48°06.90' N. lat., 124°57.72' W. long.;
- (12) 48°02.23' N. lat., 125°00.20' W. long.;
- (13) 48°00.87' N. lat., 125°00.37' W. long.;
- (14) 47°56.30' N. lat., 124°59.51' W. long.;
- (15) 47°46.84' N. lat., 124°57.34' W. long.;
- (16) 47°36.49' N. lat., 124°50.93' W. long.;
- (17) 47°32.01' N. lat., 124°48.45' W. long.;
- (18) 47°27.19' N. lat., 124°46.47' W. long.;
- (19) 47°21.76' N. lat., 124°43.29' W. long.;
- (20) 47°17.82' N. lat., 124°42.12' W. long.;
- (21) 47°08.87' N. lat., 124°43.10' W. long.;
- (22) 47°03.16' N. lat., 124°42.61' W. long.;
- (23) 46°49.70' N. lat., 124°36.80' W. long.;
- (24) 46°42.91' N. lat., 124°33.20' W. long.;
- (25) 46°39.67' N. lat., 124°30.59' W. long.;
- (26) 46°32.47' N. lat., 124°26.34' W. long.;
- (27) 46°23.69' N. lat., 124°25.41' W. long.;
- (28) 46°20.84' N. lat., 124°24.24' W. long.;
- (29) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°19.10' W. long.;
- (30) 46°15.97' N. lat., 124°18.81' W. long.;
- (31) 46°11.23' N. lat., 124°19.96' W. long.;

(32) 46°02.51' N. lat., 124°19.84' W. long.;
(33) 45°59.05' N. lat., 124°16.52' W. long.;
(34) 45°51.00' N. lat., 124°12.83' W. long.;
(35) 45°45.85' N. lat., 124°11.54' W. long.;
(36) 45°38.53' N. lat., 124°11.91' W. long.;
(37) 45°30.90' N. lat., 124°10.94' W. long.;
(38) 45°21.20' N. lat., 124°09.12' W. long.;
(39) 45°12.43' N. lat., 124°08.74' W. long.;
(40) 44°59.89' N. lat., 124°11.95' W. long.;
(41) 44°51.96' N. lat., 124°15.15' W. long.;
(42) 44°44.64' N. lat., 124°20.07' W. long.;
(43) 44°39.24' N. lat., 124°28.09' W. long.;
(44) 44°30.61' N. lat., 124°31.66' W. long.;
(45) 44°26.19' N. lat., 124°35.88' W. long.;
(46) 44°18.88' N. lat., 124°45.16' W. long.;
(47) 44°14.69' N. lat., 124°45.51' W. long.;
(48) 44°10.97' N. lat., 124°38.78' W. long.;
(49) 44°08.71' N. lat., 124°33.54' W. long.;
(50) 44°04.92' N. lat., 124°24.55' W. long.;
(51) 43°57.49' N. lat., 124°20.05' W. long.;
(52) 43°50.26' N. lat., 124°21.84' W. long.;
(53) 43°41.69' N. lat., 124°21.94' W. long.;
(54) 43°35.52' N. lat., 124°21.51' W. long.;
(55) 43°25.77' N. lat., 124°28.47' W. long.;
(56) 43°20.25' N. lat., 124°31.59' W. long.;
(57) 43°12.73' N. lat., 124°36.69' W. long.;
(58) 43°08.08' N. lat., 124°36.10' W. long.;
(59) 43°00.33' N. lat., 124°37.57' W. long.;
(60) 42°53.99' N. lat., 124°41.04' W. long.;
(61) 42°46.66' N. lat., 124°41.13' W. long.;
(62) 42°41.74' N. lat., 124°37.46' W. long.;
(63) 42°37.42' N. lat., 124°37.22' W. long.;
(64) 42°27.35' N. lat., 124°39.90' W. long.;
(65) 42°23.94' N. lat., 124°38.28' W. long.;
(66) 42°17.72' N. lat., 124°31.10' W. long.;
(67) 42°10.35' N. lat., 124°29.11' W. long.;
(68) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°28.00' W. long.;
(69) 41°54.87' N. lat., 124°28.50' W. long.;

(70) 41°45.80' N. lat., 124°23.89' W. long.;
(71) 41°34.40' N. lat., 124°24.03' W. long.;
(72) 41°28.33' N. lat., 124°25.46' W. long.;
(73) 41°15.80' N. lat., 124°18.90' W. long.;
(74) 41°09.77' N. lat., 124°17.99' W. long.;
(75) 41°02.26' N. lat., 124°18.71' W. long.;
(76) 40°53.54' N. lat., 124°21.18' W. long.;
(77) 40°49.93' N. lat., 124°23.02' W. long.;
(78) 40°43.15' N. lat., 124°28.74' W. long.;
(79) 40°40.19' N. lat., 124°29.07' W. long.;
(80) 40°36.77' N. lat., 124°27.61' W. long.;
(81) 40°34.13' N. lat., 124°29.39' W. long.;
(82) 40°33.15' N. lat., 124°33.46' W. long.;
(83) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°35.84' W. long.;
(84) 40°24.72' N. lat., 124°33.06' W. long.;
(85) 40°23.91' N. lat., 124°31.28' W. long.;
(86) 40°23.67' N. lat., 124°28.35' W. long.;
(87) 40°22.53' N. lat., 124°24.72' W. long.;
(88) 40°21.51' N. lat., 124°24.86' W. long.;
(89) 40°21.02' N. lat., 124°27.70' W. long.;
(90) 40°19.75' N. lat., 124°27.06' W. long.;
(91) 40°18.23' N. lat., 124°25.30' W. long.;
(92) 40°18.60' N. lat., 124°22.86' W. long.;
(93) 40°15.43' N. lat., 124°25.37' W. long.;
(94) 40°15.55' N. lat., 124°28.16' W. long.;
(95) 40°11.27' N. lat., 124°22.56' W. long.;
(96) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°19.97' W. long.;
(97) 40°09.20' N. lat., 124°15.81' W. long.;
(98) 40°07.51' N. lat., 124°15.29' W. long.;
(99) 40°05.22' N. lat., 124°10.06' W. long.;
(100) 40°06.51' N. lat., 124°08.01' W. long.;
(101) 40°00.72' N. lat., 124°08.45' W. long.;
(102) 39°56.60' N. lat., 124°07.12' W. long.;
(103) 39°52.58' N. lat., 124°03.57' W. long.;
(104) 39°50.65' N. lat., 123°57.98' W. long.;
(105) 39°40.16' N. lat., 123°52.41' W. long.;
(106) 39°30.12' N. lat., 123°52.92' W. long.;
(107) 39°24.53' N. lat., 123°55.16' W. long.;

- (108) 39°11.58' N. lat., 123°50.93' W. long.;
- (109) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°51.14' W. long.;
- (110) 38°55.13' N. lat., 123°51.14' W. long.;
- (111) 38°28.58' N. lat., 123°22.84' W. long.;
- (112) 38°08.57' N. lat., 123°14.74' W. long.;
- (113) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°15.61' W. long.;
- (114) 37°56.98' N. lat., 123°21.82' W. long.;
- (115) 37°48.01' N. lat., 123°15.90' W. long.;
- (116) 37°35.67' N. lat., 122°58.48' W. long.;
- (117) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°40.22' W. long.;
- (118) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°37.64' W. long.;
- (119) 37°02.08' N. lat., 122°25.49' W. long.;
- (120) 36°48.20' N. lat., 122°03.32' W. long.;
- (121) 36°51.46' N. lat., 121°57.54' W. long.;
- (122) 36°44.14' N. lat., 121°58.10' W. long.;
- (123) 36°36.76' N. lat., 122°01.16' W. long.;
- (124) 36°15.62' N. lat., 121°57.13' W. long.;
- (125) 36°10.42' N. lat., 121°42.90' W. long.;
- (126) 36°02.55' N. lat., 121°36.35' W. long.;
- (127) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°35.15' W. long.;
- (128) 35°58.25' N. lat., 121°32.88' W. long.;
- (129) 35°40.38' N. lat., 121°22.59' W. long.;
- (130) 35°24.35' N. lat., 121°02.53' W. long.;
- (131) 35°02.66' N. lat., 120°51.63' W. long.;
- (132) 34°39.52' N. lat., 120°48.72' W. long.;
- (133) 34°31.26' N. lat., 120°44.12' W. long.;
- (134) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°36.00' W. long.;
- (135) 34°23.00' N. lat., 120°25.32' W. long.;
- (136) 34°25.68' N. lat., 120°17.46' W. long.;
- (137) 34°23.18' N. lat., 119°56.17' W. long.;
- (138) 34°18.73' N. lat., 119°41.89' W. long.;
- (139) 34°11.18' N. lat., 119°31.21' W. long.;
- (140) 34°10.01' N. lat., 119°25.84' W. long.;
- (141) 34°03.88' N. lat., 119°12.46' W. long.;
- (142) 34°03.58' N. lat., 119°06.71' W. long.;
- (143) 34°04.52' N. lat., 119°04.89' W. long.;
- (144) 34°01.28' N. lat., 119°00.27' W. long.;
- (145) 34°00.20' N. lat., 119°03.18' W. long.;
- (146) 33°59.60' N. lat., 119°03.14' W. long.;
- (147) 33°59.45' N. lat., 119°00.87' W. long.;
- (148) 34°00.71' N. lat., 118°59.07' W. long.;
- (149) 33°59.05' N. lat., 118°47.34' W. long.;
- (150) 33°59.06' N. lat., 118°36.30' W. long.;
- (151) 33°55.05' N. lat., 118°32.85' W. long.;
- (152) 33°53.56' N. lat., 118°37.73' W. long.;
- (153) 33°51.22' N. lat., 118°36.13' W. long.;
- (154) 33°50.19' N. lat., 118°32.19' W. long.;
- (155) 33°51.28' N. lat., 118°29.12' W. long.;
- (156) 33°49.89' N. lat., 118°28.04' W. long.;
- (157) 33°49.95' N. lat., 118°26.38' W. long.;
- (158) 33°50.73' N. lat., 118°26.16' W. long.;
- (159) 33°49.87' N. lat., 118°24.37' W. long.;
- (160) 33°47.54' N. lat., 118°29.65' W. long.;
- (161) 33°44.10' N. lat., 118°25.25' W. long.;
- (162) 33°41.77' N. lat., 118°20.32' W. long.;
- (163) 33°38.17' N. lat., 118°15.69' W. long.;
- (164) 33°37.48' N. lat., 118°16.72' W. long.;
- (165) 33°35.98' N. lat., 118°16.54' W. long.;
- (166) 33°34.15' N. lat., 118°11.22' W. long.;
- (167) 33°34.09' N. lat., 118°08.15' W. long.;
- (168) 33°35.73' N. lat., 118°05.01' W. long.;
- (169) 33°33.75' N. lat., 117°59.82' W. long.;
- (170) 33°35.44' N. lat., 117°55.65' W. long.;
- (171) 33°35.15' N. lat., 117°53.54' W. long.;
- (172) 33°31.12' N. lat., 117°47.39' W. long.;
- (173) 33°27.49' N. lat., 117°44.85' W. long.;
- (174) 33°16.42' N. lat., 117°32.92' W. long.;
- (175) 33°06.66' N. lat., 117°21.59' W. long.;
- (176) 33°00.08' N. lat., 117°19.02' W. long.;
- (177) 32°56.11' N. lat., 117°18.41' W. long.;
- (178) 32°54.43' N. lat., 117°16.93' W. long.;
- (179) 32°51.89' N. lat., 117°16.42' W. long.;
- (180) 32°52.61' N. lat., 117°19.50' W. long.;
- (181) 32°46.96' N. lat., 117°22.69' W. long.;
- (182) 32°44.98' N. lat., 117°21.87' W. long.;
- (183) 32°43.52' N. lat., 117°19.32' W. long.;

and

(184) 32°33.56' N. lat., 117°17.72' W. long.

(g) The **60 fm (110 m) depth contour around the northern Channel Islands** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 120°26.31' N. lat., 34°09.16' W. long.;
- (2) 120°16.43' N. lat., 34°06.69' W. long.;
- (3) 120°04.00' N. lat., 34°06.38' W. long.;
- (4) 119°52.06' N. lat., 34°07.36' W. long.;
- (5) 119°36.94' N. lat., 34°04.84' W. long.;
- (6) 119°35.50' N. lat., 34°04.84' W. long.;
- (7) 119°32.80' N. lat., 34°05.04' W. long.;
- (8) 119°26.70' N. lat., 34°04.00' W. long.;
- (9) 119°21.40' N. lat., 34°02.80' W. long.;
- (10) 119°18.97' N. lat., 34°02.36' W. long.;
- (11) 119°19.42' N. lat., 34°00.65' W. long.;
- (12) 119°22.38' N. lat., 33°59.45' W. long.;
- (13) 119°32.36' N. lat., 33°58.68' W. long.;
- (14) 119°41.09' N. lat., 33°56.14' W. long.;
- (15) 119°48.00' N. lat., 33°55.84' W. long.;
- (16) 119°52.09' N. lat., 33°57.22' W. long.;
- (17) 119°55.59' N. lat., 33°59.32' W. long.;
- (18) 119°55.19' N. lat., 33°57.52' W. long.;
- (19) 119°54.25' N. lat., 33°56.10' W. long.;
- (20) 119°56.02' N. lat., 33°50.28' W. long.;
- (21) 119°59.67' N. lat., 33°48.51' W. long.;
- (22) 120°03.58' N. lat., 33°49.14' W. long.;
- (23) 120°06.50' N. lat., 33°51.93' W. long.;
- (24) 120°13.06' N. lat., 33°54.36' W. long.;
- (25) 120°20.46' N. lat., 33°58.53' W. long.;
- (26) 120°28.12' N. lat., 34°00.12' W. long.;
- (27) 120°35.85' N. lat., 34°08.09' W. long.;
- (28) 120°34.58' N. lat., 34°08.80' W. long.; and
- (29) 120°26.31' N. lat., 34°09.16' W. long.;

(h) The **60 fm (110 m) depth contour around San Clemente Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°04.06' N. lat., 118°37.32' W. long.;
- (2) 33°02.56' N. lat., 118°34.12' W. long.;
- (3) 32°55.54' N. lat., 118°28.87' W. long.;
- (4) 32°55.02' N. lat., 118°27.69' W. long.;
- (5) 32°49.78' N. lat., 118°20.88' W. long.;
- (6) 32°48.32' N. lat., 118°19.89' W. long.;
- (7) 32°47.60' N. lat., 118°22.00' W. long.;
- (8) 32°44.59' N. lat., 118°24.52' W. long.;
- (9) 32°49.97' N. lat., 118°31.52' W. long.;
- (10) 32°53.62' N. lat., 118°32.94' W. long.;
- (11) 32°55.63' N. lat., 118°34.82' W. long.;
- (12) 33°00.71' N. lat., 118°38.42' W. long.;
- (13) 33°03.31' N. lat., 118°38.74' W. long.; and
- (14) 33°04.06' N. lat., 118°37.32' W. long.

(i) The **60 fm (110 m) depth contour around Santa Catalina Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°28.15' N. lat., 118°37.85' W. long.;
- (2) 33°29.23' N. lat., 118°36.27' W. long.;
- (3) 33°28.85' N. lat., 118°30.85' W. long.;
- (4) 33°26.69' N. lat., 118°27.37' W. long.;
- (5) 33°25.35' N. lat., 118°22.83' W. long.;
- (6) 33°22.60' N. lat., 118°18.82' W. long.;
- (7) 33°19.49' N. lat., 118°16.91' W. long.;
- (8) 33°17.13' N. lat., 118°16.58' W. long.;
- (9) 33°16.72' N. lat., 118°18.07' W. long.;
- (10) 33°18.35' N. lat., 118°27.86' W. long.;
- (11) 33°20.03' N. lat., 118°32.04' W. long.;
- (12) 33°21.86' N. lat., 118°31.72' W. long.;
- (13) 33°23.15' N. lat., 118°29.89' W. long.;
- (14) 33°25.13' N. lat., 118°32.16' W. long.;
- (15) 33°25.73' N. lat., 118°34.88' W. long.; and
- (16) 33°28.15' N. lat., 118°37.85' W. long.

(j) The **75 fm (137 m) depth contour used between the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the

order stated:

- (1) 48°16.80' N. lat., 125°34.90' W. long.;
- (2) 48°14.50' N. lat., 125°29.50' W. long.;
- (3) 48°12.08' N. lat., 125°28.00' W. long.;
- (4) 48°09.00' N. lat., 125°28.00' W. long.;
- (5) 48°07.80' N. lat., 125°31.70' W. long.;
- (6) 48°04.28' N. lat., 125°29.00' W. long.;
- (7) 48°02.50' N. lat., 125°25.70' W. long.;
- (8) 48°10.00' N. lat., 125°20.19' W. long.;
- (9) 48°21.70' N. lat., 125°17.56' W. long.;
- (10) 48°23.12' N. lat., 125°10.25' W. long.;
- (11) 48°21.99' N. lat., 125°02.59' W. long.;
- (12) 48°23.05' N. lat., 124°48.80' W. long.;
- (13) 48°17.10' N. lat., 124°54.82' W. long.;
- (14) 48°05.10' N. lat., 124°59.40' W. long.;
- (15) 48°04.50' N. lat., 125°02.00' W. long.;
- (16) 48°04.70' N. lat., 125°04.08' W. long.;
- (17) 48°05.20' N. lat., 125°04.90' W. long.;
- (18) 48°06.80' N. lat., 125°06.15' W. long.;
- (19) 48°05.91' N. lat., 125°08.30' W. long.;
- (20) 48°07.00' N. lat., 125°09.80' W. long.;
- (21) 48°06.93' N. lat., 125°11.48' W. long.;
- (22) 48°04.98' N. lat., 125°10.02' W. long.;
- (23) 47°54.00' N. lat., 125°04.98' W. long.;
- (24) 47°44.52' N. lat., 125°00.00' W. long.;
- (25) 47°42.00' N. lat., 124°58.98' W. long.;
- (26) 47°35.52' N. lat., 124°55.50' W. long.;
- (27) 47°22.02' N. lat., 124°44.40' W. long.;
- (28) 47°16.98' N. lat., 124°45.48' W. long.;
- (29) 47°10.98' N. lat., 124°48.48' W. long.;
- (30) 47°04.98' N. lat., 124°49.02' W. long.;
- (31) 46°57.98' N. lat., 124°46.50' W. long.;
- (32) 46°54.00' N. lat., 124°45.00' W. long.;
- (33) 46°48.48' N. lat., 124°44.52' W. long.;
- (34) 46°40.02' N. lat., 124°36.00' W. long.;
- (35) 46°34.09' N. lat., 124°27.03' W. long.;
- (36) 46°24.64' N. lat., 124°30.33' W. long.;
- (37) 46°19.98' N. lat., 124°36.00' W. long.;
- (38) 46°18.14' N. lat., 124°34.26' W. long.;
- (39) 46°18.72' N. lat., 124°22.68' W. long.;
- (40) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°19.49' W. long.;
- (41) 46°14.64' N. lat., 124°22.54' W. long.;
- (42) 46°11.08' N. lat., 124°30.74' W. long.;
- (43) 46°04.28' N. lat., 124°31.49' W. long.;
- (44) 45°55.97' N. lat., 124°19.95' W. long.;
- (45) 45°46.00' N. lat., 124°16.41' W. long.;
- (46) 45°44.97' N. lat., 124°15.96' W. long.;
- (47) 45°43.14' N. lat., 124°21.86' W. long.;
- (48) 45°34.44' N. lat., 124°14.44' W. long.;
- (49) 45°20.25' N. lat., 124°12.23' W. long.;
- (50) 45°15.49' N. lat., 124°11.49' W. long.;
- (51) 45°03.83' N. lat., 124°13.75' W. long.;
- (52) 44°57.31' N. lat., 124°15.03' W. long.;
- (53) 44°43.90' N. lat., 124°28.88' W. long.;
- (54) 44°28.64' N. lat., 124°35.67' W. long.;
- (55) 44°25.31' N. lat., 124°43.08' W. long.;
- (56) 44°17.15' N. lat., 124°47.98' W. long.;
- (57) 44°13.67' N. lat., 124°54.41' W. long.;
- (58) 44°08.30' N. lat., 124°54.75' W. long.;
- (59) 43°56.85' N. lat., 124°55.32' W. long.;
- (60) 43°57.50' N. lat., 124°41.23' W. long.;
- (61) 44°01.79' N. lat., 124°38.00' W. long.;
- (62) 44°02.16' N. lat., 124°32.62' W. long.;
- (63) 43°58.15' N. lat., 124°30.39' W. long.;
- (64) 43°53.25' N. lat., 124°31.39' W. long.;
- (65) 43°35.56' N. lat., 124°28.17' W. long.;
- (66) 43°21.84' N. lat., 124°36.07' W. long.;
- (67) 43°20.83' N. lat., 124°35.49' W. long.;
- (68) 43°19.73' N. lat., 124°34.86' W. long.;
- (69) 43°09.38' N. lat., 124°39.30' W. long.;
- (70) 43°07.11' N. lat., 124°37.66' W. long.;
- (71) 42°56.27' N. lat., 124°43.29' W. long.;
- (72) 42°50.00' N. lat., 124°42.30' W. long.;
- (73) 42°45.00' N. lat., 124°41.50' W. long.;
- (74) 42°40.50' N. lat., 124°39.46' W. long.;
- (75) 42°39.72' N. lat., 124°39.11' W. long.;

- (76) 42°32.88' N. lat., 124°40.13' W. long.;
- (77) 42°32.30' N. lat., 124°39.04' W. long.;
- (78) 42°26.96' N. lat., 124°44.31' W. long.;
- (79) 42°24.11' N. lat., 124°42.16' W. long.;
- (80) 42°21.10' N. lat., 124°35.46' W. long.;
- (81) 42°14.72' N. lat., 124°32.30' W. long.;
- (82) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°32.29' W. long.;
- (83) 42°09.24' N. lat., 124°32.04' W. long.;
- (84) 42°01.89' N. lat., 124°32.70' W. long.;
- (85) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°32.02' W. long.;
- (86) 41°46.18' N. lat., 124°26.60' W. long.;
- (87) 41°29.22' N. lat., 124°28.04' W. long.;
- (88) 41°09.62' N. lat., 124°19.75' W. long.;
- (89) 40°50.71' N. lat., 124°23.80' W. long.;
- (90) 40°43.35' N. lat., 124°29.30' W. long.;
- (91) 40°40.24' N. lat., 124°29.86' W. long.;
- (92) 40°37.50' N. lat., 124°28.68' W. long.;
- (93) 40°34.42' N. lat., 124°29.65' W. long.;
- (94) 40°34.74' N. lat., 124°34.61' W. long.;
- (95) 40°31.70' N. lat., 124°37.13' W. long.;
- (96) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°36.50' W. long.;
- (97) 40°25.03' N. lat., 124°34.77' W. long.;
- (98) 40°23.58' N. lat., 124°31.49' W. long.;
- (99) 40°23.64' N. lat., 124°28.35' W. long.;
- (100) 40°22.53' N. lat., 124°24.76' W. long.;
- (101) 40°21.46' N. lat., 124°24.86' W. long.;
- (102) 40°21.74' N. lat., 124°27.63' W. long.;
- (103) 40°19.76' N. lat., 124°28.15' W. long.;
- (104) 40°18.00' N. lat., 124°25.38' W. long.;
- (105) 40°18.54' N. lat., 124°22.94' W. long.;
- (106) 40°15.55' N. lat., 124°25.75' W. long.;
- (107) 40°16.06' N. lat., 124°30.48' W. long.;
- (108) 40°15.75' N. lat., 124°31.69' W. long.;
- (109) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°21.28' W. long.;
- (110) 40°08.37' N. lat., 124°17.99' W. long.;
- (111) 40°09.00' N. lat., 124°15.77' W. long.;
- (112) 40°06.93' N. lat., 124°16.49' W. long.;
- (113) 40°03.60' N. lat., 124°11.60' W. long.;
- (114) 40°06.20' N. lat., 124°08.23' W. long.;
- (115) 40°00.94' N. lat., 124°08.57' W. long.;
- (116) 40°00.01' N. lat., 124°09.84' W. long.;
- (117) 39°57.75' N. lat., 124°09.53' W. long.;
- (118) 39°55.56' N. lat., 124°07.67' W. long.;
- (119) 39°52.21' N. lat., 124°05.54' W. long.;
- (120) 39°48.07' N. lat., 123°57.48' W. long.;
- (121) 39°41.60' N. lat., 123°55.12' W. long.;
- (122) 39°30.39' N. lat., 123°55.03' W. long.;
- (123) 39°29.48' N. lat., 123°56.12' W. long.;
- (124) 39°13.76' N. lat., 123°54.65' W. long.;
- (125) 39°05.21' N. lat., 123°55.38' W. long.;
- (126) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°54.50' W. long.;
- (127) 38°55.90' N. lat., 123°54.35' W. long.;
- (128) 38°48.59' N. lat., 123°49.61' W. long.;
- (129) 38°28.82' N. lat., 123°27.44' W. long.;
- (130) 38°09.70' N. lat., 123°18.66' W. long.;
- (131) 38°01.81' N. lat., 123°19.22' W. long.;
- (132) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°22.19' W. long.;
- (133) 37°57.70' N. lat., 123°25.98' W. long.;
- (134) 37°56.73' N. lat., 123°25.22' W. long.;
- (135) 37°55.59' N. lat., 123°25.62' W. long.;
- (136) 37°52.79' N. lat., 123°23.85' W. long.;
- (137) 37°49.13' N. lat., 123°18.83' W. long.;
- (138) 37°46.01' N. lat., 123°12.28' W. long.;
- (139) 37°35.67' N. lat., 123°00.33' W. long.;
- (140) 37°24.16' N. lat., 122°51.96' W. long.;
- (141) 37°23.32' N. lat., 122°52.38' W. long.;
- (142) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°45.48' W. long.;
- (143) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°41.60' W. long.;
- (144) 37°04.12' N. lat., 122°38.94' W. long.;
- (145) 37°00.64' N. lat., 122°33.26' W. long.;
- (146) 36°59.15' N. lat., 122°27.84' W. long.;
- (147) 37°01.41' N. lat., 122°24.41' W. long.;
- (148) 36°58.75' N. lat., 122°23.81' W. long.;
- (149) 36°59.17' N. lat., 122°21.44' W. long.;
- (150) 36°57.51' N. lat., 122°20.69' W. long.;
- (151) 36°51.46' N. lat., 122°10.01' W. long.;

- (152) 36°48.43' N. lat., 122°06.47' W. long.;
- (153) 36°48.66' N. lat., 122°04.99' W. long.;
- (154) 36°47.75' N. lat., 122°03.33' W. long.;
- (155) 36°51.23' N. lat., 121°57.79' W. long.;
- (156) 36°49.72' N. lat., 121°57.87' W. long.;
- (157) 36°48.84' N. lat., 121°58.68' W. long.;
- (158) 36°47.89' N. lat., 121°58.53' W. long.;
- (159) 36°48.66' N. lat., 121°50.49' W. long.;
- (160) 36°45.56' N. lat., 121°54.11' W. long.;
- (161) 36°45.30' N. lat., 121°57.62' W. long.;
- (162) 36°38.54' N. lat., 122°01.13' W. long.;
- (163) 36°35.76' N. lat., 122°00.87' W. long.;
- (164) 36°32.58' N. lat., 121°59.12' W. long.;
- (165) 36°32.95' N. lat., 121°57.62' W. long.;
- (166) 36°31.96' N. lat., 121°56.27' W. long.;
- (167) 36°31.74' N. lat., 121°58.24' W. long.;
- (168) 36°30.57' N. lat., 121°59.66' W. long.;
- (169) 36°27.80' N. lat., 121°59.30' W. long.;
- (170) 36°26.52' N. lat., 121°58.09' W. long.;
- (171) 36°23.65' N. lat., 121°58.94' W. long.;
- (172) 36°20.93' N. lat., 122°00.28' W. long.;
- (173) 36°18.23' N. lat., 122°03.10' W. long.;
- (174) 36°14.21' N. lat., 121°57.73' W. long.;
- (175) 36°14.68' N. lat., 121°55.43' W. long.;
- (176) 36°10.42' N. lat., 121°42.90' W. long.;
- (177) 36°02.55' N. lat., 121°36.35' W. long.;
- (178) 36°01.04' N. lat., 121°36.47' W. long.;
- (179) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°35.15' W. long.;
- (180) 35°58.25' N. lat., 121°32.88' W. long.;
- (181) 35°39.35' N. lat., 121°22.63' W. long.;
- (182) 35°24.44' N. lat., 121°02.23' W. long.;
- (183) 35°10.84' N. lat., 120°55.90' W. long.;
- (184) 35°04.35' N. lat., 120°51.62' W. long.;
- (185) 34°55.25' N. lat., 120°49.36' W. long.;
- (186) 34°47.95' N. lat., 120°50.76' W. long.;
- (187) 34°39.27' N. lat., 120°49.16' W. long.;
- (188) 34°31.05' N. lat., 120°44.71' W. long.;
- (189) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°36.54' W. long.;
- (190) 34°22.60' N. lat., 120°25.41' W. long.;
- (191) 34°25.45' N. lat., 120°17.41' W. long.;
- (192) 34°22.94' N. lat., 119°56.40' W. long.;
- (193) 34°18.37' N. lat., 119°42.01' W. long.;
- (194) 34°11.22' N. lat., 119°32.47' W. long.;
- (195) 34°09.58' N. lat., 119°25.94' W. long.;
- (196) 34°03.89' N. lat., 119°12.47' W. long.;
- (197) 34°03.57' N. lat., 119°06.72' W. long.;
- (198) 34°04.53' N. lat., 119°04.90' W. long.;
- (199) 34°02.84' N. lat., 119°02.37' W. long.;
- (200) 34°01.30' N. lat., 119°00.26' W. long.;
- (201) 34°00.22' N. lat., 119°03.20' W. long.;
- (202) 33°59.60' N. lat., 119°03.16' W. long.;
- (203) 33°59.46' N. lat., 119°00.88' W. long.;
- (204) 34°00.49' N. lat., 118°59.08' W. long.;
- (205) 33°59.07' N. lat., 118°47.34' W. long.;
- (206) 33°58.73' N. lat., 118°36.45' W. long.;
- (207) 33°55.24' N. lat., 118°33.42' W. long.;
- (208) 33°53.71' N. lat., 118°38.01' W. long.;
- (209) 33°51.22' N. lat., 118°36.17' W. long.;
- (210) 33°49.85' N. lat., 118°32.31' W. long.;
- (211) 33°49.61' N. lat., 118°28.07' W. long.;
- (212) 33°49.95' N. lat., 118°26.38' W. long.;
- (213) 33°50.36' N. lat., 118°25.84' W. long.;
- (214) 33°49.84' N. lat., 118°24.78' W. long.;
- (215) 33°47.53' N. lat., 118°30.12' W. long.;
- (216) 33°44.11' N. lat., 118°25.25' W. long.;
- (217) 33°41.77' N. lat., 118°20.32' W. long.;
- (218) 33°38.17' N. lat., 118°15.70' W. long.;
- (219) 33°37.48' N. lat., 118°16.73' W. long.;
- (220) 33°36.01' N. lat., 118°16.55' W. long.;
- (221) 33°33.76' N. lat., 118°11.37' W. long.;
- (222) 33°33.76' N. lat., 118°07.94' W. long.;
- (223) 33°35.59' N. lat., 118°05.05' W. long.;
- (224) 33°33.75' N. lat., 117°59.82' W. long.;
- (225) 33°35.10' N. lat., 117°55.68' W. long.;
- (226) 33°34.91' N. lat., 117°53.76' W. long.;
- (227) 33°30.77' N. lat., 117°47.56' W. long.;

- (228) 33°27.50' N. lat., 117°44.87' W. long.;
 - (229) 33°16.89' N. lat., 117°34.37' W. long.;
 - (230) 33°06.66' N. lat., 117°21.59' W. long.;
 - (231) 33°03.35' N. lat., 117°20.92' W. long.;
 - (232) 33°00.07' N. lat., 117°19.02' W. long.;
 - (233) 32°55.99' N. lat., 117°18.60' W. long.;
 - (234) 32°54.43' N. lat., 117°16.93' W. long.;
 - (235) 32°52.13' N. lat., 117°16.55' W. long.;
 - (236) 32°52.61' N. lat., 117°19.50' W. long.;
 - (237) 32°46.95' N. lat., 117°22.81' W. long.;
 - (238) 32°45.01' N. lat., 117°22.07' W. long.;
 - (239) 32°43.40' N. lat., 117°19.80' W. long.;
- and
- (240) 32°33.74' N. lat., 117°18.67' W. long.

(k) The **75 fm (137 m) depth contour around the northern Channel Islands** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 34°09.12' N. lat., 120°35.03' W. long.;
- (2) 34°09.99' N. lat., 120°27.85' W. long.;
- (3) 34°07.19' N. lat., 120°16.28' W. long.;
- (4) 34°06.56' N. lat., 120°04.00' W. long.;
- (5) 34°07.27' N. lat., 119°57.76' W. long.;
- (6) 34°07.48' N. lat., 119°52.08' W. long.;
- (7) 34°05.18' N. lat., 119°37.94' W. long.;
- (8) 34°05.22' N. lat., 119°35.52' W. long.;
- (9) 34°05.12' N. lat., 119°32.74' W. long.;
- (10) 34°04.32' N. lat., 119°27.32' W. long.;
- (11) 34°03.00' N. lat., 119°21.36' W. long.;
- (12) 34°02.32' N. lat., 119°18.46' W. long.;
- (13) 34°00.65' N. lat., 119°19.42' W. long.;
- (14) 33°59.45' N. lat., 119°22.38' W. long.;
- (15) 33°58.68' N. lat., 119°32.36' W. long.;
- (16) 33°56.12' N. lat., 119°41.10' W. long.;
- (17) 33°55.74' N. lat., 119°48.00' W. long.;
- (18) 33°57.78' N. lat., 119°53.04' W. long.;
- (19) 33°59.06' N. lat., 119°55.38' W. long.;
- (20) 33°57.57' N. lat., 119°54.93' W. long.;
- (21) 33°56.35' N. lat., 119°53.91' W. long.;

- (22) 33°54.43' N. lat., 119°54.07' W. long.;
- (23) 33°52.67' N. lat., 119°54.78' W. long.;
- (24) 33°48.33' N. lat., 119°55.09' W. long.;
- (25) 33°47.28' N. lat., 119°57.30' W. long.;
- (26) 33°47.36' N. lat., 120°00.39' W. long.;
- (27) 33°49.16' N. lat., 120°05.06' W. long.;
- (28) 33°51.41' N. lat., 120°06.49' W. long.;
- (29) 33°52.99' N. lat., 120°10.01' W. long.;
- (30) 33°56.64' N. lat., 120°18.88' W. long.;
- (31) 33°58.02' N. lat., 120°21.41' W. long.;
- (32) 33°58.73' N. lat., 120°25.22' W. long.;
- (33) 33°59.08' N. lat., 120°26.58' W. long.;
- (34) 33°59.95' N. lat., 120°28.21' W. long.;
- (35) 34°03.54' N. lat., 120°32.23' W. long.;
- (36) 34°05.57' N. lat., 120°34.23' W. long.;
- (37) 34°08.13' N. lat., 120°36.05' W. long.; and
- (38) 34°09.12' N. lat., 120°35.03' W. long.

(l) The **75 fm (137 m) depth contour around San Clemente Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°04.54' N. lat., 118°37.54' W. long.;
- (2) 33°02.56' N. lat., 118°34.12' W. long.;
- (3) 32°55.54' N. lat., 118°28.87' W. long.;
- (4) 32°55.02' N. lat., 118°27.69' W. long.;
- (5) 32°49.78' N. lat., 118°20.88' W. long.;
- (6) 32°48.32' N. lat., 118°19.89' W. long.;
- (7) 32°47.41' N. lat., 118°21.98' W. long.;
- (8) 32°44.39' N. lat., 118°24.49' W. long.;
- (9) 32°47.93' N. lat., 118°29.90' W. long.;
- (10) 32°49.69' N. lat., 118°31.52' W. long.;
- (11) 32°53.57' N. lat., 118°33.09' W. long.;
- (12) 32°55.42' N. lat., 118°35.17' W. long.;
- (13) 33°00.49' N. lat., 118°38.56' W. long.;
- (14) 33°03.23' N. lat., 118°39.16' W. long.; and
- (15) 33°04.54' N. lat., 118°37.54' W. long.

(m) The **75 fm (137 m) depth contour around Santa Catalina Island** off the state of California

is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°28.17' N. lat., 118°38.16' W. long.;
- (2) 33°29.35' N. lat., 118°36.23' W. long.;
- (3) 33°28.85' N. lat., 118°30.85' W. long.;
- (4) 33°26.69' N. lat., 118°27.37' W. long.;
- (5) 33°26.31' N. lat., 118°25.14' W. long.;
- (6) 33°25.35' N. lat., 118°22.83' W. long.;
- (7) 33°22.47' N. lat., 118°18.53' W. long.;
- (8) 33°19.51' N. lat., 118°16.82' W. long.;
- (9) 33°17.07' N. lat., 118°16.38' W. long.;

- (10) 33°16.58' N. lat., 118°17.61' W. long.;
- (11) 33°18.35' N. lat., 118°27.86' W. long.;
- (12) 33°20.07' N. lat., 118°32.12' W. long.;
- (13) 33°21.77' N. lat., 118°31.85' W. long.;
- (14) 33°23.15' N. lat., 118°29.99' W. long.;
- (15) 33°24.96' N. lat., 118°32.21' W. long.;
- (16) 33°25.67' N. lat., 118°34.88' W. long.;
- (17) 33°27.80' N. lat., 118°37.90' W. long.; and
- (18) 33°28.17' N. lat., 118°38.16' W. long.

§660.393 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 100 fm (183 m) through 150 fm (274 m) depth contours. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005; revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

Boundaries for RCAs are defined by straight lines connecting a series of latitude/longitude coordinates. This section provides coordinates for the 100 fm (183 m) through 150 fm (274 m) depth contours.

(a) The **100 fm (183 m) depth contour used between the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 48°15.00' N. lat., 125°41.00' W. long.;
- (2) 48°14.00' N. lat., 125°36.00' W. long.;
- (3) 48°09.50' N. lat., 125°40.50' W. long.;
- (4) 48°08.00' N. lat., 125°38.00' W. long.;
- (5) 48°05.00' N. lat., 125°37.25' W. long.;
- (6) 48°02.60' N. lat., 125°34.70' W. long.;
- (7) 47°59.00' N. lat., 125°34.00' W. long.;
- (8) 47°57.26' N. lat., 125°29.82' W. long.;
- (9) 47°59.87' N. lat., 125°25.81' W. long.;
- (10) 48°01.80' N. lat., 125°24.53' W. long.;
- (11) 48°02.08' N. lat., 125°22.98' W. long.;
- (12) 48°02.97' N. lat., 125°22.89' W. long.;
- (13) 48°04.47' N. lat., 125°21.75' W. long.;

- (14) 48°06.11' N. lat., 125°19.33' W. long.;
- (15) 48°07.95' N. lat., 125°18.55' W. long.;
- (16) 48°09.00' N. lat., 125°18.00' W. long.;
- (17) 48°11.31' N. lat., 125°17.55' W. long.;
- (18) 48°14.60' N. lat., 125°13.46' W. long.;
- (19) 48°16.67' N. lat., 125°14.34' W. long.;
- (20) 48°18.73' N. lat., 125°14.41' W. long.;
- (21) 48°19.67' N. lat., 125°13.70' W. long.;
- (22) 48°19.70' N. lat., 125°11.13' W. long.;
- (23) 48°22.95' N. lat., 125°10.79' W. long.;
- (24) 48°21.61' N. lat., 125°02.54' W. long.;
- (25) 48°23.00' N. lat., 124°49.34' W. long.;
- (26) 48°17.00' N. lat., 124°56.50' W. long.;
- (27) 48°06.00' N. lat., 125°00.00' W. long.;
- (28) 48°04.62' N. lat., 125°01.73' W. long.;
- (29) 48°04.84' N. lat., 125°04.03' W. long.;
- (30) 48°06.41' N. lat., 125°06.51' W. long.;
- (31) 48°06.00' N. lat., 125°08.00' W. long.;
- (32) 48°07.08' N. lat., 125°09.34' W. long.;
- (33) 48°07.28' N. lat., 125°11.14' W. long.;
- (34) 48°03.45' N. lat., 125°16.66' W. long.;
- (35) 47°59.50' N. lat., 125°18.88' W. long.;

- (36) 47°58.68' N. lat., 125°16.19' W. long.;
- (37) 47°56.62' N. lat., 125°13.50' W. long.;
- (38) 47°53.71' N. lat., 125°11.96' W. long.;
- (39) 47°51.70' N. lat., 125°09.38' W. long.;
- (40) 47°49.95' N. lat., 125°06.07' W. long.;
- (41) 47°49.00' N. lat., 125°03.00' W. long.;
- (42) 47°46.95' N. lat., 125°04.00' W. long.;
- (43) 47°46.58' N. lat., 125°03.15' W. long.;
- (44) 47°44.07' N. lat., 125°04.28' W. long.;
- (45) 47°43.32' N. lat., 125°04.41' W. long.;
- (46) 47°40.95' N. lat., 125°04.14' W. long.;
- (47) 47°39.58' N. lat., 125°04.97' W. long.;
- (48) 47°36.23' N. lat., 125°02.77' W. long.;
- (49) 47°34.28' N. lat., 124°58.66' W. long.;
- (50) 47°32.17' N. lat., 124°57.77' W. long.;
- (51) 47°30.27' N. lat., 124°56.16' W. long.;
- (52) 47°30.60' N. lat., 124°54.80' W. long.;
- (53) 47°29.26' N. lat., 124°52.21' W. long.;
- (54) 47°28.21' N. lat., 124°50.65' W. long.;
- (55) 47°27.38' N. lat., 124°49.34' W. long.;
- (56) 47°25.61' N. lat., 124°48.26' W. long.;
- (57) 47°23.54' N. lat., 124°46.42' W. long.;
- (58) 47°20.64' N. lat., 124°45.91' W. long.;
- (59) 47°17.99' N. lat., 124°45.59' W. long.;
- (60) 47°18.20' N. lat., 124°49.12' W. long.;
- (61) 47°15.01' N. lat., 124°51.09' W. long.;
- (62) 47°12.61' N. lat., 124°54.89' W. long.;
- (63) 47°08.22' N. lat., 124°56.53' W. long.;
- (64) 47°08.50' N. lat., 124°57.74' W. long.;
- (65) 47°01.92' N. lat., 124°54.95' W. long.;
- (66) 47°01.14' N. lat., 124°59.35' W. long.;
- (67) 46°58.48' N. lat., 124°57.81' W. long.;
- (68) 46°56.79' N. lat., 124°56.03' W. long.;
- (69) 46°58.01' N. lat., 124°55.09' W. long.;
- (70) 46°55.07' N. lat., 124°54.14' W. long.;
- (71) 46°59.60' N. lat., 124°49.79' W. long.;
- (72) 46°58.72' N. lat., 124°48.78' W. long.;
- (73) 46°54.45' N. lat., 124°48.36' W. long.;
- (74) 46°53.99' N. lat., 124°49.95' W. long.;
- (75) 46°54.38' N. lat., 124°52.73' W. long.;
- (76) 46°52.38' N. lat., 124°52.02' W. long.;
- (77) 46°48.93' N. lat., 124°49.17' W. long.;
- (78) 46°41.50' N. lat., 124°43.00' W. long.;
- (79) 46°34.50' N. lat., 124°28.50' W. long.;
- (80) 46°29.00' N. lat., 124°30.00' W. long.;
- (81) 46°20.00' N. lat., 124°36.50' W. long.;
- (82) 46°18.00' N. lat., 124°38.00' W. long.;
- (83) 46°17.52' N. lat., 124°35.35' W. long.;
- (84) 46°17.00' N. lat., 124°22.50' W. long.;
- (85) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°20.62' W. long.;
- (86) 46°13.52' N. lat., 124°25.49' W. long.;
- (87) 46°12.17' N. lat., 124°30.75' W. long.;
- (88) 46°10.63' N. lat., 124°37.95' W. long.;
- (89) 46°09.29' N. lat., 124°39.01' W. long.;
- (90) 46°02.40' N. lat., 124°40.37' W. long.;
- (91) 45°56.45' N. lat., 124°38.00' W. long.;
- (92) 45°51.92' N. lat., 124°38.49' W. long.;
- (93) 45°47.19' N. lat., 124°35.58' W. long.;
- (94) 45°46.41' N. lat., 124°32.36' W. long.;
- (95) 45°46.00' N. lat., 124°32.10' W. long.;
- (96) 45°41.75' N. lat., 124°28.12' W. long.;
- (97) 45°36.96' N. lat., 124°24.48' W. long.;
- (98) 45°31.84' N. lat., 124°22.04' W. long.;
- (99) 45°27.10' N. lat., 124°21.74' W. long.;
- (100) 45°20.25' N. lat., 124°18.54' W. long.;
- (101) 45°18.14' N. lat., 124°17.59' W. long.;
- (102) 45°11.08' N. lat., 124°16.97' W. long.;
- (103) 45°04.38' N. lat., 124°18.36' W. long.;
- (104) 45°03.83' N. lat., 124°18.60' W. long.;
- (105) 44°58.05' N. lat., 124°21.58' W. long.;
- (106) 44°47.67' N. lat., 124°31.41' W. long.;
- (107) 44°44.55' N. lat., 124°33.58' W. long.;
- (108) 44°39.88' N. lat., 124°35.01' W. long.;
- (109) 44°32.90' N. lat., 124°36.81' W. long.;
- (110) 44°30.33' N. lat., 124°38.56' W. long.;
- (111) 44°30.04' N. lat., 124°42.31' W. long.;

- (112) 44°26.84' N. lat., 124°44.91' W. long.;
- (113) 44°17.99' N. lat., 124°51.03' W. long.;
- (114) 44°13.68' N. lat., 124°56.38' W. long.;
- (115) 44°08.30' N. lat., 124°55.99' W. long.;
- (116) 43°56.67' N. lat., 124°55.45' W. long.;
- (117) 43°56.47' N. lat., 124°34.61' W. long.;
- (118) 43°42.73' N. lat., 124°32.41' W. long.;
- (119) 43°30.93' N. lat., 124°34.43' W. long.;
- (120) 43°20.83' N. lat., 124°39.39' W. long.;
- (121) 43°17.45' N. lat., 124°41.16' W. long.;
- (122) 43°07.04' N. lat., 124°41.25' W. long.;
- (123) 43°03.45' N. lat., 124°44.36' W. long.;
- (124) 43°03.90' N. lat., 124°50.81' W. long.;
- (125) 42°55.70' N. lat., 124°52.79' W. long.;
- (126) 42°54.12' N. lat., 124°47.36' W. long.;
- (127) 42°50.00' N. lat., 124°45.33' W. long.;
- (128) 42°44.00' N. lat., 124°42.38' W. long.;
- (129) 42°40.50' N. lat., 124°41.71' W. long.;
- (130) 42°38.23' N. lat., 124°41.25' W. long.;
- (131) 42°33.03' N. lat., 124°42.38' W. long.;
- (132) 42°31.89' N. lat., 124°42.04' W. long.;
- (133) 42°30.09' N. lat., 124°42.67' W. long.;
- (134) 42°28.28' N. lat., 124°47.08' W. long.;
- (135) 42°25.22' N. lat., 124°43.51' W. long.;
- (136) 42°19.23' N. lat., 124°37.92' W. long.;
- (137) 42°16.29' N. lat., 124°36.11' W. long.;
- (138) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°35.81' W. long.;
- (139) 42°05.66' N. lat., 124°34.92' W. long.;
- (140) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°35.27' W. long.;
- (141) 41°47.04' N. lat., 124°27.64' W. long.;
- (142) 41°32.92' N. lat., 124°28.79' W. long.;
- (143) 41°24.17' N. lat., 124°28.46' W. long.;
- (144) 41°10.12' N. lat., 124°20.50' W. long.;
- (145) 40°51.41' N. lat., 124°24.38' W. long.;
- (146) 40°43.71' N. lat., 124°29.89' W. long.;
- (147) 40°40.14' N. lat., 124°30.90' W. long.;
- (148) 40°37.35' N. lat., 124°29.05' W. long.;
- (149) 40°34.76' N. lat., 124°29.82' W. long.;
- (150) 40°36.78' N. lat., 124°37.06' W. long.;
- (151) 40°32.44' N. lat., 124°39.58' W. long.;
- (152) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°38.13' W. long.;
- (153) 40°24.82' N. lat., 124°35.12' W. long.;
- (154) 40°23.30' N. lat., 124°31.60' W. long.;
- (155) 40°23.52' N. lat., 124°28.78' W. long.;
- (156) 40°22.43' N. lat., 124°25.00' W. long.;
- (157) 40°21.72' N. lat., 124°24.94' W. long.;
- (158) 40°21.87' N. lat., 124°27.96' W. long.;
- (159) 40°21.40' N. lat., 124°28.74' W. long.;
- (160) 40°19.68' N. lat., 124°28.49' W. long.;
- (161) 40°17.73' N. lat., 124°25.43' W. long.;
- (162) 40°18.37' N. lat., 124°23.35' W. long.;
- (163) 40°15.75' N. lat., 124°26.05' W. long.;
- (164) 40°16.75' N. lat., 124°33.71' W. long.;
- (165) 40°16.29' N. lat., 124°34.36' W. long.;
- (166) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°21.12' W. long.;
- (167) 40°07.70' N. lat., 124°18.44' W. long.;
- (168) 40°08.84' N. lat., 124°15.86' W. long.;
- (169) 40°06.53' N. lat., 124°17.39' W. long.;
- (170) 40°03.15' N. lat., 124°14.43' W. long.;
- (171) 40°02.19' N. lat., 124°12.85' W. long.;
- (172) 40°02.89' N. lat., 124°11.78' W. long.;
- (173) 40°02.78' N. lat., 124°10.70' W. long.;
- (174) 40°04.57' N. lat., 124°10.08' W. long.;
- (175) 40°06.06' N. lat., 124°08.30' W. long.;
- (176) 40°04.05' N. lat., 124°08.93' W. long.;
- (177) 40°01.17' N. lat., 124°08.80' W. long.;
- (179) 40°01.03' N. lat., 124°10.06' W. long.;
- (179) 39°58.07' N. lat., 124°11.89' W. long.;
- (180) 39°56.39' N. lat., 124°08.71' W. long.;
- (181) 39°54.64' N. lat., 124°07.30' W. long.;
- (182) 39°53.86' N. lat., 124°07.95' W. long.;
- (183) 39°51.95' N. lat., 124°07.63' W. long.;
- (184) 39°48.78' N. lat., 124°03.29' W. long.;
- (185) 39°47.36' N. lat., 124°03.31' W. long.;
- (186) 39°40.08' N. lat., 123°58.37' W. long.;
- (187) 39°36.16' N. lat., 123°56.90' W. long.;

- (188) 39°30.75' N. lat., 123°55.86' W. long.;
- (189) 39°31.62' N. lat., 123°57.33' W. long.;
- (190) 39°30.91' N. lat., 123°57.88' W. long.;
- (191) 39°01.79' N. lat., 123°56.59' W. long.;
- (192) 38°59.42' N. lat., 123°55.67' W. long.;
- (193) 38°58.89' N. lat., 123°56.28' W. long.;
- (194) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°56.28' W. long.;
- (195) 38°54.72' N. lat., 123°55.68' W. long.;
- (196) 38°48.95' N. lat., 123°51.85' W. long.;
- (197) 38°36.67' N. lat., 123°40.20' W. long.;
- (198) 38°33.82' N. lat., 123°39.23' W. long.;
- (199) 38°29.02' N. lat., 123°33.52' W. long.;
- (200) 38°18.88' N. lat., 123°25.93' W. long.;
- (201) 38°14.12' N. lat., 123°23.26' W. long.;
- (202) 38°11.07' N. lat., 123°22.07' W. long.;
- (203) 38°03.19' N. lat., 123°20.70' W. long.;
- (204) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°23.08' W. long.;
- (205) 37°55.07' N. lat., 123°26.81' W. long.;
- (206) 37°50.66' N. lat., 123°23.06' W. long.;
- (207) 37°45.18' N. lat., 123°11.88' W. long.;
- (208) 37°35.67' N. lat., 123°01.20' W. long.;
- (209) 37°15.58' N. lat., 122°48.36' W. long.;
- (210) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°44.50' W. long.;
- (211) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°41.25' W. long.;
- (212) 37°03.18' N. lat., 122°38.15' W. long.;
- (213) 37°00.48' N. lat., 122°33.93' W. long.;
- (214) 36°58.70' N. lat., 122°27.22' W. long.;
- (215) 37°00.85' N. lat., 122°24.70' W. long.;
- (216) 36°58.00' N. lat., 122°24.14' W. long.;
- (217) 36°58.74' N. lat., 122°21.51' W. long.;
- (218) 36°56.97' N. lat., 122°21.32' W. long.;
- (219) 36°51.52' N. lat., 122°10.68' W. long.;
- (220) 36°48.39' N. lat., 122°07.60' W. long.;
- (221) 36°47.43' N. lat., 122°03.22' W. long.;
- (222) 36°50.95' N. lat., 121°58.03' W. long.;
- (223) 36°49.92' N. lat., 121°58.01' W. long.;
- (224) 36°48.88' N. lat., 121°58.90' W. long.;
- (225) 36°47.70' N. lat., 121°58.75' W. long.;
- (226) 36°48.37' N. lat., 121°51.14' W. long.;
- (227) 36°45.74' N. lat., 121°54.17' W. long.;
- (228) 36°45.51' N. lat., 121°57.72' W. long.;
- (229) 36°38.84' N. lat., 122°01.32' W. long.;
- (230) 36°35.62' N. lat., 122°00.98' W. long.;
- (231) 36°32.46' N. lat., 121°59.15' W. long.;
- (232) 36°32.79' N. lat., 121°57.67' W. long.;
- (233) 36°31.98' N. lat., 121°56.55' W. long.;
- (234) 36°31.79' N. lat., 121°58.40' W. long.;
- (235) 36°30.73' N. lat., 121°59.70' W. long.;
- (236) 36°30.31' N. lat., 122°00.22' W. long.;
- (237) 36°29.35' N. lat., 122°00.36' W. long.;
- (238) 36°27.66' N. lat., 121°59.80' W. long.;
- (239) 36°26.22' N. lat., 121°58.35' W. long.;
- (240) 36°21.20' N. lat., 122°00.72' W. long.;
- (241) 36°20.47' N. lat., 122°02.92' W. long.;
- (242) 36°18.46' N. lat., 122°04.51' W. long.;
- (243) 36°15.92' N. lat., 122°01.33' W. long.;
- (244) 36°13.76' N. lat., 121°57.27' W. long.;
- (245) 36°14.43' N. lat., 121°55.43' W. long.;
- (246) 36°10.24' N. lat., 121°43.08' W. long.;
- (247) 36°07.66' N. lat., 121°40.91' W. long.;
- (248) 36°02.49' N. lat., 121°36.51' W. long.;
- (249) 36°01.07' N. lat., 121°36.82' W. long.;
- (250) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°35.15' W. long.;
- (251) 35°57.84' N. lat., 121°33.10' W. long.;
- (252) 35°50.36' N. lat., 121°29.32' W. long.;
- (253) 35°39.03' N. lat., 121°22.86' W. long.;
- (254) 35°24.30' N. lat., 121°02.56' W. long.;
- (255) 35°16.53' N. lat., 121°00.39' W. long.;
- (256) 35°04.82' N. lat., 120°53.96' W. long.;
- (257) 34°52.51' N. lat., 120°51.62' W. long.;
- (258) 34°43.36' N. lat., 120°52.12' W. long.;
- (259) 34°37.64' N. lat., 120°49.99' W. long.;
- (260) 34°30.80' N. lat., 120°45.02' W. long.;
- (261) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°39.00' W. long.;
- (262) 34°21.90' N. lat., 120°25.25' W. long.;
- (263) 34°24.86' N. lat., 120°16.81' W. long.;

(264) 34°22.80' N. lat., 119°57.06' W. long.;

(265) 34°18.59' N. lat., 119°44.84' W. long.;

(266) 34°15.04' N. lat., 119°40.34' W. long.;

(267) 34°14.40' N. lat., 119°45.39' W. long.;

(268) 34°12.32' N. lat., 119°42.41' W. long.;

(269) 34°09.71' N. lat., 119°28.85' W. long.;

(270) 34°04.70' N. lat., 119°15.38' W. long.;

(271) 34°03.33' N. lat., 119°12.93' W. long.;

(272) 34°02.72' N. lat., 119°07.01' W. long.;

(273) 34°03.90' N. lat., 119°04.64' W. long.;

(274) 34°01.80' N. lat., 119°03.23' W. long.;

(275) 33°59.32' N. lat., 119°03.50' W. long.;

(276) 33°59.00' N. lat., 118°59.55' W. long.;

(277) 33°59.51' N. lat., 118°57.25' W. long.;

(278) 33°58.82' N. lat., 118°52.47' W. long.;

(279) 33°58.54' N. lat., 118°41.86' W. long.;

(280) 33°55.07' N. lat., 118°34.25' W. long.;

(281) 33°54.28' N. lat., 118°38.68' W. long.;

(282) 33°51.00' N. lat., 118°36.66' W. long.;

(283) 33°39.77' N. lat., 118°18.41' W. long.;

(284) 33°35.50' N. lat., 118°16.85' W. long.;

(285) 33°32.68' N. lat., 118°09.82' W. long.;

(286) 33°34.09' N. lat., 117°54.06' W. long.;

(287) 33°31.60' N. lat., 117°49.28' W. long.;

(288) 33°16.07' N. lat., 117°34.74' W. long.;

(289) 33°07.06' N. lat., 117°22.71' W. long.;

(290) 32°59.28' N. lat., 117°19.69' W. long.;

(291) 32°55.36' N. lat., 117°19.54' W. long.;

(292) 32°53.35' N. lat., 117°17.05' W. long.;

(293) 32°53.34' N. lat., 117°19.13' W. long.;

(294) 32°46.39' N. lat., 117°23.45' W. long.;

(295) 32°42.79' N. lat., 117°21.16' W. long.;

and

(296) 32°34.22' N. lat., 117°21.20' W. long.

(b) The **100 fm (183 m) depth contour around San Clemente Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°04.73' N. lat., 118°37.98' W. long.;

(2) 33°02.67' N. lat., 118°34.06' W. long.;

(3) 32°55.80' N. lat., 118°28.92' W. long.;

(4) 32°49.78' N. lat., 118°20.88' W. long.;

(5) 32°48.01' N. lat., 118°19.49' W. long.;

(6) 32°47.53' N. lat., 118°21.76' W. long.;

(7) 32°44.03' N. lat., 118°24.70' W. long.;

(8) 32°49.75' N. lat., 118°32.10' W. long.;

(9) 32°53.36' N. lat., 118°33.23' W. long.;

(10) 32°55.17' N. lat., 118°34.64' W. long.;

(11) 32°55.13' N. lat., 118°35.31' W. long.;

(12) 33°00.22' N. lat., 118°38.68' W. long.;

(13) 33°03.13' N. lat., 118°39.59' W. long.; and

(14) 33°04.73' N. lat., 118°37.98' W. long.

(c) The **100 fm (183 m) depth contour around Santa Catalina Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°28.23' N. lat., 118°39.38' W. long.;

(2) 33°29.60' N. lat., 118°36.11' W. long.;

(3) 33°29.14' N. lat., 118°30.81' W. long.;

(4) 33°26.97' N. lat., 118°27.57' W. long.;

(5) 33°25.68' N. lat., 118°23.00' W. long.;

(6) 33°22.67' N. lat., 118°18.41' W. long.;

(7) 33°19.72' N. lat., 118°16.25' W. long.;

(8) 33°17.14' N. lat., 118°14.96' W. long.;

(9) 33°16.09' N. lat., 118°15.46' W. long.;

(10) 33°18.10' N. lat., 118°27.95' W. long.;

(11) 33°19.84' N. lat., 118°32.16' W. long.;

(12) 33°20.83' N. lat., 118°32.83' W. long.;

(13) 33°21.91' N. lat., 118°31.98' W. long.;

(14) 33°23.05' N. lat., 118°30.11' W. long.;

(15) 33°24.87' N. lat., 118°32.45' W. long.;

(16) 33°25.30' N. lat., 118°34.32' W. long.; and

(17) 33°28.23' N. lat., 118°39.38' W. long.

(d) The **125 fm (229 m) depth contour used between the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the

order stated:

- (1) 48°15.00' N. lat., 125°41.13' W. long.;
- (2) 48°13.05' N. lat., 125°37.43' W. long.;
- (3) 48°08.62' N. lat., 125°41.68' W. long.;
- (4) 48°07.42' N. lat., 125°42.38' W. long.;
- (5) 48°04.20' N. lat., 125°36.57' W. long.;
- (6) 48°02.79' N. lat., 125°35.55' W. long.;
- (7) 48°00.48' N. lat., 125°37.84' W. long.;
- (8) 47°54.90' N. lat., 125°34.79' W. long.;
- (9) 47°58.37' N. lat., 125°26.58' W. long.;
- (10) 47°59.84' N. lat., 125°25.20' W. long.;
- (11) 48°01.85' N. lat., 125°24.12' W. long.;
- (12) 48°02.13' N. lat., 125°22.80' W. long.;
- (13) 48°03.31' N. lat., 125°22.46' W. long.;
- (14) 48°06.83' N. lat., 125°17.73' W. long.;
- (15) 48°10.08' N. lat., 125°15.56' W. long.;
- (16) 48°11.24' N. lat., 125°13.72' W. long.;
- (17) 48°12.41' N. lat., 125°14.48' W. long.;
- (18) 48°13.01' N. lat., 125°13.77' W. long.;
- (19) 48°13.59' N. lat., 125°12.83' W. long.;
- (20) 48°12.22' N. lat., 125°12.28' W. long.;
- (21) 48°11.15' N. lat., 125°12.26' W. long.;
- (22) 48°10.18' N. lat., 125°10.44' W. long.;
- (23) 48°10.18' N. lat., 125°06.32' W. long.;
- (24) 48°15.39' N. lat., 125°02.83' W. long.;
- (25) 48°18.32' N. lat., 125°01.00' W. long.;
- (26) 48°21.67' N. lat., 125°01.86' W. long.;
- (27) 48°25.70' N. lat., 125°00.10' W. long.;
- (28) 48°26.43' N. lat., 124°56.65' W. long.;
- (29) 48°24.28' N. lat., 124°56.48' W. long.;
- (30) 48°23.27' N. lat., 124°59.12' W. long.;
- (31) 48°21.79' N. lat., 124°59.30' W. long.;
- (32) 48°20.71' N. lat., 124°58.74' W. long.;
- (33) 48°19.84' N. lat., 124°57.09' W. long.;
- (34) 48°22.06' N. lat., 124°54.78' W. long.;
- (35) 48°22.45' N. lat., 124°53.35' W. long.;
- (36) 48°22.74' N. lat., 124°50.96' W. long.;
- (37) 48°21.04' N. lat., 124°52.60' W. long.;
- (38) 48°18.07' N. lat., 124°55.85' W. long.;
- (39) 48°15.03' N. lat., 124°58.16' W. long.;
- (40) 48°11.31' N. lat., 124°58.53' W. long.;
- (41) 48°06.25' N. lat., 125°00.06' W. long.;
- (42) 48°04.70' N. lat., 125°01.80' W. long.;
- (43) 48°04.93' N. lat., 125°03.92' W. long.;
- (44) 48°06.44' N. lat., 125°06.50' W. long.;
- (45) 48°07.34' N. lat., 125°09.35' W. long.;
- (46) 48°07.62' N. lat., 125°11.37' W. long.;
- (47) 48°03.71' N. lat., 125°17.63' W. long.;
- (48) 48°01.35' N. lat., 125°18.66' W. long.;
- (49) 48°00.05' N. lat., 125°19.66' W. long.;
- (50) 47°59.51' N. lat., 125°18.90' W. long.;
- (51) 47°58.29' N. lat., 125°16.64' W. long.;
- (52) 47°54.67' N. lat., 125°13.20' W. long.;
- (53) 47°53.15' N. lat., 125°12.53' W. long.;
- (54) 47°48.46' N. lat., 125°04.72' W. long.;
- (55) 47°46.10' N. lat., 125°04.00' W. long.;
- (56) 47°44.60' N. lat., 125°04.49' W. long.;
- (57) 47°42.90' N. lat., 125°04.72' W. long.;
- (58) 47°40.71' N. lat., 125°04.68' W. long.;
- (59) 47°39.02' N. lat., 125°05.63' W. long.;
- (60) 47°34.86' N. lat., 125°02.11' W. long.;
- (61) 47°31.64' N. lat., 124°58.11' W. long.;
- (62) 47°29.69' N. lat., 124°55.71' W. long.;
- (63) 47°29.35' N. lat., 124°53.23' W. long.;
- (64) 47°28.56' N. lat., 124°51.34' W. long.;
- (65) 47°25.31' N. lat., 124°48.20' W. long.;
- (66) 47°23.92' N. lat., 124°47.15' W. long.;
- (67) 47°18.09' N. lat., 124°45.74' W. long.;
- (68) 47°18.65' N. lat., 124°51.51' W. long.;
- (69) 47°18.12' N. lat., 124°52.58' W. long.;
- (70) 47°17.64' N. lat., 124°50.45' W. long.;
- (71) 47°16.31' N. lat., 124°50.92' W. long.;
- (72) 47°15.60' N. lat., 124°52.62' W. long.;
- (73) 47°14.25' N. lat., 124°52.49' W. long.;
- (74) 47°11.32' N. lat., 124°57.19' W. long.;
- (75) 47°09.14' N. lat., 124°57.46' W. long.;

- (76) 47°08.83' N. lat., 124°58.47' W. long.;
- (77) 47°05.88' N. lat., 124°58.26' W. long.;
- (78) 47°03.60' N. lat., 124°55.84' W. long.;
- (79) 47°02.91' N. lat., 124°56.15' W. long.;
- (80) 47°01.08' N. lat., 124°59.46' W. long.;
- (81) 46°58.13' N. lat., 124°58.83' W. long.;
- (82) 46°57.44' N. lat., 124°57.78' W. long.;
- (83) 46°55.98' N. lat., 124°54.60' W. long.;
- (84) 46°54.90' N. lat., 124°54.14' W. long.;
- (85) 46°58.47' N. lat., 124°49.65' W. long.;
- (86) 46°54.44' N. lat., 124°48.79' W. long.;
- (87) 46°54.41' N. lat., 124°52.87' W. long.;
- (88) 46°49.36' N. lat., 124°52.77' W. long.;
- (89) 46°40.06' N. lat., 124°45.34' W. long.;
- (90) 46°39.64' N. lat., 124°42.21' W. long.;
- (91) 46°34.27' N. lat., 124°34.63' W. long.;
- (92) 46°33.58' N. lat., 124°29.10' W. long.;
- (93) 46°25.64' N. lat., 124°32.57' W. long.;
- (94) 46°21.33' N. lat., 124°36.36' W. long.;
- (95) 46°20.59' N. lat., 124°36.15' W. long.;
- (96) 46°19.38' N. lat., 124°38.21' W. long.;
- (97) 46°17.94' N. lat., 124°38.10' W. long.;
- (98) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°22.17' W. long.;
- (99) 46°13.37' N. lat., 124°30.70' W. long.;
- (100) 46°12.20' N. lat., 124°36.04' W. long.;
- (101) 46°11.01' N. lat., 124°38.68' W. long.;
- (102) 46°09.73' N. lat., 124°39.91' W. long.;
- (103) 46°03.23' N. lat., 124°42.03' W. long.;
- (104) 46°01.17' N. lat., 124°42.06' W. long.;
- (105) 46°00.35' N. lat., 124°42.26' W. long.;
- (106) 45°52.81' N. lat., 124°41.62' W. long.;
- (107) 45°49.70' N. lat., 124°41.14' W. long.;
- (108) 45°46.00' N. lat., 124°38.92' W. long.;
- (109) 45°45.18' N. lat., 124°38.39' W. long.;
- (110) 45°43.24' N. lat., 124°37.77' W. long.;
- (111) 45°34.75' N. lat., 124°28.59' W. long.;
- (112) 45°20.25' N. lat., 124°21.52' W. long.;
- (113) 45°19.90' N. lat., 124°21.34' W. long.;
- (114) 45°12.44' N. lat., 124°19.35' W. long.;
- (115) 45°07.48' N. lat., 124°19.73' W. long.;
- (116) 45°03.83' N. lat., 124°21.20' W. long.;
- (117) 44°59.96' N. lat., 124°22.91' W. long.;
- (118) 44°54.72' N. lat., 124°26.84' W. long.;
- (119) 44°51.15' N. lat., 124°31.41' W. long.;
- (120) 44°49.97' N. lat., 124°32.37' W. long.;
- (121) 44°47.06' N. lat., 124°34.43' W. long.;
- (122) 44°41.37' N. lat., 124°36.51' W. long.;
- (123) 44°32.78' N. lat., 124°37.86' W. long.;
- (124) 44°29.44' N. lat., 124°44.25' W. long.;
- (125) 44°27.95' N. lat., 124°45.13' W. long.;
- (126) 44°24.73' N. lat., 124°47.42' W. long.;
- (127) 44°19.67' N. lat., 124°51.17' W. long.;
- (128) 44°17.96' N. lat., 124°52.53' W. long.;
- (129) 44°13.70' N. lat., 124°56.45' W. long.;
- (130) 44°12.26' N. lat., 124°57.53' W. long.;
- (131) 44°08.30' N. lat., 124°57.17' W. long.;
- (132) 44°07.57' N. lat., 124°57.19' W. long.;
- (133) 44°04.78' N. lat., 124°56.31' W. long.;
- (134) 44°01.14' N. lat., 124°56.07' W. long.;
- (135) 43°57.39' N. lat., 124°57.01' W. long.;
- (136) 43°54.58' N. lat., 124°52.18' W. long.;
- (137) 43°53.18' N. lat., 124°47.41' W. long.;
- (138) 43°53.60' N. lat., 124°37.45' W. long.;
- (139) 43°53.04' N. lat., 124°36.00' W. long.;
- (140) 43°47.93' N. lat., 124°35.18' W. long.;
- (141) 43°39.32' N. lat., 124°35.14' W. long.;
- (142) 43°32.38' N. lat., 124°35.26' W. long.;
- (143) 43°30.32' N. lat., 124°36.79' W. long.;
- (144) 43°27.81' N. lat., 124°36.42' W. long.;
- (145) 43°23.73' N. lat., 124°39.66' W. long.;
- (146) 43°20.83' N. lat., 124°41.18' W. long.;
- (147) 43°10.48' N. lat., 124°43.54' W. long.;
- (148) 43°04.77' N. lat., 124°45.51' W. long.;
- (149) 43°05.94' N. lat., 124°49.77' W. long.;
- (150) 43°03.38' N. lat., 124°51.86' W. long.;
- (151) 42°59.32' N. lat., 124°51.93' W. long.;

- (152) 42°56.80' N. lat., 124°53.38' W. long.;
- (153) 42°54.54' N. lat., 124°52.72' W. long.;
- (154) 42°52.89' N. lat., 124°47.45' W. long.;
- (155) 42°50.00' N. lat., 124°47.03' W. long.;
- (156) 42°48.10' N. lat., 124°46.75' W. long.;
- (157) 42°46.34' N. lat., 124°43.53' W. long.;
- (158) 42°41.66' N. lat., 124°42.70' W. long.;
- (159) 42°40.50' N. lat., 124°42.69' W. long.;
- (160) 42°32.53' N. lat., 124°42.77' W. long.;
- (161) 42°29.74' N. lat., 124°43.81' W. long.;
- (162) 42°28.07' N. lat., 124°47.65' W. long.;
- (163) 42°21.58' N. lat., 124°41.41' W. long.;
- (164) 42°15.17' N. lat., 124°36.25' W. long.;
- (165) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°36.20' W. long.;
- (166) 42°08.28' N. lat., 124°36.08' W. long.;
- (167) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°35.46' W. long.;
- (168) 41°47.67' N. lat., 124°28.67' W. long.;
- (169) 41°32.91' N. lat., 124°29.01' W. long.;
- (170) 41°22.57' N. lat., 124°28.66' W. long.;
- (171) 41°13.38' N. lat., 124°22.88' W. long.;
- (172) 41°06.42' N. lat., 124°22.02' W. long.;
- (173) 40°50.19' N. lat., 124°25.58' W. long.;
- (174) 40°44.08' N. lat., 124°30.43' W. long.;
- (175) 40°40.54' N. lat., 124°31.75' W. long.;
- (176) 40°37.36' N. lat., 124°29.17' W. long.;
- (177) 40°35.30' N. lat., 124°30.03' W. long.;
- (178) 40°37.02' N. lat., 124°37.10' W. long.;
- (179) 40°35.82' N. lat., 124°39.58' W. long.;
- (180) 40°31.70' N. lat., 124°39.97' W. long.;
- (181) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°38.50' W. long.;
- (182) 40°24.77' N. lat., 124°35.39' W. long.;
- (183) 40°23.22' N. lat., 124°31.87' W. long.;
- (184) 40°23.40' N. lat., 124°28.65' W. long.;
- (185) 40°22.30' N. lat., 124°25.27' W. long.;
- (186) 40°21.91' N. lat., 124°25.18' W. long.;
- (187) 40°21.91' N. lat., 124°27.97' W. long.;
- (188) 40°21.37' N. lat., 124°29.03' W. long.;
- (189) 40°19.74' N. lat., 124°28.71' W. long.;
- (190) 40°18.52' N. lat., 124°27.26' W. long.;
- (191) 40°17.57' N. lat., 124°25.49' W. long.;
- (192) 40°18.20' N. lat., 124°23.63' W. long.;
- (193) 40°15.89' N. lat., 124°26.00' W. long.;
- (194) 40°17.00' N. lat., 124°35.01' W. long.;
- (195) 40°15.97' N. lat., 124°35.91' W. long.;
- (196) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°22.00' W. long.;
- (197) 40°07.35' N. lat., 124°18.64' W. long.;
- (198) 40°08.46' N. lat., 124°16.24' W. long.;
- (199) 40°06.26' N. lat., 124°17.54' W. long.;
- (200) 40°03.26' N. lat., 124°15.30' W. long.;
- (201) 40°02.00' N. lat., 124°12.97' W. long.;
- (202) 40°02.60' N. lat., 124°10.61' W. long.;
- (203) 40°03.63' N. lat., 124°09.12' W. long.;
- (204) 40°02.18' N. lat., 124°09.07' W. long.;
- (205) 40°01.26' N. lat., 124°09.86' W. long.;
- (206) 39°58.05' N. lat., 124°11.87' W. long.;
- (207) 39°56.39' N. lat., 124°08.70' W. long.;
- (208) 39°54.64' N. lat., 124°07.31' W. long.;
- (209) 39°53.87' N. lat., 124°07.95' W. long.;
- (210) 39°52.42' N. lat., 124°08.18' W. long.;
- (211) 39°42.50' N. lat., 124°00.60' W. long.;
- (212) 39°34.23' N. lat., 123°56.82' W. long.;
- (213) 39°33.00' N. lat., 123°56.44' W. long.;
- (214) 39°30.96' N. lat., 123°56.00' W. long.;
- (215) 39°32.03' N. lat., 123°57.44' W. long.;
- (216) 39°31.43' N. lat., 123°58.16' W. long.;
- (217) 39°05.56' N. lat., 123°57.24' W. long.;
- (218) 39°01.75' N. lat., 123°56.83' W. long.;
- (219) 38°59.52' N. lat., 123°55.95' W. long.;
- (220) 38°58.98' N. lat., 123°56.57' W. long.;
- (221) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°56.57' W. long.;
- (222) 38°53.91' N. lat., 123°56.00' W. long.;
- (223) 38°42.57' N. lat., 123°46.60' W. long.;
- (224) 38°28.72' N. lat., 123°35.61' W. long.;
- (225) 38°28.01' N. lat., 123°36.47' W. long.;
- (226) 38°20.94' N. lat., 123°31.26' W. long.;
- (227) 38°15.94' N. lat., 123°25.33' W. long.;

(228) 38°10.95' N. lat., 123°23.19' W. long.;
(229) 38°05.52' N. lat., 123°22.90' W. long.;
(230) 38°08.46' N. lat., 123°26.23' W. long.;
(231) 38°06.95' N. lat., 123°28.03' W. long.;
(232) 38°06.34' N. lat., 123°29.80' W. long.;
(233) 38°04.57' N. lat., 123°31.24' W. long.;
(234) 38°02.33' N. lat., 123°31.02' W. long.;
(235) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°28.23' W. long.;
(236) 37°58.10' N. lat., 123°26.69' W. long.;
(237) 37°55.46' N. lat., 123°27.05' W. long.;
(238) 37°51.51' N. lat., 123°24.86' W. long.;
(239) 37°45.01' N. lat., 123°12.09' W. long.;
(240) 37°35.67' N. lat., 123°01.56' W. long.;
(241) 37°26.62' N. lat., 122°56.21' W. long.;
(242) 37°14.41' N. lat., 122°49.07' W. long.;
(243) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°45.87' W. long.;
(244) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°41.97' W. long.;
(245) 37°03.19' N. lat., 122°38.31' W. long.;
(246) 37°00.99' N. lat., 122°35.51' W. long.;
(247) 36°58.23' N. lat., 122°27.36' W. long.;
(248) 37°00.54' N. lat., 122°24.74' W. long.;
(249) 36°57.81' N. lat., 122°24.65' W. long.;
(250) 36°58.54' N. lat., 122°21.67' W. long.;
(251) 36°56.52' N. lat., 122°21.70' W. long.;
(252) 36°55.37' N. lat., 122°18.45' W. long.;
(253) 36°52.16' N. lat., 122°12.17' W. long.;
(244) 36°51.53' N. lat., 122°10.67' W. long.;
(255) 36°48.05' N. lat., 122°07.59' W. long.;
(256) 36°47.35' N. lat., 122°03.27' W. long.;
(257) 36°50.71' N. lat., 121°58.17' W. long.;
(258) 36°48.89' N. lat., 121°58.90' W. long.;
(259) 36°47.70' N. lat., 121°58.76' W. long.;
(260) 36°48.37' N. lat., 121°51.15' W. long.;
(261) 36°45.74' N. lat., 121°54.18' W. long.;
(262) 36°45.50' N. lat., 121°57.73' W. long.;
(263) 36°44.02' N. lat., 121°58.55' W. long.;
(264) 36°38.84' N. lat., 122°01.32' W. long.;
(265) 36°35.63' N. lat., 122°00.98' W. long.;

(266) 36°32.47' N. lat., 121°59.17' W. long.;
(267) 36°32.52' N. lat., 121°57.62' W. long.;
(268) 36°30.16' N. lat., 122°00.55' W. long.;
(269) 36°24.56' N. lat., 121°59.19' W. long.;
(270) 36°22.19' N. lat., 122°00.30' W. long.;
(271) 36°20.62' N. lat., 122°02.93' W. long.;
(272) 36°18.89' N. lat., 122°05.18' W. long.;
(273) 36°14.45' N. lat., 121°59.44' W. long.;
(274) 36°13.73' N. lat., 121°57.38' W. long.;
(275) 36°14.41' N. lat., 121°55.45' W. long.;
(276) 36°10.25' N. lat., 121°43.08' W. long.;
(277) 36°07.67' N. lat., 121°40.92' W. long.;
(278) 36°02.51' N. lat., 121°36.76' W. long.;
(279) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°35.15' W. long.;
(280) 35°57.84' N. lat., 121°33.10' W. long.;
(281) 35°45.57' N. lat., 121°27.26' W. long.;
(282) 35°39.02' N. lat., 121°22.86' W. long.;
(283) 35°25.92' N. lat., 121°05.52' W. long.;
(284) 35°16.26' N. lat., 121°01.50' W. long.;
(285) 35°07.60' N. lat., 120°56.49' W. long.;
(286) 34°57.77' N. lat., 120°53.87' W. long.;
(287) 34°42.30' N. lat., 120°53.42' W. long.;
(288) 34°37.69' N. lat., 120°50.04' W. long.;
(289) 34°30.13' N. lat., 120°44.45' W. long.;
(290) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°39.24' W. long.;
(291) 34°24.71' N. lat., 120°35.37' W. long.;
(292) 34°21.63' N. lat., 120°24.86' W. long.;
(293) 34°24.39' N. lat., 120°16.65' W. long.;
(294) 34°22.48' N. lat., 119°56.42' W. long.;
(295) 34°18.54' N. lat., 119°46.26' W. long.;
(296) 34°16.37' N. lat., 119°45.12' W. long.;
(297) 34°15.91' N. lat., 119°47.29' W. long.;
(298) 34°13.80' N. lat., 119°45.40' W. long.;
(299) 34°11.69' N. lat., 119°41.80' W. long.;
(300) 34°09.98' N. lat., 119°31.87' W. long.;
(301) 34°08.12' N. lat., 119°27.71' W. long.;
(302) 34°06.35' N. lat., 119°32.65' W. long.;
(303) 34°06.80' N. lat., 119°40.08' W. long.;

(304) 34°07.48' N. lat., 119°47.54' W. long.;
(305) 34°08.21' N. lat., 119°54.90' W. long.;
(306) 34°06.85' N. lat., 120°05.60' W. long.;
(307) 34°06.99' N. lat., 120°10.37' W. long.;
(308) 34°08.53' N. lat., 120°17.89' W. long.;
(309) 34°10.00' N. lat., 120°23.05' W. long.;
(310) 34°12.53' N. lat., 120°29.82' W. long.;
(311) 34°09.02' N. lat., 120°37.47' W. long.;
(312) 34°01.01' N. lat., 120°31.17' W. long.;
(313) 33°58.07' N. lat., 120°28.33' W. long.;
(314) 33°53.37' N. lat., 120°14.43' W. long.;
(315) 33°50.53' N. lat., 120°07.20' W. long.;
(316) 33°45.88' N. lat., 120°04.26' W. long.;
(317) 33°38.19' N. lat., 119°57.85' W. long.;
(318) 33°38.19' N. lat., 119°50.42' W. long.;
(319) 33°42.36' N. lat., 119°49.60' W. long.;
(320) 33°53.95' N. lat., 119°53.81' W. long.;
(321) 33°55.85' N. lat., 119°43.34' W. long.;
(322) 33°58.48' N. lat., 119°27.90' W. long.;
(323) 34°00.34' N. lat., 119°19.22' W. long.;
(324) 34°04.48' N. lat., 119°15.32' W. long.;
(325) 34°02.80' N. lat., 119°12.95' W. long.;
(326) 34°02.39' N. lat., 119°07.17' W. long.;
(327) 34°03.75' N. lat., 119°04.72' W. long.;
(328) 34°01.82' N. lat., 119°03.24' W. long.;
(329) 33°59.33' N. lat., 119°03.49' W. long.;
(330) 33°59.01' N. lat., 118°59.56' W. long.;
(331) 33°59.51' N. lat., 118°57.25' W. long.;
(332) 33°58.83' N. lat., 118°52.50' W. long.;
(333) 33°58.55' N. lat., 118°41.86' W. long.;
(334) 33°55.10' N. lat., 118°34.25' W. long.;
(335) 33°54.30' N. lat., 118°38.71' W. long.;
(336) 33°50.88' N. lat., 118°37.02' W. long.;
(337) 33°39.78' N. lat., 118°18.40' W. long.;
(338) 33°35.50' N. lat., 118°16.85' W. long.;
(339) 33°32.46' N. lat., 118°10.90' W. long.;
(340) 33°34.11' N. lat., 117°54.07' W. long.;
(341) 33°31.61' N. lat., 117°49.30' W. long.;

(342) 33°16.36' N. lat., 117°35.48' W. long.;
(343) 33°06.81' N. lat., 117°22.93' W. long.;
(344) 32°59.28' N. lat., 117°19.69' W. long.;
(345) 32°55.37' N. lat., 117°19.55' W. long.;
(346) 32°53.35' N. lat., 117°17.05' W. long.;
(347) 32°53.36' N. lat., 117°19.12' W. long.;
(348) 32°46.42' N. lat., 117°23.45' W. long.;
(349) 32°42.71' N. lat., 117°21.45' W. long.;
and
(350) 32°34.54' N. lat., 117°23.04' W. long.

(e) The **125 fm (229 m) depth contour around San Clemente Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°04.73' N. lat., 118°37.99' W. long.;
- (2) 33°02.67' N. lat., 118°34.07' W. long.;
- (3) 32°55.97' N. lat., 118°28.95' W. long.;
- (4) 32°49.79' N. lat., 118°20.89' W. long.;
- (5) 32°48.02' N. lat., 118°19.49' W. long.;
- (6) 32°47.37' N. lat., 118°21.72' W. long.;
- (7) 32°43.58' N. lat., 118°24.54' W. long.;
- (8) 32°49.74' N. lat., 118°32.11' W. long.;
- (9) 32°53.36' N. lat., 118°33.44' W. long.;
- (10) 32°55.03' N. lat., 118°34.64' W. long.;
- (11) 32°54.89' N. lat., 118°35.37' W. long.;
- (12) 33°00.20' N. lat., 118°38.72' W. long.;
- (13) 33°03.15' N. lat., 118°39.80' W. long.; and
- (14) 33°04.73' N. lat., 118°37.99' W. long.

(f) The **125 fm (229 m) depth contour around Santa Catalina Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°28.42' N. lat., 118°39.85' W. long.;
- (2) 33°29.99' N. lat., 118°36.14' W. long.;
- (3) 33°29.47' N. lat., 118°33.66' W. long.;
- (4) 33°29.31' N. lat., 118°30.53' W. long.;
- (5) 33°27.24' N. lat., 118°27.71' W. long.;
- (6) 33°25.77' N. lat., 118°22.57' W. long.;

- (7) 33°23.76' N. lat., 118°19.27' W. long.;
- (8) 33°17.61' N. lat., 118°13.61' W. long.;
- (9) 33°16.16' N. lat., 118°13.98' W. long.;
- (10) 33°15.86' N. lat., 118°15.27' W. long.;
- (11) 33°18.11' N. lat., 118°27.96' W. long.;
- (12) 33°19.83' N. lat., 118°32.16' W. long.;
- (13) 33°20.81' N. lat., 118°32.94' W. long.;
- (14) 33°21.99' N. lat., 118°32.04' W. long.;
- (15) 33°23.09' N. lat., 118°30.37' W. long.;
- (16) 33°24.78' N. lat., 118°32.46' W. long.;
- (17) 33°25.43' N. lat., 118°34.93' W. long.; and
- (18) 33°28.42' N. lat., 118°39.85' W. long.

(g) The **125 fm (229 m) depth contour around Lasuen Knoll** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°24.57' N. lat., 118°00.15' W. long.;
- (2) 33°23.42' N. lat., 117°59.43' W. long.;
- (3) 33°23.69' N. lat., 117°58.72' W. long.;
- (4) 33°24.72' N. lat., 117°59.51' W. long.; and
- (5) 33°24.57' N. lat., 118°00.15' W. long.

(h) The **150 fm (274 m) depth contour used between the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated: {revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

- (1) 48°14.96' N. lat., 125°41.24' W. long.;
- (2) 48°12.89' N. lat., 125°37.83' W. long.;
- (3) 48°11.49' N. lat., 125°39.27' W. long.;
- (4) 48°08.72' N. lat., 125°41.84' W. long.;
- (5) 48°07.00' N. lat., 125°45.00' W. long.;
- (6) 48°06.13' N. lat., 125°41.57' W. long.;
- (7) 48°05.00' N. lat., 125°39.00' W. long.;
- (8) 48°04.15' N. lat., 125°36.71' W. long.;
- (9) 48°03.00' N. lat., 125°36.00' W. long.;
- (10) 48°01.65' N. lat., 125°36.96' W. long.;
- (11) 48°01.00' N. lat., 125°38.50' W. long.;
- (12) 47°57.50' N. lat., 125°36.50' W. long.;

- (13) 47°56.53' N. lat., 125°30.33' W. long.;
- (14) 47°57.28' N. lat., 125°27.89' W. long.;
- (15) 47°59.00' N. lat., 125°25.50' W. long.;
- (16) 48°01.77' N. lat., 125°24.05' W. long.;
- (17) 48°02.08' N. lat., 125°22.98' W. long.;
- (18) 48°03.00' N. lat., 125°22.50' W. long.;
- (19) 48°03.46' N. lat., 125°22.10' W. long.;
- (20) 48°04.29' N. lat., 125°20.37' W. long.;
- (21) 48°02.00' N. lat., 125°18.50' W. long.;
- (22) 48°00.01' N. lat., 125°19.90' W. long.;
- (23) 47°58.75' N. lat., 125°17.54' W. long.;
- (24) 47°53.50' N. lat., 125°13.50' W. long.;
- (25) 47°48.88' N. lat., 125°05.91' W. long.;
- (26) 47°48.50' N. lat., 125°05.00' W. long.;
- (27) 47°45.98' N. lat., 125°04.26' W. long.;
- (28) 47°45.00' N. lat., 125°05.50' W. long.;
- (29) 47°42.11' N. lat., 125°04.74' W. long.;
- (30) 47°39.00' N. lat., 125°06.00' W. long.;
- (31) 47°35.53' N. lat., 125°04.55' W. long.;
- (32) 47°30.90' N. lat., 124°57.31' W. long.;
- (33) 47°29.54' N. lat., 124°56.50' W. long.;
- (34) 47°29.50' N. lat., 124°54.50' W. long.;
- (35) 47°28.57' N. lat., 124°51.50' W. long.;
- (36) 47°25.00' N. lat., 124°48.00' W. long.;
- (37) 47°23.95' N. lat., 124°47.24' W. long.;
- (38) 47°23.00' N. lat., 124°47.00' W. long.;
- (39) 47°21.00' N. lat., 124°46.50' W. long.;
- (40) 47°18.20' N. lat., 124°45.84' W. long.;
- (41) 47°18.50' N. lat., 124°49.00' W. long.;
- (42) 47°19.17' N. lat., 124°50.86' W. long.;
- (43) 47°18.07' N. lat., 124°53.29' W. long.;
- (44) 47°17.78' N. lat., 124°51.39' W. long.;
- (45) 47°16.81' N. lat., 124°50.85' W. long.;
- (46) 47°15.96' N. lat., 124°53.15' W. long.;
- (47) 47°14.31' N. lat., 124°52.62' W. long.;
- (48) 47°11.87' N. lat., 124°56.90' W. long.;
- (49) 47°12.39' N. lat., 124°58.09' W. long.;
- (50) 47°09.50' N. lat., 124°57.50' W. long.;

- (51) 47°09.00' N. lat., 124°59.00' W. long.;
- (52) 47°06.06' N. lat., 124°58.80' W. long.;
- (53) 47°03.62' N. lat., 124°55.96' W. long.;
- (54) 47°02.89' N. lat., 124°56.89' W. long.;
- (55) 47°01.04' N. lat., 124°59.54' W. long.;
- (56) 46°58.47' N. lat., 124°59.08' W. long.;
- (57) 46°58.29' N. lat., 125°00.28' W. long.;
- (58) 46°56.30' N. lat., 125°00.75' W. long.;
- (59) 46°57.09' N. lat., 124°58.86' W. long.;
- (60) 46°55.95' N. lat., 124°54.88' W. long.;
- (61) 46°54.79' N. lat., 124°54.14' W. long.;
- (62) 46°58.00' N. lat., 124°50.00' W. long.;
- (63) 46°54.50' N. lat., 124°49.00' W. long.;
- (64) 46°54.53' N. lat., 124°52.94' W. long.;
- (65) 46°49.52' N. lat., 124°53.41' W. long.;
- (66) 46°42.24' N. lat., 124°47.86' W. long.;
- (67) 46°39.50' N. lat., 124°42.50' W. long.;
- (68) 46°37.50' N. lat., 124°41.00' W. long.;
- (69) 46°36.50' N. lat., 124°38.00' W. long.;
- (70) 46°33.85' N. lat., 124°36.99' W. long.;
- (71) 46°33.50' N. lat., 124°29.50' W. long.;
- (72) 46°32.00' N. lat., 124°31.00' W. long.;
- (73) 46°30.53' N. lat., 124°30.55' W. long.;
- (74) 46°25.50' N. lat., 124°33.00' W. long.;
- (75) 46°23.00' N. lat., 124°35.00' W. long.;
- (76) 46°21.05' N. lat., 124°37.00' W. long.;
- (77) 46°20.64' N. lat., 124°36.21' W. long.;
- (78) 46°20.36' N. lat., 124°37.85' W. long.;
- (79) 46°19.48' N. lat., 124°38.35' W. long.;
- (80) 46°17.87' N. lat., 124°38.54' W. long.;
- (81) 46°16.15' N. lat., 124°25.20' W. long.;
- (82) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°23.00' W. long.;
- (83) 46°14.87' N. lat., 124°26.15' W. long.;
- (84) 46°13.38' N. lat., 124°31.36' W. long.;
- (85) 46°12.09' N. lat., 124°38.39' W. long.;
- (86) 46°09.46' N. lat., 124°40.64' W. long.;
- (87) 46°07.30' N. lat., 124°40.68' W. long.;
- (88) 46°02.76' N. lat., 124°44.01' W. long.;
- (89) 46°01.22' N. lat., 124°43.47' W. long.;
- (90) 45°51.82' N. lat., 124°42.89' W. long.;
- (91) 45°46.00' N. lat., 124°40.88' W. long.;
- (92) 45°45.95' N. lat., 124°40.72' W. long.;
- (93) 45°44.11' N. lat., 124°43.09' W. long.;
- (94) 45°34.50' N. lat., 124°30.27' W. long.;
- (95) 45°21.10' N. lat., 124°23.11' W. long.;
- (96) 45°20.25' N. lat., 124°22.92' W. long.;
- (97) 45°09.69' N. lat., 124°20.45' W. long.;
- (98) 45°03.83' N. lat., 124°23.30' W. long.;
- (99) 44°56.25' N. lat., 124°27.03' W. long.;
- (100) 44°44.47' N. lat., 124°37.85' W. long.;
- (101) 44°31.81' N. lat., 124°39.60' W. long.;
- (102) 44°31.48' N. lat., 124°43.30' W. long.;
- (103) 44°12.04' N. lat., 124°58.16' W. long.;
- (104) 44°08.30' N. lat., 124°57.84' W. long.;
- (105) 44°07.38' N. lat., 124°57.87' W. long.;
- (106) 43°57.06' N. lat., 124°57.20' W. long.;
- (107) 43°52.52' N. lat., 124°49.00' W. long.;
- (108) 43°51.55' N. lat., 124°37.49' W. long.;
- (109) 43°47.83' N. lat., 124°36.43' W. long.;
- (110) 43°31.79' N. lat., 124°36.80' W. long.;
- (111) 43°29.34' N. lat., 124°36.77' W. long.;
- (112) 43°26.46' N. lat., 124°40.02' W. long.;
- (113) 43°20.83' N. lat., 124°42.39' W. long.;
- (114) 43°16.15' N. lat., 124°44.37' W. long.;
- (115) 43°09.33' N. lat., 124°45.35' W. long.;
- (116) 43°08.85' N. lat., 124°48.92' W. long.;
- (117) 43°03.23' N. lat., 124°52.41' W. long.;
- (118) 43°00.25' N. lat., 124°51.93' W. long.;
- (119) 42°56.62' N. lat., 124°53.93' W. long.;
- (120) 42°54.84' N. lat., 124°54.01' W. long.;
- (121) 42°52.31' N. lat., 124°50.76' W. long.;
- (122) 42°50.00' N. lat., 124°48.97' W. long.;
- (123) 42°47.78' N. lat., 124°47.27' W. long.;
- (124) 42°46.32' N. lat., 124°43.59' W. long.;
- (125) 42°41.63' N. lat., 124°44.07' W. long.;
- (126) 42°40.50' N. lat., 124°43.52' W. long.;

- (127) 42°38.83' N. lat., 124°42.77' W. long.;
- (128) 42°35.37' N. lat., 124°43.22' W. long.;
- (129) 42°32.78' N. lat., 124°44.68' W. long.;
- (130) 42°32.19' N. lat., 124°42.40' W. long.;
- (131) 42°30.28' N. lat., 124°44.30' W. long.;
- (132) 42°28.16' N. lat., 124°48.38' W. long.;
- (133) 42°18.34' N. lat., 124°38.77' W. long.;
- (134) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°36.80' W. long.;
- (135) 42°13.65' N. lat., 124°36.82' W. long.;
- (136) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°35.99' W. long.;
- (137) 41°47.80' N. lat., 124°29.41' W. long.;
- (138) 41°23.51' N. lat., 124°29.50' W. long.;
- (139) 41°13.29' N. lat., 124°23.31' W. long.;
- (140) 41°06.23' N. lat., 124°22.62' W. long.;
- (141) 40°55.60' N. lat., 124°26.04' W. long.;
- (142) 40°49.62' N. lat., 124°26.57' W. long.;
- (143) 40°45.72' N. lat., 124°30.00' W. long.;
- (144) 40°40.56' N. lat., 124°32.11' W. long.;
- (145) 40°37.33' N. lat., 124°29.27' W. long.;
- (146) 40°35.60' N. lat., 124°30.49' W. long.;
- (147) 40°37.38' N. lat., 124°37.14' W. long.;
- (148) 40°36.03' N. lat., 124°39.97' W. long.;
- (149) 40°31.58' N. lat., 124°40.74' W. long.;
- (150) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°38.50' W. long.;
- (151) 40°29.76' N. lat., 124°38.13' W. long.;
- (152) 40°28.22' N. lat., 124°37.23' W. long.;
- (153) 40°24.86' N. lat., 124°35.71' W. long.;
- (154) 40°23.01' N. lat., 124°31.94' W. long.;
- (155) 40°23.39' N. lat., 124°28.64' W. long.;
- (156) 40°22.29' N. lat., 124°25.25' W. long.;
- (157) 40°21.90' N. lat., 125°25.18' W. long.;
- (158) 40°22.02' N. lat., 124°28.00' W. long.;
- (159) 40°21.34' N. lat., 124°29.53' W. long.;
- (160) 40°19.74' N. lat., 124°28.95' W. long.;
- (161) 40°18.13' N. lat., 124°27.08' W. long.;
- (162) 40°17.45' N. lat., 124°25.53' W. long.;
- (163) 40°17.97' N. lat., 124°24.12' W. long.;
- (164) 40°15.96' N. lat., 124°26.05' W. long.;
- (165) 40°17.00' N. lat., 124°35.01' W. long.;
- (166) 40°15.97' N. lat., 124°35.90' W. long.;
- (167) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°22.96' W. long.;
- (168) 40°07.00' N. lat., 124°19.00' W. long.;
- (169) 40°08.10' N. lat., 124°16.70' W. long.;
- (170) 40°05.90' N. lat., 124°17.77' W. long.;
- (171) 40°02.99' N. lat., 124°15.55' W. long.;
- (172) 40°02.00' N. lat., 124°12.97' W. long.;
- (173) 40°02.60' N. lat., 124°10.61' W. long.;
- (174) 40°03.63' N. lat., 124°09.12' W. long.;
- (175) 40°02.18' N. lat., 124°09.07' W. long.;
- (176) 39°58.25' N. lat., 124°12.56' W. long.;
- (177) 39°57.03' N. lat., 124°11.34' W. long.;
- (178) 39°56.30' N. lat., 124°08.96' W. long.;
- (179) 39°54.82' N. lat., 124°07.66' W. long.;
- (180) 39°52.57' N. lat., 124°08.55' W. long.;
- (181) 39°45.34' N. lat., 124°03.30' W. long.;
- (182) 39°34.75' N. lat., 123°58.50' W. long.;
- (183) 39°34.22' N. lat., 123°56.82' W. long.;
- (184) 39°32.98' N. lat., 123°56.43' W. long.;
- (185) 39°31.47' N. lat., 123°58.73' W. long.;
- (186) 39°05.68' N. lat., 123°57.81' W. long.;
- (187) 39°00.24' N. lat., 123°56.74' W. long.;
- (188) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°56.74' W. long.;
- (189) 38°54.31' N. lat., 123°56.73' W. long.;
- (190) 38°41.42' N. lat., 123°46.75' W. long.;
- (191) 38°39.61' N. lat., 123°46.48' W. long.;
- (192) 38°37.52' N. lat., 123°43.78' W. long.;
- (193) 38°35.25' N. lat., 123°42.00' W. long.;
- (194) 38°28.79' N. lat., 123°37.07' W. long.;
- (195) 38°19.88' N. lat., 123°32.54' W. long.;
- (196) 38°14.43' N. lat., 123°25.56' W. long.;
- (197) 38°08.75' N. lat., 123°24.48' W. long.;
- (198) 38°10.10' N. lat., 123°27.20' W. long.;
- (199) 38°07.16' N. lat., 123°28.18' W. long.;
- (200) 38°06.42' N. lat., 123°30.18' W. long.;
- (201) 38°04.28' N. lat., 123°31.70' W. long.;
- (202) 38°01.88' N. lat., 123°30.98' W. long.;

(203) 38°00.75' N. lat., 123°29.72' W. long.;
(204) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°28.60' W. long.;
(205) 37°58.23' N. lat., 123°26.90' W. long.;
(206) 37°55.32' N. lat., 123°27.19' W. long.;
(207) 37°51.47' N. lat., 123°24.92' W. long.;
(208) 37°44.47' N. lat., 123°11.57' W. long.;
(209) 37°35.67' N. lat., 123°01.76' W. long.;
(210) 37°15.16' N. lat., 122°51.64' W. long.;
(211) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°47.20' W. long.;
(212) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°42.90' W. long.;
(213) 37°01.68' N. lat., 122°37.28' W. long.;
(214) 36°59.70' N. lat., 122°33.71' W. long.;
(215) 36°58.00' N. lat., 122°27.80' W. long.;
(216) 37°00.25' N. lat., 122°24.85' W. long.;
(217) 36°57.50' N. lat., 122°24.98' W. long.;
(218) 36°58.38' N. lat., 122°21.85' W. long.;
(219) 36°55.85' N. lat., 122°21.95' W. long.;
(220) 36°52.02' N. lat., 122°12.10' W. long.;
(221) 36°47.63' N. lat., 122°07.37' W. long.;
(222) 36°47.26' N. lat., 122°03.22' W. long.;
(223) 36°50.34' N. lat., 121°58.40' W. long.;
(224) 36°48.83' N. lat., 121°59.14' W. long.;
(225) 36°44.81' N. lat., 121°58.28' W. long.;
(226) 36°39.00' N. lat., 122°01.71' W. long.;
(227) 36°29.60' N. lat., 122°00.49' W. long.;
(228) 36°23.43' N. lat., 121°59.76' W. long.;
(229) 36°18.90' N. lat., 122°05.32' W. long.;
(230) 36°15.38' N. lat., 122°01.40' W. long.;
(231) 36°13.79' N. lat., 121°58.12' W. long.;
(232) 36°10.12' N. lat., 121°43.33' W. long.;
(233) 36°02.57' N. lat., 121°37.02' W. long.;
(234) 36°01.00' N. lat., 121°36.95' W. long.;
(235) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°35.15' W. long.;
(236) 35°57.74' N. lat., 121°33.45' W. long.;
(237) 35°51.32' N. lat., 121°30.08' W. long.;
(238) 35°45.84' N. lat., 121°28.84' W. long.;
(239) 35°38.94' N. lat., 121°23.16' W. long.;
(240) 35°26.00' N. lat., 121°08.00' W. long.;

(241) 35°07.42' N. lat., 120°57.08' W. long.;
(242) 34°42.76' N. lat., 120°55.09' W. long.;
(243) 34°37.75' N. lat., 120°51.96' W. long.;
(244) 34°29.29' N. lat., 120°44.19' W. long.;
(245) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°40.42' W. long.;
(246) 34°21.89' N. lat., 120°31.36' W. long.;
(247) 34°20.79' N. lat., 120°21.58' W. long.;
(248) 34°23.97' N. lat., 120°15.25' W. long.;
(249) 34°22.11' N. lat., 119°56.63' W. long.;
(250) 34°19.00' N. lat., 119°48.00' W. long.;
(251) 34°15.00' N. lat., 119°48.00' W. long.;
(252) 34°08.00' N. lat., 119°37.00' W. long.;
(253) 34°08.39' N. lat., 119°54.78' W. long.;
(254) 34°07.10' N. lat., 120°10.37' W. long.;
(255) 34°10.08' N. lat., 120°22.98' W. long.;
(256) 34°13.16' N. lat., 120°29.40' W. long.;
(257) 34°09.41' N. lat., 120°37.75' W. long.;
(258) 34°03.15' N. lat., 120°34.71' W. long.;
(259) 33°57.09' N. lat., 120°27.76' W. long.;
(260) 33°51.00' N. lat., 120°09.00' W. long.;
(261) 33°38.16' N. lat., 119°59.23' W. long.;
(262) 33°37.04' N. lat., 119°50.17' W. long.;
(263) 33°42.28' N. lat., 119°48.85' W. long.;
(264) 33°53.96' N. lat., 119°53.77' W. long.;
(265) 33°59.94' N. lat., 119°19.57' W. long.;
(266) 34°03.12' N. lat., 119°15.51' W. long.;
(267) 34°01.97' N. lat., 119°07.28' W. long.;
(268) 34°03.60' N. lat., 119°04.71' W. long.;
(269) 33°59.30' N. lat., 119°03.73' W. long.;
(270) 33°58.87' N. lat., 118°59.37' W. long.;
(271) 33°58.08' N. lat., 118°41.14' W. long.;
(272) 33°50.93' N. lat., 118°37.65' W. long.;
(273) 33°39.54' N. lat., 118°18.70' W. long.;
(274) 33°35.42' N. lat., 118°17.14' W. long.;
(275) 33°32.15' N. lat., 118°10.84' W. long.;
(276) 33°33.71' N. lat., 117°53.72' W. long.;
(277) 33°31.17' N. lat., 117°49.11' W. long.;
(278) 33°16.53' N. lat., 117°36.13' W. long.;
(279) 33°06.77' N. lat., 117°22.92' W. long.;

- (280) 32°58.94' N. lat., 117°20.05' W. long.;
 - (281) 32°55.83' N. lat., 117°20.15' W. long.;
 - (282) 32°46.29' N. lat., 117°23.89' W. long.;
 - (283) 32°42.00' N. lat., 117°22.16' W. long.;
 - (284) 32°39.47' N. lat., 117°27.78' W. long.;
- and
- (285) 32°34.83' N. lat., 117°24.69' W. long.

(i) The **150 fm (274 m) depth contour used around San Clemente Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated: {corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005}

- (1) 32°47.95' N. lat., 118°19.31' W. long.;
- (2) 32°49.79' N. lat., 118°20.82' W. long.;
- (3) 32°55.99' N. lat., 118°28.80' W. long.;
- (4) 33°03.00' N. lat., 118°34.00' W. long.;
- (5) 33°05.00' N. lat., 118°38.00' W. long.;
- (6) 33°03.21' N. lat., 118°39.85' W. long.;
- (7) 33°01.93' N. lat., 118°39.85' W. long.;
- (8) 32°54.69' N. lat., 118°35.45' W. long.;
- (9) 32°53.28' N. lat., 118°33.58' W. long.;
- (10) 32°48.26' N. lat., 118°31.62' W. long.;
- (11) 32°43.03' N. lat., 118°24.21' W. long.;
- (12) 32°47.15' N. lat., 118°21.53' W. long.; and
- (13) 32°47.95' N. lat., 118°19.31' W. long.

(j) The **150 fm (274 m) depth contour used around Santa Catalina Island** off the state of

California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated: {corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005}

- (1) 33°17.24' N. lat., 118°12.94' W. long.;
- (2) 33°23.60' N. lat., 118°18.79' W. long.;
- (3) 33°26.00' N. lat., 118°22.00' W. long.;
- (4) 33°27.57' N. lat., 118°27.69' W. long.;
- (5) 33°29.78' N. lat., 118°31.01' W. long.;
- (6) 33°30.46' N. lat., 118°36.52' W. long.;
- (7) 33°28.65' N. lat., 118°41.07' W. long.;
- (8) 33°23.23' N. lat., 118°30.69' W. long.;
- (9) 33°20.97' N. lat., 118°33.29' W. long.;
- (10) 33°19.81' N. lat., 118°32.24' W. long.;
- (11) 33°18.00' N. lat., 118°28.00' W. long.;
- (12) 33°15.62' N. lat., 118°14.74' W. long.;
- (13) 33°16.00' N. lat., 118°13.00' W. long.; and
- (14) 33°17.24' N. lat., 118°12.94' W. long.

(k) The **150 fm (274 m) depth contour used around Lasuen Knoll** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated: {corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005}

- (1) 33°24.99' N. lat., 117°59.32' W. long.;
- (2) 33°23.66' N. lat., 117°58.28' W. long.;
- (3) 33°23.21' N. lat., 117°59.55' W. long.;
- (4) 33°24.74' N. lat., 118°00.61' W. long.; and
- (5) 33°24.99' N. lat., 117°59.32' W. long.

§660.394 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 180 fm (329 m) through 250 fm (457 m) depth contours. {added at 69 FR 77012, December 23, 2004; corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005; revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

Boundaries for RCAs are defined by straight lines connecting a series of latitude/longitude coordinates. This section provides coordinates for the 180 fm (329 m) through 250 fm (457 m) depth contours.

(a) The **180 fm (329 m) depth contour used between the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 48°14.82' N. lat., 125°41.61' W. long.;

(2) 48°12.86' N. lat., 125°37.95' W. long.;
(3) 48°11.28' N. lat., 125°39.67' W. long.;
(4) 48°10.13' N. lat., 125°42.62' W. long.;
(5) 48°08.86' N. lat., 125°41.92' W. long.;
(6) 48°08.15' N. lat., 125°44.95' W. long.;
(7) 48°07.18' N. lat., 125°45.67' W. long.;
(8) 48°05.79' N. lat., 125°44.64' W. long.;
(9) 48°06.04' N. lat., 125°41.84' W. long.;
(10) 48°04.26' N. lat., 125°40.09' W. long.;
(11) 48°04.18' N. lat., 125°36.94' W. long.;
(12) 48°03.02' N. lat., 125°36.24' W. long.;
(13) 48°01.75' N. lat., 125°37.42' W. long.;
(14) 48°01.39' N. lat., 125°39.42' W. long.;
(15) 47°57.08' N. lat., 125°36.51' W. long.;
(16) 47°55.20' N. lat., 125°36.62' W. long.;
(17) 47°54.33' N. lat., 125°34.98' W. long.;
(18) 47°54.73' N. lat., 125°31.95' W. long.;
(19) 47°56.39' N. lat., 125°30.22' W. long.;
(20) 47°55.86' N. lat., 125°28.54' W. long.;
(21) 47°58.07' N. lat., 125°25.72' W. long.;
(22) 48°00.81' N. lat., 125°24.39' W. long.;
(23) 48°01.81' N. lat., 125°23.76' W. long.;
(24) 48°02.16' N. lat., 125°22.71' W. long.;
(25) 48°03.46' N. lat., 125°22.01' W. long.;
(26) 48°04.21' N. lat., 125°20.40' W. long.;
(27) 48°03.15' N. lat., 125°19.50' W. long.;
(28) 48°01.92' N. lat., 125°18.69' W. long.;
(29) 48°00.85' N. lat., 125°20.02' W. long.;
(30) 48°00.12' N. lat., 125°20.04' W. long.;
(31) 47°58.18' N. lat., 125°18.78' W. long.;
(32) 47°58.24' N. lat., 125°17.26' W. long.;
(33) 47°52.47' N. lat., 125°15.30' W. long.;
(34) 47°52.13' N. lat., 125°12.95' W. long.;
(35) 47°50.60' N. lat., 125°10.65' W. long.;
(36) 47°49.39' N. lat., 125°10.59' W. long.;
(37) 47°48.74' N. lat., 125°06.07' W. long.;
(38) 47°47.03' N. lat., 125°06.95' W. long.;
(39) 47°47.46' N. lat., 125°05.20' W. long.;

(40) 47°45.88' N. lat., 125°04.50' W. long.;
(41) 47°44.51' N. lat., 125°06.64' W. long.;
(42) 47°42.22' N. lat., 125°04.86' W. long.;
(43) 47°38.49' N. lat., 125°06.32' W. long.;
(44) 47°34.93' N. lat., 125°04.34' W. long.;
(45) 47°30.85' N. lat., 124°57.42' W. long.;
(46) 47°28.80' N. lat., 124°56.51' W. long.;
(47) 47°29.25' N. lat., 124°53.92' W. long.;
(48) 47°28.29' N. lat., 124°51.32' W. long.;
(49) 47°24.04' N. lat., 124°47.38' W. long.;
(50) 47°18.24' N. lat., 124°45.97' W. long.;
(51) 47°19.36' N. lat., 124°50.96' W. long.;
(52) 47°18.07' N. lat., 124°53.38' W. long.;
(53) 47°17.73' N. lat., 124°52.83' W. long.;
(54) 47°17.77' N. lat., 124°51.56' W. long.;
(55) 47°16.84' N. lat., 124°50.94' W. long.;
(56) 47°16.01' N. lat., 124°53.36' W. long.;
(57) 47°14.32' N. lat., 124°52.73' W. long.;
(58) 47°11.97' N. lat., 124°56.81' W. long.;
(59) 47°12.93' N. lat., 124°58.47' W. long.;
(60) 47°09.43' N. lat., 124°57.99' W. long.;
(61) 47°09.36' N. lat., 124°59.29' W. long.;
(62) 47°05.88' N. lat., 124°59.06' W. long.;
(63) 47°03.64' N. lat., 124°56.07' W. long.;
(64) 47°01.00' N. lat., 124°59.69' W. long.;
(65) 46°58.72' N. lat., 124°59.17' W. long.;
(66) 46°58.30' N. lat., 125°00.60' W. long.;
(67) 46°55.61' N. lat., 125°01.19' W. long.;
(68) 46°56.96' N. lat., 124°58.85' W. long.;
(69) 46°55.91' N. lat., 124°54.98' W. long.;
(70) 46°54.55' N. lat., 124°54.21' W. long.;
(71) 46°56.80' N. lat., 124°50.55' W. long.;
(72) 46°54.87' N. lat., 124°49.59' W. long.;
(73) 46°54.63' N. lat., 124°53.48' W. long.;
(74) 46°52.33' N. lat., 124°54.75' W. long.;
(75) 46°45.12' N. lat., 124°51.82' W. long.;
(76) 46°39.20' N. lat., 124°47.02' W. long.;
(77) 46°33.45' N. lat., 124°36.61' W. long.;

- (78) 46°33.37' N. lat., 124°30.21' W. long.;
- (79) 46°31.67' N. lat., 124°31.41' W. long.;
- (80) 46°27.87' N. lat., 124°32.04' W. long.;
- (81) 46°21.01' N. lat., 124°37.63' W. long.;
- (82) 46°18.58' N. lat., 124°38.92' W. long.;
- (83) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°23.57' W. long.;
- (84) 46°12.85' N. lat., 124°35.52' W. long.;
- (85) 46°12.27' N. lat., 124°38.69' W. long.;
- (86) 46°08.71' N. lat., 124°41.27' W. long.;
- (87) 46°05.79' N. lat., 124°42.12' W. long.;
- (88) 46°02.84' N. lat., 124°48.05' W. long.;
- (89) 46°02.41' N. lat., 124°48.15' W. long.;
- (90) 45°58.96' N. lat., 124°43.98' W. long.;
- (91) 45°47.05' N. lat., 124°43.25' W. long.;
- (92) 45°46.00' N. lat., 124°43.31' W. long.;
- (93) 45°44.00' N. lat., 124°45.37' W. long.;
- (94) 45°34.97' N. lat., 124°31.95' W. long.;
- (95) 45°20.25' N. lat., 124°25.18' W. long.;
- (96) 45°13.01' N. lat., 124°21.71' W. long.;
- (97) 45°09.59' N. lat., 124°22.78' W. long.;
- (98) 45°03.83' N. lat., 124°26.21' W. long.;
- (99) 45°00.22' N. lat., 124°28.31' W. long.;
- (100) 44°53.53' N. lat., 124°32.98' W. long.;
- (101) 44°40.25' N. lat., 124°46.34' W. long.;
- (102) 44°28.83' N. lat., 124°47.09' W. long.;
- (103) 44°22.97' N. lat., 124°49.38' W. long.;
- (104) 44°13.07' N. lat., 124°58.34' W. long.;
- (105) 44°08.30' N. lat., 124°58.23' W. long.;
- (106) 43°57.99' N. lat., 124°57.84' W. long.;
- (107) 43°51.43' N. lat., 124°52.02' W. long.;
- (108) 43°50.72' N. lat., 124°39.23' W. long.;
- (109) 43°39.04' N. lat., 124°37.82' W. long.;
- (110) 43°27.76' N. lat., 124°39.76' W. long.;
- (111) 43°20.83' N. lat., 124°42.70' W. long.;
- (112) 43°20.22' N. lat., 124°42.92' W. long.;
- (113) 43°13.07' N. lat., 124°46.03' W. long.;
- (114) 43°10.43' N. lat., 124°50.27' W. long.;
- (115) 43°03.47' N. lat., 124°52.80' W. long.;
- (116) 42°56.93' N. lat., 124°53.95' W. long.;
- (117) 42°54.74' N. lat., 124°54.19' W. long.;
- (118) 42°50.00' N. lat., 124°52.36' W. long.;
- (119) 42°49.43' N. lat., 124°52.03' W. long.;
- (120) 42°47.68' N. lat., 124°47.72' W. long.;
- (121) 42°46.17' N. lat., 124°44.05' W. long.;
- (122) 42°41.67' N. lat., 124°44.36' W. long.;
- (123) 42°40.50' N. lat., 124°43.86' W. long.;
- (124) 42°38.79' N. lat., 124°42.87' W. long.;
- (125) 42°32.39' N. lat., 124°45.38' W. long.;
- (126) 42°32.07' N. lat., 124°43.44' W. long.;
- (127) 42°30.98' N. lat., 124°43.84' W. long.;
- (128) 42°28.37' N. lat., 124°48.91' W. long.;
- (129) 42°20.07' N. lat., 124°41.59' W. long.;
- (130) 42°15.05' N. lat., 124°38.07' W. long.;
- (131) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°37.77' W. long.;
- (132) 42°07.37' N. lat., 124°37.25' W. long.;
- (133) 42°04.93' N. lat., 124°36.79' W. long.;
- (134) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°36.26' W. long.;
- (135) 41°47.60' N. lat., 124°29.75' W. long.;
- (136) 41°22.07' N. lat., 124°29.55' W. long.;
- (137) 41°13.58' N. lat., 124°24.17' W. long.;
- (138) 41°06.51' N. lat., 124°23.07' W. long.;
- (139) 40°55.20' N. lat., 124°27.46' W. long.;
- (140) 40°49.76' N. lat., 124°27.17' W. long.;
- (141) 40°45.79' N. lat., 124°30.37' W. long.;
- (142) 40°40.31' N. lat., 124°32.47' W. long.;
- (143) 40°37.42' N. lat., 124°37.20' W. long.;
- (144) 40°36.03' N. lat., 124°39.97' W. long.;
- (145) 40°31.48' N. lat., 124°40.95' W. long.;
- (146) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°38.50' W. long.;
- (147) 40°24.81' N. lat., 124°35.82' W. long.;
- (148) 40°22.00' N. lat., 124°30.01' W. long.;
- (149) 40°16.84' N. lat., 124°29.87' W. long.;
- (150) 40°17.06' N. lat., 124°35.51' W. long.;
- (151) 40°16.41' N. lat., 124°39.10' W. long.;
- (152) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°23.56' W. long.;
- (153) 40°06.67' N. lat., 124°19.08' W. long.;
- (154) 40°08.10' N. lat., 124°16.71' W. long.;
- (155) 40°05.90' N. lat., 124°17.77' W. long.;

- (156) 40°02.80' N. lat., 124°16.28' W. long.;
- (157) 40°01.98' N. lat., 124°12.99' W. long.;
- (158) 40°01.53' N. lat., 124°09.82' W. long.;
- (159) 39°58.28' N. lat., 124°12.93' W. long.;
- (160) 39°57.06' N. lat., 124°12.03' W. long.;
- (161) 39°56.31' N. lat., 124°08.98' W. long.;
- (162) 39°55.20' N. lat., 124°07.98' W. long.;
- (163) 39°52.57' N. lat., 124°09.04' W. long.;
- (164) 39°42.78' N. lat., 124°02.11' W. long.;
- (165) 39°34.76' N. lat., 123°58.51' W. long.;
- (166) 39°34.22' N. lat., 123°56.82' W. long.;
- (167) 39°32.98' N. lat., 123°56.43' W. long.;
- (168) 39°32.14' N. lat., 123°58.83' W. long.;
- (169) 39°07.79' N. lat., 123°58.72' W. long.;
- (170) 39°00.99' N. lat., 123°57.56' W. long.;
- (171) 39°00.05' N. lat., 123°56.83' W. long.;
- (172) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°57.22' W. long.;
- (173) 38°56.28' N. lat., 123°57.53' W. long.;
- (174) 38°56.01' N. lat., 123°58.72' W. long.;
- (175) 38°52.41' N. lat., 123°56.38' W. long.;
- (176) 38°46.81' N. lat., 123°51.46' W. long.;
- (177) 38°45.56' N. lat., 123°51.32' W. long.;
- (178) 38°43.24' N. lat., 123°49.91' W. long.;
- (179) 38°41.42' N. lat., 123°47.22' W. long.;
- (180) 38°40.97' N. lat., 123°47.80' W. long.;
- (181) 38°38.58' N. lat., 123°46.07' W. long.;
- (182) 38°37.38' N. lat., 123°43.80' W. long.;
- (183) 38°33.86' N. lat., 123°41.51' W. long.;
- (184) 38°29.45' N. lat., 123°38.42' W. long.;
- (185) 38°28.20' N. lat., 123°38.17' W. long.;
- (186) 38°24.09' N. lat., 123°35.26' W. long.;
- (187) 38°16.72' N. lat., 123°31.42' W. long.;
- (188) 38°15.32' N. lat., 123°29.33' W. long.;
- (189) 38°14.45' N. lat., 123°26.15' W. long.;
- (190) 38°10.26' N. lat., 123°25.43' W. long.;
- (191) 38°12.61' N. lat., 123°28.08' W. long.;
- (192) 38°11.98' N. lat., 123°29.35' W. long.;
- (193) 38°08.23' N. lat., 123°28.04' W. long.;
- (194) 38°06.39' N. lat., 123°30.59' W. long.;
- (195) 38°04.25' N. lat., 123°31.81' W. long.;
- (196) 38°02.08' N. lat., 123°31.27' W. long.;
- (197) 38°00.17' N. lat., 123°29.43' W. long.;
- (198) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°28.55' W. long.;
- (199) 37°58.24' N. lat., 123°26.91' W. long.;
- (200) 37°55.32' N. lat., 123°27.19' W. long.;
- (201) 37°51.52' N. lat., 123°25.01' W. long.;
- (202) 37°44.21' N. lat., 123°11.38' W. long.;
- (203) 37°35.67' N. lat., 123°01.86' W. long.;
- (204) 37°14.29' N. lat., 122°52.99' W. long.;
- (205) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°49.28' W. long.;
- (206) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°44.65' W. long.;
- (207) 37°00.86' N. lat., 122°37.55' W. long.;
- (208) 36°59.71' N. lat., 122°33.73' W. long.;
- (209) 36°57.98' N. lat., 122°27.80' W. long.;
- (210) 36°59.83' N. lat., 122°25.17' W. long.;
- (211) 36°57.21' N. lat., 122°25.17' W. long.;
- (212) 36°57.79' N. lat., 122°22.28' W. long.;
- (213) 36°55.86' N. lat., 122°21.99' W. long.;
- (214) 36°52.06' N. lat., 122°12.12' W. long.;
- (215) 36°47.63' N. lat., 122°07.40' W. long.;
- (216) 36°47.26' N. lat., 122°03.23' W. long.;
- (217) 36°49.53' N. lat., 121°59.35' W. long.;
- (218) 36°44.81' N. lat., 121°58.29' W. long.;
- (219) 36°38.95' N. lat., 122°02.02' W. long.;
- (220) 36°23.43' N. lat., 121°59.76' W. long.;
- (221) 36°19.66' N. lat., 122°06.25' W. long.;
- (222) 36°14.78' N. lat., 122°01.52' W. long.;
- (223) 36°13.64' N. lat., 121°57.83' W. long.;
- (224) 36°09.99' N. lat., 121°43.48' W. long.;
- (225) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°36.95' W. long.;
- (226) 35°57.09' N. lat., 121°34.16' W. long.;
- (227) 35°52.71' N. lat., 121°32.32' W. long.;
- (228) 35°51.23' N. lat., 121°30.54' W. long.;
- (229) 35°46.07' N. lat., 121°29.75' W. long.;
- (230) 35°34.08' N. lat., 121°19.83' W. long.;
- (231) 35°31.41' N. lat., 121°14.80' W. long.;

(232) 35°15.42' N. lat., 121°03.47' W. long.;

(233) 35°07.70' N. lat., 120°59.31' W. long.;

(234) 34°57.27' N. lat., 120°56.93' W. long.;

(235) 34°44.27' N. lat., 120°57.65' W. long.;

(236) 34°32.75' N. lat., 120°50.08' W. long.;

(237) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°41.50' W. long.;

(238) 34°20.00' N. lat., 120°30.99' W. long.;

(239) 34°19.15' N. lat., 120°19.78' W. long.;

(240) 34°23.24' N. lat., 120°14.17' W. long.;

(241) 34°21.35' N. lat., 119°54.89' W. long.;

(242) 34°09.79' N. lat., 119°44.51' W. long.;

(243) 34°07.34' N. lat., 120°06.71' W. long.;

(244) 34°09.74' N. lat., 120°19.78' W. long.;

(245) 34°13.95' N. lat., 120°29.78' W. long.;

(246) 34°09.41' N. lat., 120°37.75' W. long.;

(247) 34°03.39' N. lat., 120°35.26' W. long.;

(248) 33°56.82' N. lat., 120°28.30' W. long.;

(249) 33°50.71' N. lat., 120°09.24' W. long.;

(250) 33°38.21' N. lat., 119°59.90' W. long.;

(251) 33°35.35' N. lat., 119°51.95' W. long.;

(252) 33°35.99' N. lat., 119°49.13' W. long.;

(253) 33°42.74' N. lat., 119°47.80' W. long.;

(254) 33°53.65' N. lat., 119°53.29' W. long.;

(255) 33°57.85' N. lat., 119°31.05' W. long.;

(256) 33°56.78' N. lat., 119°27.44' W. long.;

(257) 33°58.03' N. lat., 119°27.82' W. long.;

(258) 33°59.31' N. lat., 119°20.02' W. long.;

(259) 34°02.91' N. lat., 119°15.38' W. long.;

(260) 33°59.04' N. lat., 119°03.02' W. long.;

(261) 33°57.88' N. lat., 118°41.69' W. long.;

(262) 33°50.89' N. lat., 118°37.78' W. long.;

(263) 33°39.54' N. lat., 118°18.70' W. long.;

(264) 33°35.42' N. lat., 118°17.15' W. long.;

(265) 33°31.26' N. lat., 118°10.84' W. long.;

(266) 33°32.71' N. lat., 117°52.05' W. long.;

(267) 32°58.94' N. lat., 117°20.05' W. long.;

(268) 32°46.45' N. lat., 117°24.37' W. long.;

(269) 32°42.25' N. lat., 117°22.87' W. long.;

(270) 32°39.50' N. lat., 117°27.80' W. long.;

and

(271) 32°34.83' N. lat., 117°24.67' W. long.

(b) The **180 fm (329 m) depth contour used around San Clemente Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°01.90' N. lat., 118°40.17' W. long.;
- (2) 33°03.23' N. lat., 118°40.05' W. long.;
- (3) 33°05.07' N. lat., 118°39.01' W. long.;
- (4) 33°05.00' N. lat., 118°38.01' W. long.;
- (5) 33°03.00' N. lat., 118°34.00' W. long.;
- (6) 32°55.92' N. lat., 118°28.39' W. long.;
- (7) 32°49.78' N. lat., 118°20.82' W. long.;
- (8) 32°47.32' N. lat., 118°18.30' W. long.;
- (9) 32°47.46' N. lat., 118°20.29' W. long.;
- (10) 32°46.21' N. lat., 118°21.96' W. long.;
- (11) 32°42.25' N. lat., 118°24.07' W. long.;
- (12) 32°47.73' N. lat., 118°31.74' W. long.;
- (13) 32°53.16' N. lat., 118°33.85' W. long.;
- (14) 32°54.51' N. lat., 118°35.56' W. long.; and
- (15) 33°01.90' N. lat., 118°40.17' W. long.

(c) The **180 fm (329 m) depth contour used around Santa Catalina Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°30.00' N. lat., 118°44.18' W. long.;
- (2) 33°30.65' N. lat., 118°35.07' W. long.;
- (3) 33°29.88' N. lat., 118°30.89' W. long.;
- (4) 33°27.54' N. lat., 118°26.91' W. long.;
- (5) 33°26.11' N. lat., 118°21.97' W. long.;
- (6) 33°24.20' N. lat., 118°19.05' W. long.;
- (7) 33°14.58' N. lat., 118°10.35' W. long.;
- (8) 33°17.91' N. lat., 118°28.20' W. long.;
- (9) 33°19.14' N. lat., 118°31.34' W. long.;
- (10) 33°20.79' N. lat., 118°33.75' W. long.;
- (11) 33°23.14' N. lat., 118°30.80' W. long.; and
- (12) 33°30.00' N. lat., 118°44.18' W. long.

(d) The **180 fm (329 m) depth contour used around Lasuen Knoll** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°25.12' N. lat., 118°01.09' W. long.;
- (2) 33°25.41' N. lat., 117°59.36' W. long.;
- (3) 33°23.49' N. lat., 117°57.47' W. long.;
- (4) 33°23.02' N. lat., 117°59.58' W. long.; and
- (5) 33°25.12' N. lat., 118°01.09' W. long.

(e) The **180 fm (329 m) depth contour used around San Diego Rise** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 32°49.98' N. lat., 117°50.19' W. long.;
- (2) 32°44.10' N. lat., 117°45.34' W. long.;
- (3) 32°42.01' N. lat., 117°46.01' W. long.;
- (4) 32°44.42' N. lat., 117°48.69' W. long.;
- (5) 32°49.86' N. lat., 117°50.50' W. long.; and
- (6) 32°49.98' N. lat., 117°50.19' W. long.

(f) The **200 fm (366 m) depth contour between the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated: {revised at 70 FR 16145, March 30, 2005}

- (1) 48°14.75' N. lat., 125°41.73' W. long.;
- (2) 48°12.85' N. lat., 125°38.06' W. long.;
- (3) 48°11.52' N. lat., 125°39.45' W. long.;
- (4) 48°10.14' N. lat., 125°42.81' W. long.;
- (5) 48°08.96' N. lat., 125°42.08' W. long.;
- (6) 48°08.33' N. lat., 125°44.91' W. long.;
- (7) 48°07.19' N. lat., 125°45.87' W. long.;
- (8) 48°05.66' N. lat., 125°44.79' W. long.;
- (9) 48°05.91' N. lat., 125°42.16' W. long.;
- (10) 48°04.11' N. lat., 125°40.17' W. long.;
- (11) 48°04.07' N. lat., 125°36.96' W. long.;
- (12) 48°03.05' N. lat., 125°36.38' W. long.;
- (13) 48°01.98' N. lat., 125°37.41' W. long.;
- (14) 48°01.46' N. lat., 125°39.61' W. long.;
- (15) 47°57.28' N. lat., 125°36.87' W. long.;

- (16) 47°55.11' N. lat., 125°36.92' W. long.;
- (17) 47°54.09' N. lat., 125°34.98' W. long.;
- (18) 47°54.50' N. lat., 125°32.01' W. long.;
- (19) 47°56.07' N. lat., 125°30.17' W. long.;
- (20) 47°55.65' N. lat., 125°28.46' W. long.;
- (21) 47°57.88' N. lat., 125°25.61' W. long.;
- (22) 48°01.63' N. lat., 125°23.75' W. long.;
- (23) 48°02.21' N. lat., 125°22.43' W. long.;
- (24) 48°03.60' N. lat., 125°21.84' W. long.;
- (25) 48°03.98' N. lat., 125°20.65' W. long.;
- (26) 48°03.26' N. lat., 125°19.76' W. long.;
- (27) 48°01.49' N. lat., 125°18.80' W. long.;
- (28) 48°01.03' N. lat., 125°20.12' W. long.;
- (29) 48°00.04' N. lat., 125°20.26' W. long.;
- (30) 47°58.10' N. lat., 125°18.91' W. long.;
- (31) 47°58.17' N. lat., 125°17.50' W. long.;
- (32) 47°52.28' N. lat., 125°16.06' W. long.;
- (33) 47°51.92' N. lat., 125°13.89' W. long.;
- (34) 47°49.20' N. lat., 125°10.67' W. long.;
- (35) 47°48.69' N. lat., 125°06.50' W. long.;
- (36) 47°46.54' N. lat., 125°07.68' W. long.;
- (37) 47°47.24' N. lat., 125°05.38' W. long.;
- (38) 47°45.95' N. lat., 125°04.61' W. long.;
- (39) 47°44.58' N. lat., 125°07.12' W. long.;
- (40) 47°42.24' N. lat., 125°05.15' W. long.;
- (41) 47°38.54' N. lat., 125°06.76' W. long.;
- (42) 47°34.86' N. lat., 125°04.67' W. long.;
- (43) 47°30.75' N. lat., 124°57.52' W. long.;
- (44) 47°28.51' N. lat., 124°56.69' W. long.;
- (45) 47°29.15' N. lat., 124°54.10' W. long.;
- (46) 47°28.43' N. lat., 124°51.58' W. long.;
- (47) 47°24.13' N. lat., 124°47.51' W. long.;
- (48) 47°18.31' N. lat., 124°46.17' W. long.;
- (49) 47°19.57' N. lat., 124°51.01' W. long.;
- (50) 47°18.12' N. lat., 124°53.66' W. long.;
- (51) 47°17.59' N. lat., 124°52.94' W. long.;
- (52) 47°17.71' N. lat., 124°51.63' W. long.;
- (53) 47°16.90' N. lat., 124°51.23' W. long.;

(54) 47°16.10' N. lat., 124°53.67' W. long.;
(55) 47°14.24' N. lat., 124°53.02' W. long.;
(56) 47°12.16' N. lat., 124°56.77' W. long.;
(57) 47°13.35' N. lat., 124°58.70' W. long.;
(58) 47°09.53' N. lat., 124°58.32' W. long.;
(59) 47°09.54' N. lat., 124°59.50' W. long.;
(60) 47°05.87' N. lat., 124°59.29' W. long.;
(61) 47°03.65' N. lat., 124°56.26' W. long.;
(62) 47°00.91' N. lat., 124°59.73' W. long.;
(63) 46°58.74' N. lat., 124°59.40' W. long.;
(64) 46°58.55' N. lat., 125°00.70' W. long.;
(65) 46°55.57' N. lat., 125°01.61' W. long.;
(66) 46°55.77' N. lat., 124°55.04' W. long.;
(67) 46°53.16' N. lat., 124°53.69' W. long.;
(68) 46°52.39' N. lat., 124°55.24' W. long.;
(69) 46°44.88' N. lat., 124°51.97' W. long.;
(70) 46°33.28' N. lat., 124°36.96' W. long.;
(71) 46°33.20' N. lat., 124°30.64' W. long.;
(72) 46°27.85' N. lat., 124°31.95' W. long.;
(73) 46°17.73' N. lat., 124°39.58' W. long.;
(74) 46°16.48' N. lat., 124°27.41' W. long.;
(75) 46°16.73' N. lat., 124°23.20' W. long.;
(76) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°24.88' W. long.;
(77) 46°14.22' N. lat., 124°26.28' W. long.;
(78) 46°11.53' N. lat., 124°39.58' W. long.;
(79) 46°08.77' N. lat., 124°41.71' W. long.;
(80) 46°05.86' N. lat., 124°42.27' W. long.;
(81) 46°03.85' N. lat., 124°48.20' W. long.;
(82) 46°02.34' N. lat., 124°48.51' W. long.;
(83) 45°58.99' N. lat., 124°44.42' W. long.;
(84) 45°46.90' N. lat., 124°43.50' W. long.;
(85) 45°46.00' N. lat., 124°44.27' W. long.;
(86) 45°44.98' N. lat., 124°44.93' W. long.;
(87) 45°43.47' N. lat., 124°44.93' W. long.;
(88) 45°34.88' N. lat., 124°32.58' W. long.;
(89) 45°20.25' N. lat., 124°25.47' W. long.;
(90) 45°13.04' N. lat., 124°21.92' W. long.;
(91) 45°03.83' N. lat., 124°27.13' W. long.;

(92) 45°00.17' N. lat., 124°29.28' W. long.;
(93) 44°55.41' N. lat., 124°31.84' W. long.;
(94) 44°48.25' N. lat., 124°40.62' W. long.;
(95) 44°41.34' N. lat., 124°49.20' W. long.;
(96) 44°23.30' N. lat., 124°50.17' W. long.;
(97) 44°13.19' N. lat., 124°58.66' W. long.;
(98) 46°08.30' N. lat., 124°58.50' W. long.;
(99) 43°57.89' N. lat., 124°58.13' W. long.;
(100) 43°50.59' N. lat., 124°52.80' W. long.;
(101) 43°50.10' N. lat., 124°40.27' W. long.;
(102) 43°39.06' N. lat., 124°38.55' W. long.;
(103) 43°28.85' N. lat., 124°39.99' W. long.;
(104) 43°20.83' N. lat., 124°42.84' W. long.;
(105) 43°20.22' N. lat., 124°43.05' W. long.;
(106) 43°13.29' N. lat., 124°47.00' W. long.;
(107) 43°13.14' N. lat., 124°52.61' W. long.;
(108) 43°04.26' N. lat., 124°53.05' W. long.;
(109) 42°53.93' N. lat., 124°54.60' W. long.;
(110) 42°50.00' N. lat., 124°53.31' W. long.;
(111) 42°49.52' N. lat., 124°53.16' W. long.;
(112) 42°47.46' N. lat., 124°50.24' W. long.;
(113) 42°47.57' N. lat., 124°48.12' W. long.;
(114) 42°46.19' N. lat., 124°44.52' W. long.;
(115) 42°41.75' N. lat., 124°44.69' W. long.;
(116) 42°40.50' N. lat., 124°44.02' W. long.;
(117) 42°38.81' N. lat., 124°43.09' W. long.;
(118) 42°31.83' N. lat., 124°46.23' W. long.;
(119) 42°32.08' N. lat., 124°43.58' W. long.;
(120) 42°30.96' N. lat., 124°43.84' W. long.;
(121) 42°28.41' N. lat., 124°49.17' W. long.;
(122) 42°24.80' N. lat., 124°45.93' W. long.;
(123) 42°19.71' N. lat., 124°41.60' W. long.;
(124) 42°15.12' N. lat., 124°38.34' W. long.;
(125) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°38.22' W. long.;
(126) 42°12.35' N. lat., 124°38.09' W. long.;
(127) 42°04.38' N. lat., 124°36.83' W. long.;
(128) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°36.80' W. long.;
(129) 41°47.85' N. lat., 124°30.41' W. long.;

- (130) 41°43.34' N. lat., 124°29.89' W. long.;
- (131) 41°23.47' N. lat., 124°30.29' W. long.;
- (132) 41°21.30' N. lat., 124°29.36' W. long.;
- (133) 41°13.53' N. lat., 124°24.41' W. long.;
- (134) 41°06.72' N. lat., 124°23.30' W. long.;
- (135) 40°54.67' N. lat., 124°28.13' W. long.;
- (136) 40°49.02' N. lat., 124°28.52' W. long.;
- (137) 40°40.45' N. lat., 124°32.74' W. long.;
- (138) 40°37.11' N. lat., 124°38.03' W. long.;
- (139) 40°34.22' N. lat., 124°41.13' W. long.;
- (140) 40°32.90' N. lat., 124°41.83' W. long.;
- (141) 40°31.30' N. lat., 124°40.97' W. long.;
- (142) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°38.58' W. long.;
- (143) 40°24.99' N. lat., 124°36.37' W. long.;
- (144) 40°22.23' N. lat., 124°31.78' W. long.;
- (145) 40°16.95' N. lat., 124°31.93' W. long.;
- (146) 40°17.59' N. lat., 124°45.23' W. long.;
- (147) 40°13.25' N. lat., 124°32.36' W. long.;
- (148) 40°10.16' N. lat., 124°24.57' W. long.;
- (149) 40°06.43' N. lat., 124°19.19' W. long.;
- (150) 40°07.07' N. lat., 124°17.75' W. long.;
- (151) 40°05.53' N. lat., 124°18.02' W. long.;
- (152) 40°04.71' N. lat., 124°18.10' W. long.;
- (153) 40°02.35' N. lat., 124°16.57' W. long.;
- (154) 40°01.53' N. lat., 124°09.82' W. long.;
- (155) 39°58.28' N. lat., 124°13.51' W. long.;
- (156) 39°56.60' N. lat., 124°12.02' W. long.;
- (157) 39°55.20' N. lat., 124°07.96' W. long.;
- (158) 39°52.55' N. lat., 124°09.40' W. long.;
- (159) 39°42.68' N. lat., 124°02.52' W. long.;
- (160) 39°35.96' N. lat., 123°59.49' W. long.;
- (161) 39°34.62' N. lat., 123°59.59' W. long.;
- (162) 39°33.78' N. lat., 123°56.82' W. long.;
- (163) 39°33.02' N. lat., 123°57.07' W. long.;
- (164) 39°32.21' N. lat., 123°59.13' W. long.;
- (165) 39°07.85' N. lat., 123°59.07' W. long.;
- (166) 39°00.90' N. lat., 123°57.88' W. long.;
- (167) 38°59.95' N. lat., 123°56.99' W. long.;
- (168) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°57.50' W. long.;
- (169) 38°56.82' N. lat., 123°57.74' W. long.;
- (170) 38°56.40' N. lat., 123°59.41' W. long.;
- (171) 38°50.23' N. lat., 123°55.48' W. long.;
- (172) 38°46.77' N. lat., 123°51.49' W. long.;
- (173) 38°45.28' N. lat., 123°51.56' W. long.;
- (174) 38°42.76' N. lat., 123°49.76' W. long.;
- (175) 38°41.54' N. lat., 123°47.76' W. long.;
- (176) 38°40.98' N. lat., 123°48.07' W. long.;
- (177) 38°38.03' N. lat., 123°45.78' W. long.;
- (178) 38°37.20' N. lat., 123°44.01' W. long.;
- (179) 38°33.44' N. lat., 123°41.75' W. long.;
- (180) 38°29.45' N. lat., 123°38.42' W. long.;
- (181) 38°27.89' N. lat., 123°38.38' W. long.;
- (182) 38°23.68' N. lat., 123°35.40' W. long.;
- (183) 38°19.63' N. lat., 123°33.98' W. long.;
- (184) 38°16.23' N. lat., 123°31.83' W. long.;
- (185) 38°14.79' N. lat., 123°29.91' W. long.;
- (186) 38°14.12' N. lat., 123°26.29' W. long.;
- (187) 38°10.85' N. lat., 123°25.77' W. long.;
- (188) 38°13.15' N. lat., 123°28.18' W. long.;
- (189) 38°12.28' N. lat., 123°29.81' W. long.;
- (190) 38°10.19' N. lat., 123°29.04' W. long.;
- (191) 38°07.94' N. lat., 123°28.45' W. long.;
- (192) 38°06.51' N. lat., 123°30.89' W. long.;
- (193) 38°04.21' N. lat., 123°31.96' W. long.;
- (194) 38°02.07' N. lat., 123°31.30' W. long.;
- (195) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°29.55' W. long.;
- (196) 37°58.13' N. lat., 123°27.21' W. long.;
- (197) 37°55.01' N. lat., 123°27.46' W. long.;
- (198) 37°51.40' N. lat., 123°25.18' W. long.;
- (199) 37°43.97' N. lat., 123°11.49' W. long.;
- (200) 37°35.67' N. lat., 123°02.25' W. long.;
- (201) 37°13.65' N. lat., 122°54.18' W. long.;
- (202) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°50.90' W. long.;
- (203) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°45.83' W. long.;
- (204) 37°00.66' N. lat., 122°37.84' W. long.;
- (205) 36°57.40' N. lat., 122°28.25' W. long.;

(206) 36°59.25' N. lat., 122°25.54' W. long.;
(207) 36°56.88' N. lat., 122°25.42' W. long.;
(208) 36°57.40' N. lat., 122°22.62' W. long.;
(209) 36°55.43' N. lat., 122°22.43' W. long.;
(210) 36°52.29' N. lat., 122°13.18' W. long.;
(211) 36°47.12' N. lat., 122°07.56' W. long.;
(212) 36°47.10' N. lat., 122°02.11' W. long.;
(213) 36°43.76' N. lat., 121°59.11' W. long.;
(214) 36°38.85' N. lat., 122°02.20' W. long.;
(215) 36°23.41' N. lat., 122°00.11' W. long.;
(216) 36°19.68' N. lat., 122°06.93' W. long.;
(217) 36°14.75' N. lat., 122°01.51' W. long.;
(218) 36°09.74' N. lat., 121°45.00' W. long.;
(219) 36°06.67' N. lat., 121°41.06' W. long.;
(220) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°36.95' W. long.;
(221) 35°52.31' N. lat., 121°32.45' W. long.;
(222) 35°51.21' N. lat., 121°30.91' W. long.;
(223) 35°46.32' N. lat., 121°30.30' W. long.;
(224) 35°33.74' N. lat., 121°20.10' W. long.;
(225) 35°31.37' N. lat., 121°15.23' W. long.;
(226) 35°23.32' N. lat., 121°11.44' W. long.;
(227) 35°15.28' N. lat., 121°04.45' W. long.;
(228) 35°07.08' N. lat., 121°00.30' W. long.;
(229) 34°57.46' N. lat., 120°58.23' W. long.;
(230) 34°44.25' N. lat., 120°58.29' W. long.;
(231) 34°32.30' N. lat., 120°50.22' W. long.;
(232) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°42.55' W. long.;
(233) 34°19.08' N. lat., 120°31.21' W. long.;
(234) 34°17.72' N. lat., 120°19.26' W. long.;
(235) 34°22.45' N. lat., 120°12.81' W. long.;
(236) 34°21.36' N. lat., 119°54.88' W. long.;
(237) 34°09.95' N. lat., 119°46.18' W. long.;
(238) 34°09.08' N. lat., 119°57.53' W. long.;
(239) 34°07.53' N. lat., 120°06.35' W. long.;
(240) 34°10.54' N. lat., 120°19.07' W. long.;
(241) 34°14.68' N. lat., 120°29.48' W. long.;
(242) 34°09.51' N. lat., 120°38.32' W. long.;
(243) 34°03.06' N. lat., 120°35.54' W. long.;

(244) 33°56.39' N. lat., 120°28.47' W. long.;
(245) 33°50.25' N. lat., 120°09.43' W. long.;
(246) 33°37.96' N. lat., 120°00.08' W. long.;
(247) 33°34.52' N. lat., 119°51.84' W. long.;
(248) 33°35.51' N. lat., 119°48.49' W. long.;
(249) 33°42.76' N. lat., 119°47.77' W. long.;
(250) 33°53.62' N. lat., 119°53.28' W. long.;
(251) 33°57.61' N. lat., 119°31.26' W. long.;
(252) 33°56.34' N. lat., 119°26.40' W. long.;
(253) 33°57.79' N. lat., 119°26.85' W. long.;
(254) 33°58.88' N. lat., 119°20.06' W. long.;
(255) 34°02.65' N. lat., 119°15.11' W. long.;
(256) 33°59.02' N. lat., 119°02.99' W. long.;
(257) 33°57.61' N. lat., 118°42.07' W. long.;
(258) 33°50.76' N. lat., 118°37.98' W. long.;
(259) 33°38.41' N. lat., 118°17.03' W. long.;
(260) 33°37.14' N. lat., 118°18.39' W. long.;
(261) 33°35.51' N. lat., 118°18.03' W. long.;
(262) 33°30.68' N. lat., 118°10.35' W. long.;
(263) 33°32.49' N. lat., 117°51.85' W. long.;
(264) 32°58.87' N. lat., 117°20.36' W. long.;
and
(265) 32°35.53' N. lat., 117°29.67' W. long.

(g) The **200 fm (366 m) depth contour used around San Clemente Island** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°05.89' N. lat., 118°39.45' W. long.;
- (2) 33°02.68' N. lat., 118°33.14' W. long.;
- (3) 32°57.32' N. lat., 118°29.12' W. long.;
- (4) 32°47.51' N. lat., 118°17.88' W. long.;
- (5) 32°41.22' N. lat., 118°23.78' W. long.;
- (6) 32°46.83' N. lat., 118°32.10' W. long.;
- (7) 33°01.61' N. lat., 118°40.64' W. long.; and
- (8) 33°5.89' N. lat., 118°39.45' W. long.

(h) The **200 fm (366 m) depth contour used around Santa Catalina Island** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting

all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°32.06' N. lat., 118°44.52' W. long.;
- (2) 33°31.36' N. lat., 118°35.28' W. long.;
- (3) 33°30.10' N. lat., 118°30.82' W. long.;
- (4) 33°27.91' N. lat., 118°26.83' W. long.;
- (5) 33°26.27' N. lat., 118°21.35' W. long.;
- (6) 33°21.34' N. lat., 118°15.24' W. long.;
- (7) 33°13.66' N. lat., 118°08.98' W. long.;
- (8) 33°17.15' N. lat., 118°28.35' W. long.;
- (9) 33°20.94' N. lat., 118°34.34' W. long.;
- (10) 33°23.32' N. lat., 118°32.60' W. long.;
- (11) 33°28.68' N. lat., 118°44.93' W. long.; and
- (12) 33°32.06' N. lat., 118°44.52' W. long.

(i) The **200 fm (366 m) depth contour used around Lasuen Knoll** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 33°25.91' N. lat., 117°59.44' W. long.;
- (2) 33°23.37' N. lat., 117°56.97' W. long.;
- (3) 33°22.82' N. lat., 117°59.50' W. long.;
- (4) 33°25.24' N. lat., 118°01.68' W. long.; and
- (5) 33°25.91' N. lat., 117°59.44' W. long.

(j) The **200 fm (366 m) depth contour used around San Diego Rise** off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 32°50.30' N. lat., 117°50.18' W. long.;
- (2) 32°44.01' N. lat., 117°44.46' W. long.;
- (3) 32°41.34' N. lat., 117°45.86' W. long.;
- (4) 32°45.45' N. lat., 117°50.09' W. long.;
- (5) 32°50.10' N. lat., 117°50.76' W. long.; and
- (6) 32°50.30' N. lat., 117°50.18' W. long.

(k) The **200 fm (366 m) depth contour used between the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico, modified to allow fishing in petrale sole areas**, is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 48°14.75' N. lat., 125°41.73' W. long.;
- (2) 48°12.85' N. lat., 125°38.06' W. long.;
- (3) 48°11.52' N. lat., 125°39.45' W. long.;
- (4) 48°10.14' N. lat., 125°42.81' W. long.;
- (5) 48°08.96' N. lat., 125°42.08' W. long.;
- (6) 48°08.33' N. lat., 125°44.91' W. long.;
- (7) 48°07.19' N. lat., 125°45.87' W. long.;
- (8) 48°05.66' N. lat., 125°44.79' W. long.;
- (9) 48°05.91' N. lat., 125°42.16' W. long.;
- (10) 48°04.11' N. lat., 125°40.17' W. long.;
- (11) 48°04.07' N. lat., 125°36.96' W. long.;
- (12) 48°03.05' N. lat., 125°36.38' W. long.;
- (13) 48°01.98' N. lat., 125°37.41' W. long.;
- (14) 48°01.46' N. lat., 125°39.61' W. long.;
- (15) 47°57.00' N. lat., 125°37.00' W. long.;
- (16) 47°55.50' N. lat., 125°28.50' W. long.;
- (17) 47°57.88' N. lat., 125°25.61' W. long.;
- (18) 48°01.63' N. lat., 125°23.75' W. long.;
- (19) 48°02.21' N. lat., 125°22.43' W. long.;
- (20) 48°03.60' N. lat., 125°21.84' W. long.;
- (21) 48°03.98' N. lat., 125°20.65' W. long.;
- (22) 48°03.26' N. lat., 125°19.76' W. long.;
- (23) 48°01.49' N. lat., 125°18.80' W. long.;
- (24) 48°01.03' N. lat., 125°20.12' W. long.;
- (25) 48°00.04' N. lat., 125°20.26' W. long.;
- (26) 47°58.10' N. lat., 125°18.91' W. long.;
- (27) 47°58.17' N. lat., 125°17.50' W. long.;
- (28) 47°52.28' N. lat., 125°16.06' W. long.;
- (29) 47°51.92' N. lat., 125°13.89' W. long.;
- (30) 47°49.20' N. lat., 125°10.67' W. long.;
- (31) 47°48.69' N. lat., 125°06.50' W. long.;
- (32) 47°46.54' N. lat., 125°07.68' W. long.;
- (33) 47°47.24' N. lat., 125°05.38' W. long.;
- (34) 47°45.95' N. lat., 125°04.61' W. long.;
- (35) 47°44.58' N. lat., 125°07.12' W. long.;
- (36) 47°42.24' N. lat., 125°05.15' W. long.;
- (37) 47°38.54' N. lat., 125°06.76' W. long.;
- (38) 47°34.86' N. lat., 125°04.67' W. long.;

- (39) 47°30.75' N. lat., 124°57.52' W. long.;
- (40) 47°28.51' N. lat., 124°56.69' W. long.;
- (41) 47°29.15' N. lat., 124°54.10' W. long.;
- (42) 47°28.43' N. lat., 124°51.58' W. long.;
- (43) 47°24.13' N. lat., 124°47.51' W. long.;
- (44) 47°18.31' N. lat., 124°46.17' W. long.;
- (45) 47°19.57' N. lat., 124°51.01' W. long.;
- (46) 47°18.12' N. lat., 124°53.66' W. long.;
- (47) 47°17.59' N. lat., 124°52.94' W. long.;
- (48) 47°17.71' N. lat., 124°51.63' W. long.;
- (49) 47°16.90' N. lat., 124°51.23' W. long.;
- (50) 47°16.10' N. lat., 124°53.67' W. long.;
- (51) 47°14.24' N. lat., 124°53.02' W. long.;
- (52) 47°12.16' N. lat., 124°56.77' W. long.;
- (53) 47°13.35' N. lat., 124°58.70' W. long.;
- (54) 47°09.53' N. lat., 124°58.32' W. long.;
- (55) 47°09.54' N. lat., 124°59.50' W. long.;
- (56) 47°05.87' N. lat., 124°59.29' W. long.;
- (57) 47°03.65' N. lat., 124°56.26' W. long.;
- (58) 47°00.91' N. lat., 124°59.73' W. long.;
- (59) 46°58.74' N. lat., 124°59.40' W. long.;
- (60) 46°58.55' N. lat., 125°00.70' W. long.;
- (61) 46°55.57' N. lat., 125°01.61' W. long.;
- (62) 46°55.77' N. lat., 124°55.04' W. long.;
- (63) 46°53.16' N. lat., 124°53.69' W. long.;
- (64) 46°52.39' N. lat., 124°55.24' W. long.;
- (65) 46°44.88' N. lat., 124°51.97' W. long.;
- (66) 46°33.28' N. lat., 124°36.96' W. long.;
- (67) 46°33.20' N. lat., 124°30.64' W. long.;
- (68) 46°27.85' N. lat., 124°31.95' W. long.;
- (69) 46°18.16' N. lat., 124°39.39' W. long.;
- (70) 46°16.48' N. lat., 124°27.41' W. long.;
- (71) 46°16.73' N. lat., 124°23.20' W. long.;
- (72) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°24.88' W. long.;
- (73) 46°14.22' N. lat., 124°26.28' W. long.;
- (74) 46°11.53' N. lat., 124°39.58' W. long.;
- (75) 46°08.77' N. lat., 124°41.71' W. long.;
- (76) 46°05.86' N. lat., 124°42.27' W. long.;
- (77) 46°03.85' N. lat., 124°48.20' W. long.;
- (78) 46°02.34' N. lat., 124°48.51' W. long.;
- (79) 45°58.99' N. lat., 124°44.42' W. long.;
- (80) 45°46.00' N. lat., 124°41.82' W. long.;
- (81) 45°49.74' N. lat., 124°43.69' W. long.;
- (82) 45°49.68' N. lat., 124°42.37' W. long.;
- (83) 45°40.83' N. lat., 124°40.90' W. long.;
- (84) 45°34.88' N. lat., 124°32.58' W. long.;
- (85) 45°20.25' N. lat., 124°25.47' W. long.;
- (86) 45°13.04' N. lat., 124°21.92' W. long.;
- (87) 45°03.83' N. lat., 124°27.13' W. long.;
- (88) 45°00.17' N. lat., 124°29.28' W. long.;
- (89) 44°50.99' N. lat., 124°35.40' W. long.;
- (90) 44°46.87' N. lat., 124°38.20' W. long.;
- (91) 44°48.25' N. lat., 124°40.62' W. long.;
- (92) 44°41.34' N. lat., 124°49.20' W. long.;
- (93) 44°23.30' N. lat., 124°50.17' W. long.;
- (94) 44°13.19' N. lat., 124°58.66' W. long.;
- (95) 44°08.30' N. lat., 124°58.72' W. long.;
- (96) 43°57.37' N. lat., 124°58.71' W. long.;
- (97) 43°52.32' N. lat., 124°49.43' W. long.;
- (98) 43°51.35' N. lat., 124°37.94' W. long.;
- (99) 43°49.73' N. lat., 124°40.26' W. long.;
- (100) 43°39.06' N. lat., 124°38.55' W. long.;
- (101) 43°28.85' N. lat., 124°39.99' W. long.;
- (102) 43°20.83' N. lat., 124°42.89' W. long.;
- (103) 43°20.22' N. lat., 124°43.05' W. long.;
- (104) 43°13.29' N. lat., 124°47.00' W. long.;
- (105) 43°10.64' N. lat., 124°49.95' W. long.;
- (106) 43°04.26' N. lat., 124°53.05' W. long.;
- (107) 42°53.93' N. lat., 124°54.60' W. long.;
- (108) 42°50.00' N. lat., 124°50.60' W. long.;
- (109) 42°47.57' N. lat., 124°48.12' W. long.;
- (110) 42°46.19' N. lat., 124°44.52' W. long.;
- (111) 42°41.75' N. lat., 124°44.69' W. long.;
- (112) 42°40.50' N. lat., 124°44.02' W. long.;
- (113) 42°38.81' N. lat., 124°43.09' W. long.;
- (114) 42°31.83' N. lat., 124°46.23' W. long.;

- (115) 42°32.08' N. lat., 124°43.58' W. long.;
- (116) 42°30.96' N. lat., 124°43.84' W. long.;
- (117) 42°28.41' N. lat., 124°49.17' W. long.;
- (118) 42°24.80' N. lat., 124°45.93' W. long.;
- (119) 42°19.71' N. lat., 124°41.60' W. long.;
- (120) 42°15.12' N. lat., 124°38.34' W. long.;
- (121) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°38.28' W. long.;
- (122) 42°12.35' N. lat., 124°38.09' W. long.;
- (123) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°36.83' W. long.;
- (124) 41°47.79' N. lat., 124°29.48' W. long.;
- (125) 41°21.01' N. lat., 124°29.01' W. long.;
- (126) 41°13.50' N. lat., 124°24.40' W. long.;
- (127) 41°11.00' N. lat., 124°22.99' W. long.;
- (128) 41°06.69' N. lat., 124°23.30' W. long.;
- (129) 40°54.73' N. lat., 124°28.15' W. long.;
- (130) 40°53.95' N. lat., 124°26.04' W. long.;
- (131) 40°49.96' N. lat., 124°26.04' W. long.;
- (132) 40°44.49' N. lat., 124°30.81' W. long.;
- (133) 40°40.58' N. lat., 124°32.06' W. long.;
- (134) 40°37.36' N. lat., 124°29.41' W. long.;
- (135) 40°35.67' N. lat., 124°30.43' W. long.;
- (136) 40°37.41' N. lat., 124°37.06' W. long.;
- (137) 40°36.09' N. lat., 124°40.11' W. long.;
- (138) 40°31.31' N. lat., 124°40.87' W. long.;
- (139) 40°29.64' N. lat., 124°36.82' W. long.;
- (140) 40°27.34' N. lat., 124°37.28' W. long.;
- (141) 40°25.01' N. lat., 124°36.36' W. long.;
- (142) 40°22.28' N. lat., 124°31.83' W. long.;
- (143) 40°16.96' N. lat., 124°31.91' W. long.;
- (144) 40°17.00' N. lat., 124°34.96' W. long.;
- (145) 40°16.03' N. lat., 124°36.02' W. long.;
- (146) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°24.55' W. long.;
- (147) 40°06.45' N. lat., 124°19.24' W. long.;
- (148) 40°07.08' N. lat., 124°17.80' W. long.;
- (149) 40°05.55' N. lat., 124°18.11' W. long.;
- (150) 40°04.74' N. lat., 124°18.11' W. long.;
- (151) 40°02.35' N. lat., 124°16.53' W. long.;
- (152) 40°01.13' N. lat., 124°12.98' W. long.;
- (153) 40°01.55' N. lat., 124°09.80' W. long.;
- (154) 39°58.54' N. lat., 124°12.43' W. long.;
- (155) 39°55.72' N. lat., 124°07.44' W. long.;
- (156) 39°42.64' N. lat., 124°02.52' W. long.;
- (157) 39°35.96' N. lat., 123°59.47' W. long.;
- (158) 39°34.61' N. lat., 123°59.58' W. long.;
- (159) 39°34.79' N. lat., 123°58.47' W. long.;
- (160) 39°33.79' N. lat., 123°56.77' W. long.;
- (161) 39°33.03' N. lat., 123°57.06' W. long.;
- (162) 39°32.20' N. lat., 123°59.12' W. long.;
- (163) 39°07.81' N. lat., 123°59.06' W. long.;
- (164) 39°03.06' N. lat., 123°57.77' W. long.;
- (165) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°57.00' W. long.;
- (166) 38°52.26' N. lat., 123°56.18' W. long.;
- (167) 38°50.21' N. lat., 123°55.48' W. long.;
- (168) 38°46.81' N. lat., 123°51.49' W. long.;
- (169) 38°45.28' N. lat., 123°51.55' W. long.;
- (170) 38°42.76' N. lat., 123°49.73' W. long.;
- (171) 38°41.53' N. lat., 123°47.80' W. long.;
- (172) 38°41.41' N. lat., 123°46.74' W. long.;
- (173) 38°38.01' N. lat., 123°45.74' W. long.;
- (174) 38°37.19' N. lat., 123°43.98' W. long.;
- (175) 38°35.26' N. lat., 123°41.99' W. long.;
- (176) 38°33.38' N. lat., 123°41.76' W. long.;
- (177) 38°19.95' N. lat., 123°32.90' W. long.;
- (178) 38°14.38' N. lat., 123°25.51' W. long.;
- (179) 38°09.39' N. lat., 123°24.39' W. long.;
- (180) 38°10.09' N. lat., 123°27.21' W. long.;
- (181) 38°03.76' N. lat., 123°31.90' W. long.;
- (182) 38°02.06' N. lat., 123°31.26' W. long.;
- (183) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°29.56' W. long.;
- (184) 37°58.07' N. lat., 123°27.21' W. long.;
- (185) 37°55.02' N. lat., 123°27.44' W. long.;
- (186) 37°51.39' N. lat., 123°25.22' W. long.;
- (187) 37°43.94' N. lat., 123°11.49' W. long.;
- (188) 37°35.67' N. lat., 123°02.23' W. long.;
- (189) 37°23.48' N. lat., 122°57.76' W. long.;
- (190) 37°23.23' N. lat., 122°53.78' W. long.;

(191) 37°13.97' N. lat., 122°49.91' W. long.;
(192) 37°11.00' N. lat., 122°45.61' W. long.;
(193) 37°07.00' N. lat., 122°46.38' W. long.;
(194) 37°00.64' N. lat., 122°37.70' W. long.;
(195) 36°57.40' N. lat., 122°28.36' W. long.;
(196) 36°59.21' N. lat., 122°25.64' W. long.;
(197) 36°56.90' N. lat., 122°25.42' W. long.;
(198) 36°57.43' N. lat., 122°22.55' W. long.;
(199) 36°55.43' N. lat., 122°22.43' W. long.;
(200) 36°52.27' N. lat., 122°13.16' W. long.;
(201) 36°47.10' N. lat., 122°07.53' W. long.;
(202) 36°47.10' N. lat., 122°02.08' W. long.;
(203) 36°43.76' N. lat., 121°59.15' W. long.;
(204) 36°38.84' N. lat., 122°02.20' W. long.;
(205) 36°30.82' N. lat., 122°01.13' W. long.;
(206) 36°30.94' N. lat., 122°00.54' W. long.;
(207) 36°25.99' N. lat., 121°59.50' W. long.;
(208) 36°26.43' N. lat., 121°59.76' W. long.;
(209) 36°22.00' N. lat., 122°01.02' W. long.;
(210) 36°19.01' N. lat., 122°05.01' W. long.;
(211) 36°14.73' N. lat., 122°01.55' W. long.;
(212) 36°14.03' N. lat., 121°58.09' W. long.;
(213) 36°09.74' N. lat., 121°45.01' W. long.;
(214) 36°06.75' N. lat., 121°40.73' W. long.;
(215) 36°00.00' N. lat., 121°35.96' W. long.;
(216) 35°58.19' N. lat., 121°34.63' W. long.;
(217) 35°52.21' N. lat., 121°32.46' W. long.;
(218) 35°51.21' N. lat., 121°30.94' W. long.;
(219) 35°46.28' N. lat., 121°30.29' W. long.;
(220) 35°33.67' N. lat., 121°20.09' W. long.;
(221) 35°31.33' N. lat., 121°15.22' W. long.;
(222) 35°23.29' N. lat., 121°11.41' W. long.;
(223) 35°15.26' N. lat., 121°04.49' W. long.;
(224) 35°07.05' N. lat., 121°00.26' W. long.;
(225) 35°07.46' N. lat., 120°57.10' W. long.;
(226) 34°44.29' N. lat., 120°54.28' W. long.;
(227) 34°44.23' N. lat., 120°58.27' W. long.;
(228) 34°32.33' N. lat., 120°50.23' W. long.;

(229) 34°27.00' N. lat., 120°42.55' W. long.;
(230) 34°19.08' N. lat., 120°31.21' W. long.;
(231) 34°17.72' N. lat., 120°19.26' W. long.;
(232) 34°22.45' N. lat., 120°12.81' W. long.;
(233) 34°21.36' N. lat., 119°54.88' W. long.;
(234) 34°09.95' N. lat., 119°46.18' W. long.;
(235) 34°09.08' N. lat., 119°57.53' W. long.;
(236) 34°07.53' N. lat., 120°06.35' W. long.;
(237) 34°10.54' N. lat., 120°19.07' W. long.;
(238) 34°14.68' N. lat., 120°29.48' W. long.;
(239) 34°09.51' N. lat., 120°38.32' W. long.;
(240) 34°03.06' N. lat., 120°35.54' W. long.;
(241) 33°56.39' N. lat., 120°28.47' W. long.;
(242) 33°50.25' N. lat., 120°09.43' W. long.;
(243) 33°37.96' N. lat., 120°00.08' W. long.;
(244) 33°34.52' N. lat., 119°51.84' W. long.;
(245) 33°35.51' N. lat., 119°48.49' W. long.;
(246) 33°42.76' N. lat., 119°47.77' W. long.;
(247) 33°53.62' N. lat., 119°53.28' W. long.;
(248) 33°57.61' N. lat., 119°31.26' W. long.;
(249) 33°56.34' N. lat., 119°26.40' W. long.;
(250) 33°57.79' N. lat., 119°26.85' W. long.;
(251) 33°58.88' N. lat., 119°20.06' W. long.;
(252) 34°02.65' N. lat., 119°15.11' W. long.;
(253) 33°59.02' N. lat., 119°02.99' W. long.;
(254) 33°57.61' N. lat., 118°42.07' W. long.;
(255) 33°50.76' N. lat., 118°37.98' W. long.;
(256) 33°39.54' N. lat., 118°18.70' W. long.;
(257) 33°37.14' N. lat., 118°18.39' W. long.;
(258) 33°35.51' N. lat., 118°18.03' W. long.;
(259) 33°30.68' N. lat., 118°10.35' W. long.;
(260) 33°32.49' N. lat., 117°51.85' W. long.;
(261) 32°58.87' N. lat., 117°20.36' W. long.;
and
(262) 32°35.53' N. lat., 117°29.67' W. long.

(l) The **250 fm (457 m) depth contour used between the U.S. border with Canada and 38° N. lat.** is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

- (1) 48°14.68' N. lat., 125°42.10' W. long.;
- (2) 48°13.00' N. lat., 125°39.00' W. long.;
- (3) 48°12.73' N. lat., 125°38.87' W. long.;
- (4) 48°12.43' N. lat., 125°39.12' W. long.;
- (5) 48°11.83' N. lat., 125°40.01' W. long.;
- (6) 48°11.78' N. lat., 125°41.70' W. long.;
- (7) 48°10.62' N. lat., 125°43.41' W. long.;
- (8) 48°09.23' N. lat., 125°42.80' W. long.;
- (9) 48°08.79' N. lat., 125°43.79' W. long.;
- (10) 48°08.50' N. lat., 125°45.00' W. long.;
- (11) 48°07.43' N. lat., 125°46.36' W. long.;
- (12) 48°06.00' N. lat., 125°46.50' W. long.;
- (13) 48°05.38' N. lat., 125°42.82' W. long.;
- (14) 48°04.19' N. lat., 125°40.40' W. long.;
- (15) 48°03.50' N. lat., 125°37.00' W. long.;
- (16) 48°01.50' N. lat., 125°40.00' W. long.;
- (17) 47°57.00' N. lat., 125°37.00' W. long.;
- (18) 47°55.21' N. lat., 125°37.22' W. long.;
- (19) 47°54.02' N. lat., 125°36.57' W. long.;
- (20) 47°53.67' N. lat., 125°35.06' W. long.;
- (21) 47°54.14' N. lat., 125°32.35' W. long.;
- (22) 47°55.50' N. lat., 125°28.56' W. long.;
- (23) 47°57.03' N. lat., 125°26.52' W. long.;
- (24) 47°57.98' N. lat., 125°25.08' W. long.;
- (25) 48°00.54' N. lat., 125°24.38' W. long.;
- (26) 48°01.45' N. lat., 125°23.70' W. long.;
- (27) 48°01.97' N. lat., 125°22.34' W. long.;
- (28) 48°03.68' N. lat., 125°21.20' W. long.;
- (29) 48°01.96' N. lat., 125°19.56' W. long.;
- (30) 48°00.98' N. lat., 125°20.43' W. long.;
- (31) 48°00.00' N. lat., 125°20.68' W. long.;
- (32) 47°58.00' N. lat., 125°19.50' W. long.;
- (33) 47°57.65' N. lat., 125°19.18' W. long.;
- (34) 47°58.00' N. lat., 125°18.00' W. long.;
- (35) 47°56.59' N. lat., 125°18.15' W. long.;
- (36) 47°51.30' N. lat., 125°18.32' W. long.;
- (37) 47°49.88' N. lat., 125°14.49' W. long.;
- (38) 47°49.00' N. lat., 125°11.00' W. long.;
- (39) 47°47.99' N. lat., 125°07.31' W. long.;
- (40) 47°46.47' N. lat., 125°08.63' W. long.;
- (41) 47°46.00' N. lat., 125°06.00' W. long.;
- (42) 47°44.50' N. lat., 125°07.50' W. long.;
- (43) 47°43.39' N. lat., 125°06.57' W. long.;
- (44) 47°42.37' N. lat., 125°05.74' W. long.;
- (45) 47°40.61' N. lat., 125°06.48' W. long.;
- (46) 47°37.43' N. lat., 125°07.33' W. long.;
- (47) 47°33.68' N. lat., 125°04.80' W. long.;
- (48) 47°30.00' N. lat., 125°00.00' W. long.;
- (49) 47°28.00' N. lat., 124°58.50' W. long.;
- (50) 47°28.88' N. lat., 124°54.71' W. long.;
- (51) 47°27.70' N. lat., 124°51.87' W. long.;
- (52) 47°24.84' N. lat., 124°48.45' W. long.;
- (53) 47°21.76' N. lat., 124°47.42' W. long.;
- (54) 47°18.84' N. lat., 124°46.75' W. long.;
- (55) 47°19.82' N. lat., 124°51.43' W. long.;
- (56) 47°18.13' N. lat., 124°54.25' W. long.;
- (57) 47°13.50' N. lat., 124°54.69' W. long.;
- (58) 47°15.00' N. lat., 125°00.00' W. long.;
- (59) 47°08.00' N. lat., 124°59.83' W. long.;
- (60) 47°05.79' N. lat., 125°01.00' W. long.;
- (61) 47°03.34' N. lat., 124°57.49' W. long.;
- (62) 47°01.00' N. lat., 125°00.00' W. long.;
- (63) 46°55.00' N. lat., 125°02.00' W. long.;
- (64) 46°51.00' N. lat., 124°57.00' W. long.;
- (65) 46°47.00' N. lat., 124°55.00' W. long.;
- (66) 46°34.00' N. lat., 124°38.00' W. long.;
- (67) 46°30.50' N. lat., 124°41.00' W. long.;
- (68) 46°33.00' N. lat., 124°32.00' W. long.;
- (69) 46°29.00' N. lat., 124°32.00' W. long.;
- (70) 46°20.00' N. lat., 124°39.00' W. long.;
- (71) 46°18.16' N. lat., 124°40.00' W. long.;
- (72) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°27.01' W. long.;
- (73) 46°15.00' N. lat., 124°30.96' W. long.;
- (74) 46°13.17' N. lat., 124°37.87' W. long.;
- (75) 46°13.17' N. lat., 124°38.75' W. long.;
- (76) 46°10.50' N. lat., 124°42.00' W. long.;

(77) 46°06.21' N. lat., 124°41.85' W. long.;
(78) 46°03.02' N. lat., 124°50.27' W. long.;
(79) 45°57.00' N. lat., 124°45.52' W. long.;
(80) 45°46.85' N. lat., 124°45.91' W. long.;
(81) 45°45.81' N. lat., 124°47.05' W. long.;
(82) 45°44.87' N. lat., 124°45.98' W. long.;
(83) 45°43.44' N. lat., 124°46.03' W. long.;
(84) 45°35.82' N. lat., 124°45.72' W. long.;
(85) 45°35.70' N. lat., 124°42.89' W. long.;
(86) 45°24.45' N. lat., 124°38.21' W. long.;
(87) 45°11.68' N. lat., 124°39.38' W. long.;
(88) 44°57.94' N. lat., 124°37.02' W. long.;
(89) 44°44.28' N. lat., 124°50.79' W. long.;
(90) 44°32.63' N. lat., 124°54.21' W. long.;
(91) 44°23.20' N. lat., 124°49.87' W. long.;
(92) 44°13.17' N. lat., 124°58.81' W. long.;
(93) 43°57.92' N. lat., 124°58.29' W. long.;
(94) 43°50.12' N. lat., 124°53.36' W. long.;
(95) 43°49.53' N. lat., 124°43.96' W. long.;
(96) 43°42.76' N. lat., 124°41.40' W. long.;
(97) 43°24.00' N. lat., 124°42.61' W. long.;
(98) 43°19.74' N. lat., 124°45.12' W. long.;
(99) 43°19.62' N. lat., 124°52.95' W. long.;
(100) 43°17.41' N. lat., 124°53.02' W. long.;
(101) 42°49.15' N. lat., 124°54.93' W. long.;
(102) 42°46.74' N. lat., 124°53.39' W. long.;
(103) 42°43.76' N. lat., 124°51.64' W. long.;
(104) 42°45.41' N. lat., 124°49.35' W. long.;
(105) 42°43.92' N. lat., 124°45.92' W. long.;
(106) 42°38.87' N. lat., 124°43.38' W. long.;
(107) 42°34.78' N. lat., 124°46.56' W. long.;
(108) 42°31.47' N. lat., 124°46.89' W. long.;
(109) 42°31.00' N. lat., 124°44.28' W. long.;
(110) 42°29.22' N. lat., 124°46.93' W. long.;
(111) 42°28.39' N. lat., 124°49.94' W. long.;
(112) 42°26.28' N. lat., 124°47.60' W. long.;
(113) 42°19.58' N. lat., 124°43.21' W. long.;
(114) 42°13.75' N. lat., 124°40.06' W. long.;

(115) 42°05.12' N. lat., 124°39.06' W. long.;
(116) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°37.76' W. long.;
(117) 41°47.93' N. lat., 124°31.79' W. long.;
(118) 41°21.35' N. lat., 124°30.35' W. long.;
(119) 41°07.11' N. lat., 124°25.25' W. long.;
(120) 40°57.37' N. lat., 124°30.25' W. long.;
(121) 40°48.77' N. lat., 124°30.69' W. long.;
(122) 40°41.03' N. lat., 124°33.21' W. long.;
(123) 40°37.40' N. lat., 124°38.96' W. long.;
(124) 40°33.70' N. lat., 124°42.50' W. long.;
(125) 40°31.31' N. lat., 124°41.59' W. long.;
(126) 40°30.00' N. lat., 124°40.50' W. long.;
(127) 40°25.00' N. lat., 124°36.65' W. long.;
(128) 40°22.42' N. lat., 124°32.19' W. long.;
(129) 40°17.17' N. lat., 124°32.21' W. long.;
(130) 40°18.68' N. lat., 124°50.44' W. long.;
(131) 40°13.55' N. lat., 124°34.26' W. long.;
(132) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°28.25' W. long.;
(133) 40°06.72' N. lat., 124°21.40' W. long.;
(134) 40°01.63' N. lat., 124°17.25' W. long.;
(135) 40°00.68' N. lat., 124°11.19' W. long.;
(136) 39°59.09' N. lat., 124°14.92' W. long.;
(137) 39°51.85' N. lat., 124°10.33' W. long.;
(138) 39°36.90' N. lat., 124°00.63' W. long.;
(139) 39°32.41' N. lat., 124°00.01' W. long.;
(140) 39°05.40' N. lat., 124°00.52' W. long.;
(141) 39°04.32' N. lat., 123°59.00' W. long.;
(142) 38°58.02' N. lat., 123°58.18' W. long.;
(143) 38°57.50' N. lat., 124°01.90' W. long.;
(144) 38°50.27' N. lat., 123°56.26' W. long.;
(145) 38°46.73' N. lat., 123°51.93' W. long.;
(146) 38°44.64' N. lat., 123°51.77' W. long.;
(147) 38°32.97' N. lat., 123°41.84' W. long.;
(148) 38°14.56' N. lat., 123°32.18' W. long.;
(149) 38°13.85' N. lat., 123°29.94' W. long.;
(150) 38°11.88' N. lat., 123°30.57' W. long.;
(151) 38°08.72' N. lat., 123°29.56' W. long.;
(152) 38°05.62' N. lat., 123°32.38' W. long.;

- (153) 38°01.90' N. lat., 123°32.00' W. long.; and
 (154) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°30.00' W. long.

(m) The **250 fm (457 m) depth contour used between the U.S. border with Canada and 38° N. lat., modified to allow fishing in petrale sole areas**, is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated: {corrected at 70 FR 13118, March 18, 2005}

- (1) 48°14.71' N. lat., 125°41.95' W. long.;
- (2) 48°13.00' N. lat., 125°39.00' W. long.;
- (3) 48°08.50' N. lat., 125°45.00' W. long.;
- (4) 48°06.00' N. lat., 125°46.50' W. long.;
- (5) 48°03.50' N. lat., 125°37.00' W. long.;
- (6) 48°01.50' N. lat., 125°40.00' W. long.;
- (7) 47°57.00' N. lat., 125°37.00' W. long.;
- (8) 47°55.50' N. lat., 125°28.50' W. long.;
- (9) 47°58.00' N. lat., 125°25.00' W. long.;
- (10) 48°00.50' N. lat., 125°24.50' W. long.;
- (11) 48°03.50' N. lat., 125°21.00' W. long.;
- (12) 48°02.00' N. lat., 125°19.50' W. long.;
- (13) 48°00.00' N. lat., 125°21.00' W. long.;
- (14) 47°58.00' N. lat., 125°20.00' W. long.;
- (15) 47°58.00' N. lat., 125°18.00' W. long.;
- (16) 47°52.00' N. lat., 125°16.50' W. long.;
- (17) 47°49.00' N. lat., 125°11.00' W. long.;
- (18) 47°46.00' N. lat., 125°06.00' W. long.;
- (19) 47°44.50' N. lat., 125°07.50' W. long.;
- (20) 47°42.00' N. lat., 125°06.00' W. long.;
- (21) 47°38.00' N. lat., 125°07.00' W. long.;
- (22) 47°30.00' N. lat., 125°00.00' W. long.;
- (23) 47°28.00' N. lat., 124°58.50' W. long.;
- (24) 47°28.88' N. lat., 124°54.71' W. long.;
- (25) 47°27.70' N. lat., 124°51.87' W. long.;
- (26) 47°24.84' N. lat., 124°48.45' W. long.;
- (27) 47°21.76' N. lat., 124°47.42' W. long.;
- (28) 47°18.84' N. lat., 124°46.75' W. long.;
- (29) 47°19.82' N. lat., 124°51.43' W. long.;
- (30) 47°18.13' N. lat., 124°54.25' W. long.;
- (31) 47°13.50' N. lat., 124°54.69' W. long.;

- (32) 47°15.00' N. lat., 125°00.00' W. long.;
- (33) 47°08.00' N. lat., 124°59.82' W. long.;
- (34) 47°05.79' N. lat., 125°01.00' W. long.;
- (35) 47°03.34' N. lat., 124°57.49' W. long.;
- (36) 47°01.00' N. lat., 125°00.00' W. long.;
- (37) 46°55.00' N. lat., 125°02.00' W. long.;
- (38) 46°51.00' N. lat., 124°57.00' W. long.;
- (39) 46°47.00' N. lat., 124°55.00' W. long.;
- (40) 46°34.00' N. lat., 124°38.00' W. long.;
- (41) 46°30.50' N. lat., 124°41.00' W. long.;
- (42) 46°33.00' N. lat., 124°32.00' W. long.;
- (43) 46°29.00' N. lat., 124°32.00' W. long.;
- (44) 46°20.00' N. lat., 124°39.00' W. long.;
- (45) 46°18.16' N. lat., 124°40.00' W. long.;
- (46) 46°16.00' N. lat., 124°27.01' W. long.;
- (47) 46°15.00' N. lat., 124°30.96' W. long.;
- (48) 46°13.17' N. lat., 124°38.76' W. long.;
- (49) 46°10.51' N. lat., 124°41.99' W. long.;
- (50) 46°06.24' N. lat., 124°41.81' W. long.;
- (51) 46°03.04' N. lat., 124°50.26' W. long.;
- (52) 45°56.99' N. lat., 124°45.45' W. long.;
- (53) 45°49.94' N. lat., 124°45.75' W. long.;
- (54) 45°49.94' N. lat., 124°42.33' W. long.;
- (55) 45°45.73' N. lat., 124°42.18' W. long.;
- (56) 45°45.73' N. lat., 124°43.82' W. long.;
- (57) 45°41.94' N. lat., 124°43.61' W. long.;
- (58) 45°41.58' N. lat., 124°39.86' W. long.;
- (59) 45°38.45' N. lat., 124°39.94' W. long.;
- (60) 45°35.75' N. lat., 124°42.91' W. long.;
- (61) 45°24.49' N. lat., 124°38.20' W. long.;
- (62) 45°14.43' N. lat., 124°39.05' W. long.;
- (63) 45°14.30' N. lat., 124°34.19' W. long.;
- (64) 45°08.98' N. lat., 124°34.26' W. long.;
- (65) 45°09.02' N. lat., 124°38.81' W. long.;
- (66) 44°57.98' N. lat., 124°36.98' W. long.;
- (67) 44°56.62' N. lat., 124°38.32' W. long.;
- (68) 44°50.82' N. lat., 124°35.52' W. long.;
- (69) 44°46.89' N. lat., 124°38.32' W. long.;

- (70) 44°50.78' N. lat., 124°44.24' W. long.;
- (71) 44°44.27' N. lat., 124°50.78' W. long.;
- (72) 44°32.63' N. lat., 124°54.24' W. long.;
- (73) 44°23.25' N. lat., 124°49.78' W. long.;
- (74) 44°13.16' N. lat., 124°58.81' W. long.;
- (75) 43°57.88' N. lat., 124°58.25' W. long.;
- (76) 43°56.89' N. lat., 124°57.33' W. long.;
- (77) 43°53.41' N. lat., 124°51.95' W. long.;
- (78) 43°51.56' N. lat., 124°47.38' W. long.;
- (79) 43°51.49' N. lat., 124°37.77' W. long.;
- (80) 43°48.02' N. lat., 124°43.31' W. long.;
- (81) 43°42.77' N. lat., 124°41.39' W. long.;
- (82) 43°24.09' N. lat., 124°42.57' W. long.;
- (83) 43°19.73' N. lat., 124°45.09' W. long.;
- (84) 43°15.98' N. lat., 124°47.76' W. long.;
- (85) 43°04.14' N. lat., 124°52.55' W. long.;
- (86) 43°04.00' N. lat., 124°53.88' W. long.;
- (87) 42°54.69' N. lat., 124°54.54' W. long.;
- (88) 42°45.46' N. lat., 124°49.37' W. long.;
- (89) 42°43.91' N. lat., 124°45.90' W. long.;
- (90) 42°38.84' N. lat., 124°43.36' W. long.;
- (91) 42°34.82' N. lat., 124°46.56' W. long.;
- (92) 42°31.57' N. lat., 124°46.86' W. long.;
- (93) 42°30.98' N. lat., 124°44.27' W. long.;
- (94) 42°29.21' N. lat., 124°46.93' W. long.;
- (95) 42°28.52' N. lat., 124°49.40' W. long.;
- (96) 42°26.06' N. lat., 124°46.61' W. long.;
- (97) 42°21.82' N. lat., 124°43.76' W. long.;
- (98) 42°17.47' N. lat., 124°38.89' W. long.;
- (99) 42°13.67' N. lat., 124°37.51' W. long.;
- (100) 42°13.76' N. lat., 124°40.03' W. long.;
- (101) 42°05.12' N. lat., 124°39.06' W. long.;
- (102) 42°02.67' N. lat., 124°38.41' W. long.;
- (103) 42°02.67' N. lat., 124°35.95' W. long.;
- (104) 42°00.00' N. lat., 124°36.83' W. long.;
- (105) 41°47.79' N. lat., 124°29.48' W. long.;
- (106) 41°21.01' N. lat., 124°29.01' W. long.;
- (107) 41°13.50' N. lat., 124°24.40' W. long.;
- (108) 41°11.00' N. lat., 124°22.99' W. long.;
- (109) 41°06.69' N. lat., 124°23.30' W. long.;
- (110) 40°54.73' N. lat., 124°28.15' W. long.;
- (111) 40°53.95' N. lat., 124°26.04' W. long.;
- (112) 40°49.96' N. lat., 124°26.04' W. long.;
- (113) 40°44.49' N. lat., 124°30.81' W. long.;
- (114) 40°40.58' N. lat., 124°32.06' W. long.;
- (115) 40°37.36' N. lat., 124°29.41' W. long.;
- (116) 40°35.67' N. lat., 124°30.43' W. long.;
- (117) 40°37.41' N. lat., 124°37.06' W. long.;
- (118) 40°36.09' N. lat., 124°40.11' W. long.;
- (119) 40°31.31' N. lat., 124°40.87' W. long.;
- (120) 40°29.64' N. lat., 124°36.82' W. long.;
- (121) 40°27.34' N. lat., 124°37.28' W. long.;
- (122) 40°25.01' N. lat., 124°36.36' W. long.;
- (123) 40°22.28' N. lat., 124°31.83' W. long.;
- (124) 40°16.96' N. lat., 124°31.91' W. long.;
- (125) 40°17.00' N. lat., 124°34.96' W. long.;
- (126) 40°16.03' N. lat., 124°36.02' W. long.;
- (127) 40°10.00' N. lat., 124°24.55' W. long.;
- (128) 40°06.45' N. lat., 124°19.24' W. long.;
- (129) 40°07.08' N. lat., 124°17.80' W. long.;
- (130) 40°05.55' N. lat., 124°18.11' W. long.;
- (131) 40°04.74' N. lat., 124°18.11' W. long.;
- (132) 40°02.35' N. lat., 124°16.53' W. long.;
- (133) 40°01.13' N. lat., 124°12.98' W. long.;
- (134) 40°01.55' N. lat., 124°09.80' W. long.;
- (135) 39°58.54' N. lat., 124°12.43' W. long.;
- (136) 39°55.72' N. lat., 124°07.44' W. long.;
- (137) 39°42.64' N. lat., 124°02.52' W. long.;
- (138) 39°35.96' N. lat., 123°59.47' W. long.;
- (139) 39°34.61' N. lat., 123°59.58' W. long.;
- (140) 39°34.79' N. lat., 123°58.47' W. long.;
- (141) 39°33.79' N. lat., 123°56.77' W. long.;
- (142) 39°33.03' N. lat., 123°57.06' W. long.;
- (143) 39°33.20' N. lat., 123°59.12' W. long.;
- (144) 39°07.81' N. lat., 123°59.06' W. long.;
- (145) 39°03.06' N. lat., 123°57.77' W. long.;

(146) 38°57.50' N. lat., 123°57.00' W. long.;
(147) 38°52.26' N. lat., 123°56.18' W. long.;
(148) 38°50.21' N. lat., 123°55.48' W. long.;
(149) 38°46.81' N. lat., 123°51.49' W. long.;
(150) 38°45.28' N. lat., 123°51.55' W. long.;
(151) 38°42.76' N. lat., 123°49.73' W. long.;
(152) 38°41.53' N. lat., 123°47.80' W. long.;
(153) 38°41.41' N. lat., 123°46.74' W. long.;
(154) 38°38.01' N. lat., 123°45.74' W. long.;
(155) 38°37.19' N. lat., 123°43.98' W. long.;
(156) 38°35.26' N. lat., 123°41.99' W. long.;

(157) 38°33.38' N. lat., 123°41.76' W. long.;
(158) 38°19.95' N. lat., 123°32.90' W. long.;
(159) 38°14.38' N. lat., 123°25.51' W. long.;
(160) 38°09.39' N. lat., 123°24.39' W. long.;
(161) 38°10.09' N. lat., 123°27.21' W. long.;
(162) 38°03.76' N. lat., 123°31.90' W. long.;
(163) 38°02.06' N. lat., 123°31.26' W. long.;
and
(164) 38°00.00' N. lat., 123°29.56' W. long.

Table 1a. 2005 Specifications of Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC), Optimum Yields (OYs), Harvest Guidelines (HG), and Limited Entry and Open Access Allocations, by management Area (weights in metric tons).

Species	ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC)						OY (Total catch)	Commer- cial Harvest Guide- lines (Total Catch)	Allocations total catch			
	Vancou- ver m/	Colum- bia	Burreks	Monte- rey	Concep- tion	Total ABC			Limited Entry	Open Access		
											MT	%
ROUND FISH												
Lingcod b/ north of 42°N. lat.	1,874			1,048		2,522	1,801	274.2	--	81.0	--	15.0
Lingcod south of 42°N. lat.							612					
Pacific Cod d/	3,200			c/		3,200	1,600	1,600	--	--	--	--
Pacific Whiting e/			269,545			269,545	269,069	232,069	--	--	--	--
Sablefish f/ north of 36°			8,368			8,368	7,486	6,670	6,043	90.6	627	9.4
Sablefish g/ south of 36°							275	275	--	--	--	--
Cabezon h/ south of 42°N. lat.	c/			103		103	69	--	--	--	--	--
FLATFISH												
Dover sole i/		8,522				8,522	7,476	7,445	--	--	--	--
English sole j/	2,000			1,100		3,100	3,100	--	--	--	--	--
Petrale sole k/	1,262	500	800	200		2,762	2,762	--	--	--	--	--
Arrowtooth flounder l/		5,800				5,800	5,800	--	--	--	--	--
Other flatfish m/		6,781				6,781	4,090	--	--	--	--	--

Species	ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC)							OY (Total catch)	Commer- cial Harvest guide- lines (Total Catch)	Allcations total catch									
	Vancou- ver	Colum- bia	Bureke	Mont- erey	Concep- tion	Total ABC	Limited Entry			Open Access	M-	M-	M-						
														966	13,900	3,218	270	2,700	966
Pacific Ocean Perch n/ Shortbelly o/ Widow p/ Canary g/ Chilipepper r/ Bocaccio s/ Splitnose t/ Yellowtail u/ Shortspine thornyhead v/ north of 34°27' Longspine thornyhead w/ north of 36° south of 36° x/ Cowcod y/ Darkblotched z/ Yelloweye aa/ Black bb/ north of 46°16' N. lat. Black bb/ south of 46°16' N. lat.	966	13,900	3,218	270	2,700	966	447	129.1	--	--	--								
							13,900	13,894	--	--	--								
							285	281.7	-	97.0	3.0								
							46.8	24.8	--	87.7	12.3								
							2,030	1,973	1039	55.7	874								
							307	85.2	--	55.7	44.3								
							461	461	--	--	--								
							3,896	3,871	3,550	91.7	321								
							999	995	992	99.7	3								
							2,461		--	--	--								
							390	195	--	--	--								
							19	0	--	--	--								
							--	0	--	--	--								
							269	122.1		--	--								
							54	8.5		--	--								
							540		-	--	--								
							753		-	--	--								

ROCKFISH:

Species	ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC)										OY (Total catch)	Commer- cial Harvest guide- lines (Total Catch)	Allocations total catch		
	Vancou- ver	Colum- bia	Bureka	Mont- erey	Concep- tion	Total ABC	Limited Entry		Open Access						
							Mt	%	Mt	%					
													Mt	%	Mt
Minor Rockfish north cc/	3,680	--	--	3,680	--	3,680	1,992	91.7	180	8.3	2,172	1,992	91.7	180	8.3
Minor Rockfish south dd/	--	--	--	3,412	854	3,412	849	55.7	676	44.3	1,525	849	55.7	676	44.3
Remaining Rockfish	1,612	--	--	854	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
bank ee/	c/	--	--	350	350	350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
blackgill ff/	c/	--	--	75	268	343	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
bocaccio north	318	--	--	--	--	318	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
chilipepper north	32	--	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
redstripe	576	--	--	c/	--	576	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
sharpchin	307	--	--	45	--	352	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
silvergrey	38	--	--	c/	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
splitnose	242	--	--	c/	--	242	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
yellowmouth	99	--	--	c/	--	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
yellowtail south	--	--	--	116	--	116	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other rockfish gg/	2,068	--	--	2,558	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SHARKS/SKATES/RATFISH/MORIDS/GRENADIERS/KELP GREENLING:															
Other fish hh/	2,500	7,000	1,200	3,900	14,600	7,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 1b. 2005 OYs for minor rockfish by depth sub-groups (weights in metric tons).

Species	Total Catch ABC	OY (Total Catch)			Harvest Guidelines (total catch)			
		Total Catch OY	Recreational Estimate	Commercial HG for minor rockfish and depth sub-groups	Limited Entry		Open Access	
					Mt	%	Mt	%
Minor Rockfish North cc/	3,680	2,250	78	2,172	1,992	91.7	180	8.3
Nearshore		122	68	54				
Shelf		968	10	958				
Slope		1,160	0	1,160				
Minor Rockfish South dd/	3,412	1,968	443	1,390	774	55.7	616	44.3
Nearshore ii/		615	383	97				
Shelf		714	60	654				
Slope		639	0	639				

a/ ABCs apply to the U.S. portion of the Vancouver area, except as noted under individual species.

b/ Lingcod was declared overfished on March 3, 1999. A coastwide stock assessment was prepared in 2003. Lingcod was believed to be at 25 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2002, 31 percent in the north and 19 percent in the south. The ABC projection for 2005 is 2,922 mt and was calculated using an F_{MSY} proxy of F45%. The total catch OY of 2,414 mt (the sum of 1,891 mt in the north and 612 mt in the south) was based on the rebuilding plan with a 70 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2009 (T_{MAX}) then adjusted downward slightly (by 174 mt) to be equal to the 2006 OY value. The harvest control rule will be $F=0.17$ in the north and $F=0.15$ in the south. Out of the OY, it is estimated that 656 mt will be taken in the recreational fishery, 4.5 mt will be taken during research activity, and 2.8 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries. Under the proposed regulations, it is currently anticipated that 274.2 mt will be taken in the commercial fisheries (which is being set as a commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 1,476.5 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year. There is a recreational harvest guideline of 234 mt for the area north of 42° N. Lat. and a recreational harvest guideline of 422 mt for the area south of 42° N. Lat. The tribes do not have a specific allocation at this time but are expected to take 25.1 mt of the commercial HG.

c/ "Other species", these are neither common nor important to the commercial and recreational fisheries in the areas footnoted. Accordingly, Pacific cod is included in the non-commercial HG of "other fish" and rockfish species are included in either "other rockfish" or "remaining rockfish" for the areas footnoted.

d/ Pacific Cod - The 3,200 mt ABC is based on historical landings data and is set at the same level as it was in 2004. The 1,600 mt OY is the ABC reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment

e/ Pacific whiting - The most recent stock assessment was prepared in early 2004, and the whiting biomass was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2003. A range is presented for the ABC and OY values because final adoption of the ABC and OY have been deferred until the Council's March 2005 meeting. It is anticipated that an assessment update will be available in early 2005 and the results of the new assessment will be used to set the 2005 ABC and OY.

f/ Sablefish north of 36° N. lat. - A coastwide sablefish stock assessment was prepared in 2001 and updated for 2002. Following the 2002 stock assessment update, the sablefish biomass north of 34° 27' N. lat. was believed to be between 31 percent and 38 percent of its unfished biomass. The coastwide ABC of 8,368 mt is based on environmentally driven projections with the F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The ABC for the management area north of 36° N. lat. is 8,071 mt (96.45 percent of the coastwide ABC). The coastwide OY of 7,761 mt is based on the density-dependent model and the application of the 40-10 harvest policy. The total catch OY for the area north of 36° N. lat is 7,486 mt and is 96.45 percent of the coastwide OY. The OY is reduced by 10 percent (749 mt) for the tribal allocation. Out of the remaining OY, 48 mt will be taken during research activity, and 19 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries, resulting in a commercial HG of 6,670 mt. The open access allocation is 9.4 percent (627 mt) of the commercial HG and the limited entry allocation is 90.6 percent (6,043 mt) of the commercial HG. The limited entry allocation is further divided with 58 percent (3,505 mt) allocated to the trawl fishery and 42 percent (2,538 mt) allocated to the fixed-gear fishery. To provide for bycatch in the at-sea whiting fishery, 15 mt of the limited entry trawl allocation will be set aside.

g/ Sablefish south of 36° N. lat. - The ABC of 297 mt is 3.55 percent of the ABC from the 2002 coastwide stock assessment update. The total catch OY of 275 mt is 3.55 percent of the OY from the 2002 coastwide stock assessment update. There are no limited entry or open access allocations in the Conception area at this time.

h/ Cabezon was first assessed in 2003 and was believed to be at 34.7 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC of 103 mt is based on a harvest rate proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The OY of 69 mt is based on a constant harvest level for 2005 and 2006.

i/ Dover sole north of 34° 27' N. lat. was assessed in 2001 and was believed to be at 29 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC of 8,522 mt is the 2005 projection from the 2001 assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. Because the biomass is estimated to be in the precautionary zone, the 40-10 harvest rate policy was applied, resulting in a total catch OY of 7,476 mt. The OY is reduced by 31 mt for the amount estimated to be taken as research catch, resulting in a commercial HG of 7,445 mt.

j/ English sole - Research catch is estimated to be 4.4 mt.

k/ Petrale sole was believed to be at 42 percent of its unfished biomass following a 1999 stock assessment. For 2005, the ABC for the Vancouver-Columbia area (1,262 mt) is based on a four year average projection from 2000-2003 with a $F_{40\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The ABCs for the Eureka, Monterey, and Conception areas (1,500 mt) are based on historical landings data and continue at the same level as 2004. Management measures to constrain the harvest of overfished species have reduced the availability of these stocks

to the fishery during the past several years. Because the harvest assumptions (from the most recent stock assessment for the Vancouver-Columbia area) used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2005 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data. Research catch is estimated to be 1.7 mt and will be taken out of the OY.

l/ Arrowtooth flounder was last assessed in 1993 and was believed to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass. Research catch is estimated to be 6.7 mt and will be taken out of the OY.

m/ Other flatfish are those species that do not have individual ABC/OYs and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sand dab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder. The ABC is based on historical catch levels. The ABC of 6,781 mt is based on the highest landings for sanddabs (1995) and rex sole (1982) for the 1981-2003 period and on the average landings from the 1994-1998 period for the remaining other flatfish species. The OY of 4,909 mt is based on the ABC with a 25 percent precautionary adjustment for sanddabs and rex sole and a 50 percent precautionary adjustment for the remaining species. Research catch is estimated to be 7.6 mt and will be taken out of the OY.

n/ Pacific ocean perch (POP) was declared overfished on March 3, 1999. A stock assessment was prepared in 2003 and POP was determined to be at 25 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC of 966 mt was projected from the 2003 stock assessment and is based on an F_{MSY} proxy of F50%. The OY of 447 mt is based on a 70 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2042 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule will be $F=0.0257$. Out of the OY it is anticipated that 3.6 mt will be taken during research activity and 129.1 mt in the commercial fishery (which is being set as a commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 314.3 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year.

o/ Shortbelly rockfish remains as an unexploited stock and is difficult to assess quantitatively. A 1989 stock assessment provided 2 alternative yield calculations of 13,900 mt and 47,000 mt. NMFS surveys have shown poor recruitment in most years since 1989, indicating low recent productivity and a naturally declining population in spite of low fishing pressure. The ABC and OY therefore are set at 13,900 mt, the low end of the range in the stock assessment. The OY is reduced by 6.0 mt for the amount expected to be taken during research activity, resulting in a commercial HG of 13,894.

p/ The widow rockfish stock was declared overfished on January 11, 2001 (66 FR 2338). The most recent stock assessment was prepared for widow rockfish in 2003. The spawning stock biomass is believed to be at 22.4 percent of its unfished biomass in 2002. The ABC of 3,218 mt is based an F50% F_{MSY} proxy. The 285 mt OY is based on a 60 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2042 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule is $F=0.0093$. Out of the OY, it is anticipated that 0.9 mt will be taken during research activity, 2.3 mt will be taken in the recreational fishery, 0.1 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries, and 281.7 mt will be taken in the commercial fishery (which is being set as the commercial HG). Specific open access/limited entry allocations have been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 40 mt of widow rockfish in 2005, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. The set asides of widow rockfish taken in the Pacific whiting fisheries will likely be limited to 231.8 mt.

q/ Canary rockfish was declared overfished on January 4, 2000 (65 FR 221). A stock assessment was completed in 2002 for canary rockfish and the stock was believed to be at 8 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2001. The coastwide ABC of 270 mt is based on a F_{MSY} proxy of F50%. The coastwide OY of 46.8 mt is based on the rebuilding plan, which has a 60 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2076 (T_{MAX}) and a catch sharing arrangement which has 58 percent of the OY going to the commercial fisheries and 42 percent going to the recreational fishery. The harvest control rule will be $F=0.0220$. Out of the OY, it is anticipated that 1.7 mt will be taken during the research activity, 17.8 mt will be taken in the recreational fishery, 2.1 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries, and 22.7 mt will be taken in the commercial fishery (which is being set as the commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 2.5 mt. The residual amount, will be further divided with 1.25 mt being available as needed for the recreational and 1.25 mt being available as needed for the commercial fisheries. The recreational HG for the area north of 42° N. lat. will be 8.5 mt. For the area south of 42° N. lat., the recreational HG will be 9.3 mt. Specific open access/limited entry allocations have been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 2.6 mt of canary rockfish under the commercial HG, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

r/ Chilipepper rockfish - the ABC (2,700 mt) for the Monterey-Conception area is based on a three year average projection from 1999-2001 with a F50% F_{MSY} proxy. Because the unfished biomass is believed to be above 40 percent the default OY could be set equal to the ABC. However, the OY is set at 2,000 mt to discourage effort on chilipepper, which is taken with bocaccio. Management measures to constrain the harvest of overfished species have reduced the availability of these stocks to the fishery during the past several years. Because the harvest assumptions (from the most recent stock assessment) used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2005 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data. The OY is reduced by 15 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery and 12 mt for the amount expected to be taken during research activity, resulting in a commercial HG of 1,973 mt. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (874 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (1,099 mt) of the commercial HG.

s/ Bocaccio was declared overfished on March 3, 1999. A new stock assessment and a new rebuilding analysis were prepared for bocaccio in 2003. The bocaccio stock was believed to be at 7.4 percent of its unfished biomass in 2002. The ABC of 566 mt is based on a F50% F_{MSY} proxy. The OY of 307 mt is based on the rebuilding analysis and has a 70 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2032 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule is $F=0.0498$. Out of the OY, it is anticipated that 0.4 mt will be taken during the research activity, 43 mt will be taken in the recreational fishery, 1.3 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries, and 85.2 mt will be taken in the commercial fishery (which is being set as the commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 177.1 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year.

t/ Splitnose rockfish - The ABC is 615 mt in the southern area (Monterey-Conception). The 461 mt OY for the southern area reflects a 25 percent precautionary adjustment because of the less rigorous stock assessment for this stock. In the north, splitnose is included in the minor slope rockfish OY. Because the harvest assumptions used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2005 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data.

u/ Yellowtail rockfish - A yellowtail rockfish stock assessment was prepared in 2003 for the Vancouver-Columbia-Eureka areas. Yellowtail rockfish was believed

to be at 46 percent of its unfished biomass in 2002. The ABC of 3,896 mt is based on the 2003 stock assessment with the F_{MSY} proxy of F50%. The OY of 3,896 mt was set equal to the ABC, because the stock is above the precautionary threshold. The OY is reduced by 15 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, 4.3 mt for the amount estimated to be taken during research activity, and 5.8 mt for the amount taken in non-groundfish fisheries, resulting in a commercial HG of 3,871 mt. The open access allocation (321 mt) is 8.3 percent of the commercial HG. The limited entry allocation (3,550 mt) is 91.7 percent the commercial HG. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 506 mt of yellowtail rockfish in 2005, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

v/ Shortspine thornyhead was last assessed in 2001 and the stock was believed to be between 25 and 50 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC (1,030 mt) for the area north of Pt. Conception (34° 27' N. lat.) is based on a F50% F_{MSY} proxy. The OY of 999 mt is based on the 2001 survey with the application of the 40-10 harvest policy. The OY is reduced by 4 mt for the amount estimated to be taken during research activity, resulting in a commercial HG of 995 mt. Open access is allocated 0.27 percent (3 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 99.73 percent (992 mt) of the commercial HG. There is no ABC or OY for the southern Conception area. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 6.7 mt of shortspine thornyhead in 2005, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

w/ Longspine thornyhead north of 36° is believed to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC (2,461 mt) in the north (Vancouver-Columbia-Eureka-Monterey) is based on a F50% F_{MSY} proxy. Because the harvest assumptions (from the most recent stock assessment) used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2005 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data. The total catch OY (2,461 mt) is set equal to the ABC. The OY is reduced by 11.2 mt for the amount estimated to be taken during research activity, resulting in a commercial HG of 2,449.8 mt.

x/ Longspine thornyhead south of 36° - A separate ABC (390 mt) is established for the Conception area and is based on historical catch for the portion of the Conception area north of 34°27' N. lat. (Point Conception). To address uncertainty in the stock assessment due to limited information, the ABC was reduced by 50 percent to obtain the OY, 195 mt. There is no ABC or OY for the southern Conception Area.

y/ Cowcod in the Conception area was assessed in 1999 and was believed to be less than 10 percent of its unfished biomass. Cowcod was declared as overfished on January 4, 2000 (65 FR 221). The ABC in the Conception area (5 mt) is based on the 1999 stock assessment, while the ABC for the Monterey area (19 mt) is based on average landings from 1993-1997. The OY of 4.2 mt (2.1 mt in each area) is based on the rebuilding plan adopted under Amendment 16-3, which has a 60 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2099 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule is $F=0.009$. Cowcod retention will not be permitted in 2005 and 2006. The OY will be used to accommodate discards of cowcod rockfish resulting from incidental take.

z/ Darkblotched rockfish was assessed in 2000 and a stock assessment update was prepared in 2003. The darkblotched rockfish stock was declared overfished on January 11, 2001 (66 FR 2338). Following the 2003 stock assessment update, the stock was believed to be at 11 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC is projected to be 269 mt and is based on an F_{MSY} proxy of F50%. The OY of 269 mt is based on the rebuilding plan adopted under Amendment 16-2 and has a >80% probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2047 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule is $F=0.032$. Out of the OY, it is anticipated that 3.8 mt will be

taken during research activity, and 90.9 mt will be taken in the commercial fishery (which is being set as a commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 174.3 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year. For anticipated bycatch in the at-sea whiting fishery, 9 mt is being set aside.

aa/ Yelloweye rockfish was assessed in 2001 and updated for 2002. On January 11, 2002, yelloweye rockfish was declared overfished (67 FR 1555). In 2002 following the stock assessment update, yelloweye rockfish was believed to be at 24.1 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide. The 54 mt coastwide ABC is based on an F_{MSY} proxy of F50%. The OY of 26 mt, based on a revised rebuilding analysis (August 2002) and the rebuilding plan proposed under Amendment 16-3, have a 80 percent probability of rebuilding to B_{MSY} by the year 2071 (T_{MAX}) and a harvest control rule of $F=0.0153$. Out of the OY, it is anticipated that 10.4 mt will be taken in the recreational fishery, 1.0 mt will be taken during research activity, 0.8 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries and 8.5 mt will be taken in the commercial fishery (which is being set as a commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 5.3 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 2.3 mt of yelloweye rockfish of the commercial HG in 2005, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

bb/ Black rockfish was last assessed in 2003 for the Columbia and Eureka area and in 2000 for the Vancouver area. The ABC for the area north of 46°16' N. lat. is 540 mt and the ABC for the area south of 46°16' N. lat. is 753 mt. Because of an overlap in the assessed areas between Cape Falcon and the Columbia River, projections from the 2000 stock assessment were adjusted downward by 12 percent to account for the overlap. The ABCs were derived using an F_{MSY} proxy of F50%. Because the unfished biomass is believed to be above 40 percent the OYs were set equal to the ABCs. For the area north of 46°16' N. lat., the OY is 540 mt. A harvest guideline of 30,000 lb (13.6 mt) is set for the tribes. For the area south of 46°16' N. lat the OY is 753 mt. The black rockfish OY in the area south of 46°16' N. lat is subdivided with separate HGs being set for the area north of 42° N. lat (437 mt/58 percent) and for the area south of 42° N. lat (316 mt/42 percent). For the area north of 42° N. lat. 332 mt is estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a commercial HG of 105 mt. Of the 316 mt of black rockfish attributed to the area south of 42° N. lat., a HG of 190 mt (60 percent) will be applied to the area north of 40°10 min N. lat. and a HG of 126 mt (40 percent) will be applied to the area south of 40°10 min N. lat. For the area between 42° N. lat. and 40°10' N. lat., 74 mt is estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a commercial HG of 116 mt. For the area south of 40°10 min N. lat., 101 mt is estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a commercial HG of 25 mt. Black rockfish was included in the minor rockfish north and other rockfish south categories until 2004.

cc/ Minor rockfish north includes the "remaining rockfish" and "other rockfish" categories in the Vancouver, Columbia, and Eureka areas combined. These species include "remaining rockfish", which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessments, and "other rockfish", which includes species that do not have quantifiable stock assessments. The ABC of 3,680 mt is the sum of the individual "remaining rockfish" ABCs plus the "other rockfish" ABCs. The remaining rockfish ABCs continue to be reduced by 25 percent ($F=0.75M$) as a precautionary adjustment. To obtain the total catch OY of 2,250 mt, the remaining rockfish ABCs were further reduced by 25 percent and other rockfish ABCs were reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure to address limited stock assessment information. The OY is reduced by 78 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a 2,172 mt commercial HG. Open access is allocated 8.3 percent (180 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 91.7 percent (1,992 mt) of the commercial HG. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 28 mt in 2005, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

dd/ Minor rockfish south includes the "remaining rockfish" and "other rockfish" categories in the Monterey and Conception areas combined. These species include "remaining rockfish" which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessment, and "other rockfish" which includes species that do not have quantifiable stock assessments. The ABC of 3,412 mt is the sum of the individual "remaining rockfish" ABCs plus the "other rockfish" ABCs. The remaining rockfish ABCs continue to be reduced by 25 percent ($F=0.75M$) as a precautionary adjustment. To obtain a total catch OY of 1,968 mt, the remaining rockfish ABCs are further reduced by 25 percent, with the exception of blackgill rockfish, the other rockfish ABCs were reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure due to limited stock assessment information. The OY is reduced by 443 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a 1,525 mt HG for the commercial fishery. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (676 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (849 mt) of the commercial HG.

ee/ Bank rockfish -- The ABC is 350 mt which is based on a 2000 stock assessment for the Monterey and Conception areas. This stock contributes 263 mt towards the minor rockfish OY in the south.

ff/ Blackgill rockfish was believed to be at 51 percent of its unfished biomass in 1997. The ABC of 343 mt is the sum of the Conception area ABC of 268 mt, based on the 1998 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of F50%, and the Monterey area ABC of 75 mt. This stock contributes 306 mt towards minor rockfish south (268 mt for the Conception area ABC and 38 mt for the Monterey area). The OY for the Monterey area is the ABC reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary measure because of the lack of information.

gg/ "Other rockfish" includes rockfish species listed in 50 CFR 660.302 and California scorpionfish. The ABC is based on the 1996 review of commercial *Sebastes* landings and includes an estimate of recreational landings. These species have never been assessed quantitatively. The amount estimated to be taken as research catch is 18.8 mt.

hh/ "Other fish" includes sharks, skates, rays, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, kelp greenling and other groundfish species noted above in footnote c/. The amount estimated to be taken as research catch is 48.6 mt.

ii/ Minor nearshore rockfish south - The total catch OY is 615 mt. Out of the OY it is anticipated that the recreational fishery will take 383 mt, and 97 mt will be taken by the commercial fishery (which is being set as a commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 135 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year.

Table 2a. 2005, and Beyond, Specifications of Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC), Optimum Yields (OYs), Harvest Guidelines (HGs), and Limited Entry and Open Access Allocations, by management Area (weights in metric tons).

Species	ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC)						OY (Total catch)	Commer- cial Harvest guide- lines (Total Catch)	Allocations total catch					
	Vancouver e/	Colu- mbia	Bareta	Monte- rey	Concept- tion	Total ABC			Limited Entry	Open Access	Mt	%	Mt	%
ROUND FISH														
Lingcod b/ north of 42° N. lat.	1,694			1,021		2,716	1,801	214.7	--	81.0	--	19.0		
Lingcod south of 42° N. lat.							612							
Pacific Cod d/	3,200			c/		3,200	1,600	1,600	--	--	--	--		
Pacific Whiting e/				114,297 - 457,186		114,297- 457,186	114,297- 457,186		--	--	--	--		
Sablefish f/ north of 36°				8,175		8,175	7,363	6,522	5,903	90.6	613	9.4		
Sablefish g/ south of 36°							271	271	--	--	--	--		
Cabezon h/ south of 42°N. lat.	c/			108		108	69	--	--	--	--	--		
FLATFISH														
Dover sole i/				8,589		8,589	7,564	7,504	--	--	--	--		
English sole j/	2,000			1,100		3,100	3,100	--	--	--	--	--		
Petrale sole k/	1,262			500	200	2,762	2,762	--	--	--	--	--		
Arrowtooth flounder l/				5,800		5,800	5,800	--	--	--	--	--		
Other flatfish m/				6,781		6,781	4,090	--	--	--	--	--		

Species	ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC)							OY (Total catch)	Commer- cial Harvest guide- lines (Total Catch)	Allocations total catch				
	Venno u- war	Colu m-bia	Bareka	Mont- rey	Concep- tion	Total ABC	Limited Entry			Open Access				
											MC	ME		
													MC	ME
ROCKFISH:														
Pacific Ocean Perch n/		934				934	447	102.6	--	--	--	--		
Shortbelly o/		13,900				13,900	13,900	13,883	--	--	--	--		
Widow p/		3,059				3,059	289	285.6	--	97.0	--	3.0		
Canary q/		270				270	47.1	22.7	--	87.7	--	12.3		
Chilipepper r/		c/		2,700		2,700	2,000	1,964	1,094	55.7	870	44.3		
Bocaccio s/		c/		549		549	308	75.2	--	55.7	--	44.3		
Splitnose t/		c/		615		615	461	461	--	--	--	--		
Yellowtail u/		3,681		c/		3,681	3,681	3,655	3,352	91.7	303	8.3		
Shortspine thornyhead v/ north of 34°27'		1,077				1,077	1018	1011	984	99.7	27	0.27		
Longspine thornyhead w/ north of 36°		2,461		--		2,461	2,461	2449	--	--	--	--		
south of 36° x/		--		390		390	195	155	--	--	--	--		
Cowcod y/		c/	19	--		19	2.1	0	--	--	--	--		
		c/	--	5		5	2.1	0	--	--	--	--		
Darkblotched z/		294				294	294	87.4	--	--	--	--		
Yelloweye aa/		55				55	27	6.4	--	--	--	--		
Black bb/ north of 46°16' N. lat.		540				540	540		--	--	--	--		
Black bb/ south of 46°16' N. lat.		736				736	736		--	--	--	--		

Species	ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC)						YOY (Total catch)	Commer- cial Harvest guidelines (Total catch)	Allocations total catch			
	Vancouver	Columbia	Eureka	Mont- srey	Conce- ption	Total ABC			Limited Entry	Mt	Mt	%
Minor Rockfish north cc/		3,680			--	3,680	2,250	2,172	1,992	91.7	180	8.3
Minor Rockfish south dd/		--			3,412	3,412	1,958	1,525	849	55.7	676	44.3
Remaining Rockfish		1,612			854	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
bank ee/		c/			350	350	--	--	--	--	--	--
blackgill ff/		c/		75	268	343	--	--	--	--	--	--
bocaccio north		318				318	--	--	--	--	--	--
chilipepper north		32				32	--	--	--	--	--	--
redstripe		576			c/	576	--	--	--	--	--	--
sharpchin		307			45	352	--	--	--	--	--	--
silverygrey		38			c/	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
splitnose		242			c/	242	--	--	--	--	--	--
yellowmouth		99			c/	99	--	--	--	--	--	--
yellowtail south					116	116	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other rockfish gg/		2,068			2,558	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SHARKS/SKATES/RATFISH/MORIDS/GRENADIERS												
OTHER FISH ee/	2,500	7,000	1,200	3,900	14,600	7,300	--	--	--	--	--	--

{revised at 70 FR 22808, May 3, 2005; corrected at 70 FR 25789, May 16, 2005}

Table 2b. 2006, and Beyond, OYs for minor rockfish by depth sub-groups (weights in metric tons).

Species	Total Catch ABC	OY (Total Catch)			Harvest Guidelines (total catch)			
		Total Catch OY	Recreational Estimate	Commercial HG for minor rockfish and depth sub-groups	Limited Entry		Open Access	
					Mt	%	Mt	%
Minor Rockfish north cc/	3,680	2,250	78	2,172	1,992	91.7	180	8.3
Nearshore		122	68	54				
Shelf		968	10	958				
Slope		1,160	0	1,160				
Minor Rockfish south dd/	3,412	1,968	443	1,390	774	55.7	616	44.3
Nearshore ii/		615	383	97				
Shelf		714	60	654				
Slope		639	0	639				

{revised at 70 FR 22808, May 3, 2005}

a/ ABCs apply to the U.S. portion of the Vancouver area, except as noted under individual species.

b/ Lingcod was declared overfished on March 3, 1999. A coastwide stock assessment was prepared in 2003. Lingcod was believed to be at 25 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2002, 31 percent in the north and 19 percent in the south. The ABC projection for 2006 is 2,716 mt and was calculated using an F_{MSY} proxy of F45%. The total catch OY of 2,414 mt (the sum of 1,891 mt in the north and 612 mt in the south) is based on the rebuilding plan with a 70 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2009 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule will be $F=0.17$ in the north and $F=0.15$ in the south. Out of the OY, it is estimated that 693 mt will be taken in the recreational fishery, 7.2 mt will be taken during research activity, and 2.8 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries. Under the proposed regulations, it is currently anticipated that 214.7 mt will be taken in the commercial fisheries (which is being set as a commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 1,496.3 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year. There is a recreational harvest guideline of 271 mt for the area north of 42° N. Lat. and a recreational harvest guideline of 422 mt for the area south of 42° N. Lat. The tribes do not have a specific allocation at this time, but are expected to take 25.1 mt of the commercial HG.

c/ "Other species", these are neither common nor important to the commercial and recreational fisheries in the areas footnoted. Accordingly, Pacific cod is included in the non-commercial HG of "other fish" and rockfish species are included in either "other rockfish" or "remaining rockfish" for the areas footnoted.

d/ Pacific Cod - The 3,200 mt ABC is based on historical landings data and is set at the same level as it was in 2004. The 1,600 mt OY is the ABC reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment

e/ Pacific whiting - The most recent stock assessment was prepared in early 2004, and the whiting biomass was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2003. A range is presented for the ABC and OY values because final adoption of the ABC and OY have been deferred until the Council's March 2006 meeting. It is anticipated that an assessment update will be available in early 2006 and the results of the new assessment will be used to set the 2006 ABC and OY.

f/ Sablefish north of 36° N. lat. - A coastwide sablefish stock assessment was prepared in 2001 and updated for 2002. Following the 2002 stock assessment update, the sablefish biomass north of 34° 27' N. lat. was believed to be between 31 percent and 38 percent of its unfished biomass. The coastwide ABC of 8,175 mt is based on environmentally driven projections with the F_{MSY} proxy of F45%. The ABC for the management area north of 36° N. lat. is 7,885 mt (96.45 percent of the coastwide ABC). The coastwide OY of 7,634 mt (the sum of 7,363 mt in the north and 271 mt in the south) is based on the density-dependent model and the application of the 40-10 harvest policy. The total catch OY for the area north of 36° N. lat is 7,363 mt and is 96.45 percent of the coastwide OY. The OY is reduced by 10 percent (736 mt) for the tribal allocation. Out of the remaining OY, 86 mt will be taken during research activity, and 19 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries, resulting in a commercial HG of 6,522 mt. The open access allocation is 9.4 percent (613 mt) of the commercial HG and the limited entry allocation is 90.6 percent (5,909 mt) of the commercial HG. The limited entry allocation is further divided with 58 percent (3,427 mt) allocated to the trawl fishery and 42 percent (2,482 mt) allocated to the fixed-gear fishery. To provide for bycatch in the at-sea whiting fishery, 15 mt of the limited entry trawl allocation will be set aside.

g/ Sablefish south of 36° N. lat. - The ABC of 290 mt is 3.55 percent of the ABC from the 2002 coastwide stock assessment update. The total catch OY of 271 mt is 3.55 percent of the OY from the 2002 coastwide stock assessment update. There are no limited entry or open access allocations in the Conception area at this time.

h/ Cabezon was first assessed in 2003 and was believed to be at 34.7 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC of 108 mt is based on a harvest rate proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The OY of 69 mt is based on a constant harvest level for 2005 and 2006..

i/ Dover sole north of 34° 27' N. lat. was assessed in 2001 and was believed to be at 29 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC of 8,589 mt is the 2006 projection from the 2001 assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. Because the biomass is estimated to be in the precautionary zone, the 40-10 harvest rate policy was applied, resulting in a total catch OY of 7,564 mt. The OY is reduced by 60 mt for the amount estimated to be taken as research catch, resulting in a commercial HG of 7,504 mt.

j/ English sole - Research catch is estimated to be 9.7 mt.

k/ Petrale Sole was believed to be at 42 percent of its unfished biomass following a 1999 stock assessment. For 2006, the ABC for the Vancouver-Columbia area (1,262 mt) is based on a four year average projection from 2000-2003 with a $F_{40\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The ABCs for the Eureka, Monterey, and Conception areas (1,500 mt) are based on historical landings data and continue at the same level as 2005. Management measures to constrain the harvest of overfished species, have reduced the availability of these stocks to the fishery during the past several years. Because the harvest assumptions (from the most recent stock assessment in the Vancouver-Columbia area) used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2006 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data. Research catch is estimated to be 2.9 mt and will be taken out of the OY.

l/ Arrowtooth flounder was last assessed in 1993 and was believed to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass. Research catch is estimated to be 13.6 mt and will be taken out of the OY.

m/ Other flatfish are those species that do not have individual ABC/OYs and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sand dab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder. The ABC is based on historical catch levels. The ABC of 6,781 mt is based on the highest landings for sanddabs (1995) and rex sole (1982) for the 1981-2003 period and on the average landings from the 1994-1998 period for the remaining other flatfish species. The OY of 4,909 mt is based on the ABC with a 25 percent precautionary adjustment for sanddabs and rex sole and a 50 percent precautionary adjustment for the remaining species. Research catch is estimated to be 20.5 mt and will be taken out of the OY.

n/ POP was declared overfished on March 3, 1999. A stock assessment was prepared in 2003 and POP was determined to be at 25 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC of 934 mt was projected from the 2003 stock assessment and is based on an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 447 mt is based on a 70 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2042 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule will be $F=0.0257$. Out of the OY it is anticipated that 4.6 mt will be taken during research activity and 102.6 mt in the commercial fishery (which is being set as a commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 339.8 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year.

o/ Shortbelly rockfish remains as an unexploited stock and is difficult to assess quantitatively. A 1989 stock assessment provided 2 alternative yield calculations of 13,900 mt and 47,000 mt. NMFS surveys have shown poor recruitment in most years since 1989, indicating low recent productivity and a naturally declining population in spite of low fishing pressure. The ABC and OY therefore are set at 13,900 mt, the low end of the range in the stock assessment. The available OY is reduced by 12 mt for the amount estimated to be taken as research catch, resulting in a commercial HG of 13,888 mt.

p/ The widow rockfish stock was declared overfished on January 11, 2001 (66 FR 2338). The most recent stock assessment was prepared for widow rockfish in 2003. The spawning stock biomass is believed to be at 22.4 percent of its unfished biomass in 2002. The ABC of 3,059 mt is based on a $F_{50\% F_{MSY}}$ proxy. The 289 mt OY is based on a 60 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2042 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule is $F=0.0093$. Out of the OY, it is anticipated that 1.0 mt will be taken during the research activity, 2.3 mt will be taken in the recreational fishery, 0.1 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries, and 285.6 mt will be taken in the commercial fishery (which is being set as the commercial HG). Specific open access/limited entry allocations have been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 40 mt of widow rockfish in 2006, but do not have a specific allocation at this time. The set asides of widow rockfish taken in the Pacific whiting fisheries will likely be limited to 243.2 mt.

q/ Canary rockfish was declared overfished on January 4, 2000 (65 FR 221). A stock assessment was completed in 2002 for canary rockfish and the stock was believed to be at 8 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2001. The coastwide ABC of 279 mt is based on a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The coastwide OY of 47.1 mt is based on the rebuilding plan, which has a 60 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2076 (T_{MAX}) and a catch sharing arrangement which has 58 percent of the OY going to the commercial fisheries and 42 percent going to the recreational fishery. The harvest control rule will be $F=0.0220$. Out of the OY, it is anticipated that 2.7 mt will be taken during the research activity, 17.8 mt will be taken in the recreational fishery, 2.1 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries, and 22.7 mt will be taken in the commercial fishery (which is being set as the commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 1.8 mt. The residual amount will be further divided with 0.9 mt being available as needed for the recreational and 0.9 mt being available as needed for the commercial fisheries. A recreational HG for the area north of 42° N. lat. will be 8.5 mt. For the area south of 42° N. lat., the recreational HG will be 9.3 mt. Specific open access/limited entry allocations have been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 2.6 mt of canary rockfish under the commercial HG, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

r/ Chilipepper rockfish - the ABC (2,700 mt) for the Monterey-Conception area is based on a three year average projection from 1999-2001 with a $F_{50\% F_{MSY}}$ proxy. Because the unfished biomass is believed to be above 40 percent, the default OY could be set equal to the ABC. However, the OY is set at 2,000 mt to discourage effort on chilipepper, which is taken with bocaccio. Management measures to constrain the harvest of overfished species have reduced the availability of these stocks to the fishery during the past several years. Because the harvest assumptions (from the most recent stock assessment) used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2006 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data. The OY is reduced by 15 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery and 21 mt for the amount estimated to be taken during research activity, resulting in a commercial HG of 1,964 mt. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (870 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (1,094 mt) of the commercial HG.

s/ Bocaccio was declared overfished on March 3, 1999. A new stock assessment and a new rebuilding analysis were prepared for bocaccio in 2003. The bocaccio stock was believed to be at 7.4 percent of its unfished biomass in 2002. The ABC of 549 mt is based on a $F_{50\% F_{MSY}}$ proxy. The OY of 308 mt is based on the rebuilding analysis and has a 70 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2032 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule is $F=0.0498$. Out of the OY, it is anticipated that 0.6 mt will be taken during the research activity,

43.0 mt will be taken in the recreational fishery, 1.3 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries, and 75.2 mt will be taken in the commercial fishery (which is being set as the commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 187.9 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year.

t/ Splitnose rockfish - The ABC is 615 mt in the southern area (Monterey-Conception). The 461 mt OY for the southern area reflects a 25 percent precautionary adjustment because of the less rigorous stock assessment for this stock. In the north, splitnose is included in the minor slope rockfish OY. Because the harvest assumptions (from the most recent stock assessment) used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2006 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data.

u/ Yellowtail rockfish - A yellowtail rockfish stock assessment was prepared in 2003 for the Vancouver-Columbia-Eureka areas. Yellowtail rockfish was believed to be at 46 percent of its unfished biomass in 2002. The ABC of 3,681 mt is based on the 2003 stock assessment with the F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 3,681 mt was set equal to the ABC, because the stock is above the precautionary threshold. The OY is reduced by 15 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, 5 mt for the amount estimated to be taken during research activity, and 6 mt for the amount taken in non-groundfish fisheries, resulting in a commercial HG of 3,655 mt. The open access allocation (303 mt) is 8.3 percent of the commercial HG. The limited entry allocation (3,352 mt) is 91.7 percent the commercial HG. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 506 mt of yellowtail rockfish in 2006, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

v/ Shortspine thornyhead was last assessed in 2001 and the stock was believed to be between 25 and 50 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC (1,077 mt) for the area north of Pt. Conception ($34^{\circ}27'$ N. lat.) is based on a F_{MSY} proxy. The OY of 1,018 mt is based on the 2001 survey with the application of the 40-10 harvest policy. The OY is reduced by 7 mt for the amount estimated to be taken during research activity, resulting in a commercial HG of 1,011 mt. Open access is allocated 0.27 percent (27 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 99.73 percent (984 mt) of the commercial HG. There is no ABC or OY for the southern Conception area. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 6.6 mt of shortspine thornyhead in 2006, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

w/ Longspine thornyhead north of 36° is believed to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC (2,461 mt) in the north (Vancouver-Columbia-Eureka-Monterey) is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. Because the harvest assumptions (from the most recent stock assessment) used to forecast future harvest were likely overestimates, carrying the previously used ABCs and OYs forward into 2006 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data. The total catch OY (2,461 mt) is set equal to the ABC. The OY is reduced by 12 mt for the amount estimated to be taken during research activity, resulting in a commercial HG of 2,449 mt.

x/ Longspine thornyhead south of 36° - A separate ABC (390 mt) is established for the Conception area and is based on historical catch for the portion of the Conception area north of $34^{\circ}27'$ N. lat. (Point Conception). To address uncertainty in the stock assessment due to limited information, the ABC was reduced by 50 percent to obtain the OY, 195 mt. There is no ABC or OY for the southern Conception Area.

y/ Cowcod in the Conception area was assessed in 1999 and was believed to be less than 10 percent of its unfished biomass. Cowcod was declared as overfished on January 4, 2000 (65 FR 221). The ABC in the Conception area (5 mt) is based on the 1999 stock assessment, while the ABC for the Monterey area (19 mt) is based on average landings from 1993-1997. The OY of 4.2 mt (2.1 mt in each

area) is based on the rebuilding plan adopted under Amendment 16-3, which has a 60 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2099 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule is $F=0.009$. Cowcod retention will not be permitted in 2006. The OY will be used to accommodate discards of cowcod rockfish resulting from incidental take.

z/ Darkblotched rockfish was assessed in 2000 and a stock assessment update was prepared in 2003. The darkblotched rockfish stock was declared overfished on January 11, 2001 (66 FR 2338). Following the 2003 stock assessment update, the Darkblotched rockfish stock was believed to be at 11 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC is projected to be 294 mt and is based on an F_{MSY} proxy of $F50\%$. The OY of 294 mt is based on the rebuilding plan adopted under Amendment 16-2 and has a >80% probability of rebuilding the stock to B_{MSY} by the year 2047 (T_{MAX}). The harvest control rule is $F=0.032$. Out of the OY, it is anticipated that 5.2 mt will be taken during the research activity, and 87.4 mt will be taken in the commercial fishery (which is being set as the commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 201.4 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year. For anticipated bycatch in the at-sea whiting fishery, 9 mt is being set aside.

aa/ Yelloweye rockfish was assessed in 2001 and updated for 2002. On January 11, 2002, yelloweye rockfish was declared overfished (67 FR 1555). In 2002 following the stock assessment update, yelloweye rockfish was believed to be at 24.1 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide. The 55 mt coastwide ABC is based on an F_{MSY} proxy of $F50\%$. The OY of 27 mt, based on a revised rebuilding analysis (August 2002) and the rebuilding plan proposed under Amendment 16-3, have a 80 percent probability of rebuilding to B_{MSY} by the year 2071 (T_{MAX}) and a harvest control rule of $F=0.0153$. Out of the OY, it is anticipated that 10.4 mt will be taken in the recreational fishery, 1.0 will be taken during research activity, 0.8 mt will be taken in non-groundfish fisheries and 6.4 mt will be taken in the commercial fishery (which is being set as a commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 8.4 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 2.3 mt of yelloweye rockfish of the commercial HG in 2006, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

bb/ Black rockfish was last assessed in 2003 for the Columbia and Eureka area and in 2000 for the Vancouver area. The ABC for the area north of $46^{\circ}16'$ N. lat. is 540 mt and the ABC for the area south of $46^{\circ}16'$ N. lat. is 736 mt. Because of an overlap in the assessed areas between Cape Falcon and the Columbia River, projections from the 2000 stock assessment were adjusted downward by 12 percent to account for the overlap. The ABCs were derived using an F_{MSY} proxy of $F50\%$. The unfished biomass is believed to be above 40 percent. Therefore, the OYs were set equal to the ABCs, 540 mt for the area north of $46^{\circ}16'$ N. lat. and 736 mt for the area south of $46^{\circ}16'$ N. lat. A harvest guideline of 30,000 lb (13.6 mt) is set for the tribes. The black rockfish OY in the area south of $46^{\circ}16'$ N. lat. is subdivided with separate HGs being set for the area north of 42° N. lat. (427 mt/58 percent) and for the area south of 42° N. lat. (309 mt/42 percent). For the 427 mt attributed to the area north of 42° N. lat. 290-360 mt is estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a commercial HG of 67-137 mt. A range is being provided because the recreational and commercial shares are not currently available. Of the 309 mt of black rockfish attributed to the area south of 42° N. lat., a HG of 185 mt (60 percent) will be applied to the area north of $40^{\circ}10'$ N. lat. and a HG of 124 mt (40 percent) will be applied to the area south of $40^{\circ}10'$ N. lat. For the area between 42° N. lat. and $40^{\circ}10'$ N. lat., 74 mt is estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a commercial HG of 111 mt. For the area south of $40^{\circ}10'$ N. lat., 101 mt is estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a commercial HG of 23 mt. Black rockfish was included in the minor rockfish north and other rockfish south categories until 2004.

cc/ Minor rockfish north includes the "remaining rockfish" and "other rockfish" categories in the Vancouver, Columbia, and Eureka areas combined. These species

include "remaining rockfish", which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessments, and "other rockfish", which includes species that do not have quantifiable stock assessments. The ABC of 3,680 mt is the sum of the individual "remaining rockfish" ABCs plus the "other rockfish" ABCs. The remaining rockfish ABCs continue to be reduced by 25 percent ($F=0.75M$) as a precautionary adjustment. To obtain the total catch OY of 2,250 mt, the remaining rockfish ABCs were further reduced by 25 percent and other rockfish ABCs were reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure to address limited stock assessment information. The OY is reduced by 78 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a 2,172 mt commercial HG. Open access is allocated 8.3 percent (180 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 91.7 percent (1,992 mt) of the commercial HG. Tribal vessels are estimated to land about 28 mt of minor rockfish in 2006, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

dd/ Minor rockfish south includes the "remaining rockfish" and "other rockfish" categories in the Monterey and Conception areas combined. These species include "remaining rockfish" which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessment, and "other rockfish" which includes species that do not have quantifiable stock assessments. The ABC of 3,412 mt is the sum of the individual "remaining rockfish" ABCs plus the "other rockfish" ABCs. The remaining rockfish ABCs continue to be reduced by 25 percent ($F=0.75M$) as a precautionary adjustment. To obtain a total catch OY of 1,968 mt, the remaining rockfish ABCs are further reduced by 25 percent, with the exception of blackgill rockfish, the other rockfish ABCs were reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure due to limited stock assessment information. The OY is reduced by 443 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a 1,525 mt HG for the commercial fishery. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (676 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (849 mt) of the commercial HG.

ee/ Bank rockfish -- The ABC is 350 mt which is based on a 2000 stock assessment for the Monterey and Conception areas. This stock contributes 263 mt towards the minor rockfish OY in the south.

ff/ Blackgill rockfish was believed to be at 51 percent of its unfished biomass in 1997. The ABC of 343 mt is the sum of the Conception area ABC of 268 mt, based on the 1998 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F50\%$, and the Monterey area ABC of 75 mt. This stock contributes 306 mt towards minor rockfish south (268 mt for the Conception area ABC and 38 mt for the Monterey area). The OY for the Monterey area is the ABC reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary measure because of the lack of information.

gg/ "Other rockfish" includes rockfish species listed in 50 CFR 660.302 and California scorpionfish. The ABC is based on the 1996 review of commercial *Sebastes* landings and includes an estimate of recreational landings. These species have never been assessed quantitatively. The amount expected to be taken during research activity is reduced by 22.1 mt.

hh/ "Other fish" includes sharks, skates, rays, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, kelp greenling, and other groundfish species noted above in footnote c/. The amount expected to be taken during research activity is 55.7 mt.

ii/ Minor nearshore rockfish south - The total catch OY is 615 mt. Out of the OY it is anticipated that the recreational fishery will take 383 mt, and 97 mt will be taken by the commercial fishery (which is being set as a commercial HG), leaving a residual amount of 135 mt to be used as necessary during the fishing year.

{added at 69 FR 77012, 12/23/04; revised at 70 FR 16145, 3/30/05 (banners, multiple gears); revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005 (Dover, other flats, petrale, English, arrowtooth); revised at 70 FR 38596, July 5, 2005 (sablefish, longspine and shortspine thornyheads); revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005 (RCA, DTS, other flats, petrale, English, arrowtooth)}

Table 3 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Trawl Gear North of 40°10' N. Lat.
Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table 092005

	JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{6/}:						
North of 40°10' N. lat.	75 fm - modified 200 fm ^{7/}	100 fm - 200 fm			shoreline - 250 fm	
<p>Selective flatfish trawl gear is required shoreward of the RCA; all trawl gear (large footrope, selective flatfish trawl, and small footrope trawl gear) is permitted seaward of the RCA. Midwater trawl gear is permitted only for vessels participating in the primary whiting season.</p> <p>See § 660.370 and § 660.381 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).</p> <p>State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.</p>						
1 Minor slope rockfish^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish	4,000 lb/ 2 months					
2 Pacific ocean perch	3,000 lb/ 2 months					
3 DTS complex						
4 Sablefish						
5 large & small footrope gear	9,500 lb/ 2 months	17,000 lb/ 2 months	18,000 lb/ 2 months		11,000 lb/ 2 months	
6 selective flatfish trawl gear	1,500 lb/ 2 months	10,000 lb/ 2 months		15,000 lb/ 2 months		11,000 lb/ 2 months
7 multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}	1,500 lb/ 2 months	9,500 lb/ 2 months	10,000 lb/ 2 months	15,000 lb/ 2 months		11,000 lb/ 2 months
8 Longspine thornyhead						
9 large & small footrope gear	15,000 lb/ 2 months		23,000 lb/ 2 months			7,000 lb/ 2 months
10 selective flatfish trawl gear	1,000 lb/ 2 months			8,000 lb/ 2 months		7,000 lb/ 2 months
11 multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}	1,000 lb/ 2 months			8,000 lb/ 2 months		7,000 lb/ 2 months
12 Shortspine thornyhead						
13 large & small footrope gear	3,500 lb/ 2 months		4,900 lb/ 2 months	5,200 lb/ 2 months		3,500 lb/ 2 months
14 selective flatfish trawl gear	1,000 lb/ 2 months		3,000 lb/ 2 months	4,000 lb/ 2 months		3,500 lb/ 2 months
15 multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}	1,000 lb/ 2 months		3,000 lb/ 2 months	4,000 lb/ 2 months		3,500 lb/ 2 months
16 Dover sole						
17 large & small footrope gear	69,000 lb/ 2 months		30,000 lb/ 2 months		35,000 lb/ 2 months	20,000 lb/ 2 months
18 selective flatfish trawl gear	20,000 lb/ 2 months	35,000 lb/ 2 months	35,000 lb/ 2 months			20,000 lb/ 2 months
19 multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}	20,000 lb/ 2 months	35,000 lb/ 2 months	30,000 lb/ 2 months		35,000 lb/ 2 months	20,000 lb/ 2 months

TABLE 3 (North)

Table 3 (North). Continued

20	Flatfish (except Dover sole)				
21	Other flatfish ^{3/} , English sole & Petrale sole				
22	large & small footrope gear for Other flatfish ^{3/} & English sole	110,000 lb/ 2 months	110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 42,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 40,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	30,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 2,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.
23	large & small footrope gear for Petrale sole	Not limited	100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 35,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 35,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	30,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 2,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.
24	selective flatfish trawl gear	100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 25,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 35,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 35,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	30,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 2,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.
25	multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}	100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 25,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 35,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 35,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	30,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 2,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.
26	Arrowtooth flounder				
27	large & small footrope gear	Not limited	150,000 lb/ 2 months		50,000 lb/ 2 months
28	selective flatfish trawl gear		70,000 lb/ 2 months		50,000 lb/ 2 months
29	multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}		70,000 lb/ 2 months		50,000 lb/ 2 months
30	Whiting				
31	midwater trawl	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED -- During the primary season: mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED			
32	large & small footrope gear	Before the primary whiting season: 20,000 lb/trip -- During the primary season: 10,000 lb/trip - After the primary whiting season: 10,000 lb/trip			
33	Minor shelf rockfish ^{1/}, Shortbelly, Widow & Yelloweye rockfish				
34	midwater trawl for Widow rockfish	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED -- During primary whiting season: In trips of at least 10,000 lb of whiting, combined widow and yellowtail limit of 500 lb/ trip, cumulative widow limit of 1,500 lb/ month. Mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for primary whiting season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED			
35	large & small footrope gear	300 lb/ 2 months			
36	selective flatfish trawl gear	300 lb/ month	1,000 lb/ month, no more than 200 lb/ month of which may be yelloweye rockfish		300 lb/ month
37	multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}	300 lb/ month	300 lb/ 2 months, no more than 200 lb/ month of which may be yelloweye rockfish		300 lb/ month

TABLE 3 (North) cont

Table 3 (North). Continued

38	Canary rockfish			
39	large & small footrope gear	CLOSED		
40	selective flatfish trawl gear	100 lb/ month	300 lb/ month	100 lb/ month
41	multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}	CLOSED		
42	Yellowtail			
43	midwater trawl	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED -- During primary whiting season: In trips of at least 10,000 lb of whiting: combined widow and yellowtail limit of 500 lb/ trip, cumulative yellowtail limit of 2,000 lb/ month. Mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for primary whiting season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED		
44	large & small footrope gear	300 lb/ 2 months		
45	selective flatfish trawl gear	2,000 lb/ 2 months		
46	multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}	300 lb/ 2 months		
47	Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish			
48	large & small footrope gear	CLOSED		
49	selective flatfish trawl gear	300 lb/ month		
50	multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}	CLOSED		
51	Lingcod^{4/}			
52	large & small footrope gear	500 lb/ 2 months		
53	selective flatfish trawl gear	800 lb/ 2 months	1,000 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months
54	multiple bottom trawl gear ^{8/}	500 lb/ 2 months		
55	Other Fish ^{5/} & Pacific cod	Not limited		

TABLE 3 (North) cont

1/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.
 2/ Splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.
 3/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.
 4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.
 5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
 6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.
 7/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.
 8/ If a vessel has both selective flatfish gear and large or small footrope gear on board during a cumulative limit period (either simultaneously or successively), the most restrictive cumulative limit for any gear on board during the cumulative limit period applies for the entire cumulative limit period.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

{added at 69 FR 77012, 12/23/04; revised at 70 FR 16145, 3/30/05 (banners); revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005 (RCA, Dover, other flats, petrale, English, arrowtooth, minor slope rock, darkblotched, splitnose); revised at 70 FR 38596, July 5, 2005 (minor slope rock, splitnose, sablefish, shortspine thornyhead); revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005 (RCA, DTS, other flats, petrale, English, arrowtooth, minor slope rock, darkblotched, splitnose); corrected at 70 FR 61063, October 20, 2005 (petrale)}

Table 3 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Trawl Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.
 Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table 092005

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC	
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{6/}:								
40°10' - 38° N. lat.	75 fm - modified 200 fm ^{7/}	100 fm - 200 fm	100 fm - 150 fm		shoreline - 250 fm			
38° - 36° N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm	100 fm - 150 fm		shoreline - 200 fm				
36° - 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm	100 fm - 150 fm		50 fm - 200 fm				
South of 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands	100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands			50 fm - 200 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 200 fm around islands			
Small footrope gear is required shoreward of the RCA; all trawl gear (large footrope, midwater trawl, and small footrope gear) is permitted seaward of the RCA.								
See § 660.370 and § 660.381 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).								
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.								
1	Minor slope rockfish^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish							
2	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	4,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	20,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	6,000 lb/ 2 months		
3	South of 38° N. lat.	40,000 lb/ 2 months						
4	Splitnose							
5	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	4,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	20,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	6,000 lb/ 2 months		
6	South of 38° N. lat.	40,000 lb/ 2 months						
7	DTS complex							
8	Sablefish	14,000 lb/ 2 months		16,000 lb/ 2 months		9,000 lb/ 2 months		
9	Longspine thornyhead	19,000 lb / 2 months					11,000 lb/ 2 months	
10	Shortspine thornyhead	4,200 lb/ 2 months		4,600 lb/ 2 months		3,500 lb/ 2 months		
11	Dover sole	50,000 lb/ 2 months	40,000 lb/ 2 months			30,000 lb/ 2 months		
12	Flatfish (except Dover sole)							
13	Other flatfish ^{3/} & English sole							
14	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	110,000 lb/ 2 months	Other flatfish, English sole & Petrale sole: 110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 42,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole. South of 38° N. lat. during October, retention of petrale sole is prohibited.				30,000 lb/ 2 months	
15	South of 38° N. lat.						40,000 lb/ 2 months	
16	Petrале sole	No limit					2,000 lb/ 2 months	

TABLE 3 (South)

Table 3 (South). Continued

17	Arrowtooth flounder				
18	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	No limit	10,000 lb/ 2 months		10,000 lb/ 2 months
19	South of 38° N. lat.				5,000 lb/ 2 months
20	Whiting				
21	midwater trawl	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED -- During the primary season: mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED			
22	large & small footrope gear	Before the primary whiting season: 20,000 lb/trip -- During the primary season: 10,000 lb/trip - After the primary whiting season: 10,000 lb/trip			
23	Minor shelf rockfish^{1/}, Chilipepper, Shortbelly, Widow, & Yelloweye rockfish				
24	large footrope or midwater trawl for Minor shelf rockfish & Shortbelly	300 lb/ month			
25	large footrope or midwater trawl for Chilipepper	2,000 lb/ 2 months	12,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	
26	large footrope or midwater trawl for Widow & Yelloweye	CLOSED			
27	small footrope trawl	300 lb/ month			
28	Bocaccio				
29	large footrope or midwater trawl	300 lb/ 2 months			
30	small footrope trawl	CLOSED			
31	Canary rockfish				
32	large footrope or midwater trawl	CLOSED			
33	small footrope trawl	100 lb/ month	300 lb/ month	100 lb/ month	
34	Cowcod	CLOSED			
35	Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish				
36	large footrope or midwater trawl	CLOSED			
37	small footrope trawl	300 lb/ month			
38	Lingcod^{4/}				
39	large footrope or midwater trawl	500 lb/ 2 months			
40	small footrope trawl	800 lb/ 2 months	1,000 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months	
41	Other Fish^{5/} & Cabezon	Not limited			

TABLE 3 (South) cont'

1/ Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.

2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish

3/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

5/ Other fish are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Pacific cod is included in the trip limits for "other fish."

6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

7/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

{added at 69 FR 77012, 12/23/04; revised at 70 FR 16145, 3/30/05 (banners); revised at 70 FR 38596, July 5, 2005 (minor nearshore and black rockfish); revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005 (sablefish)}

Table 4 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table

092005

	JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) ^{6/}:						
North of 46°16' N. lat.	shoreline - 100 fm					
46°16' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.	30 fm - 100 fm					
See § 660.370 and § 660.382 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).						
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1 Minor slope rockfish ^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish	4,000 lb/ 2 months					
2 Pacific ocean perch	1,800 lb/ 2 months					
3 Sablefish	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb, not to exceed 3,600 lb/ 2 months					500 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 9,000 lb/ 2 months
4 Longspine thornyhead	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
5 Shortspine thornyhead	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
6 Dover sole	5,000 lb/ month					
7 Arrowtooth flounder	South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
8 Petrale sole						
9 English sole						
10 Other flatfish ^{1/}						
11 Whiting	10,000 lb/ trip					
12 Minor shelf rockfish ^{2/}, Shortbelly, Widow, & Yellowtail rockfish	200 lb/ month					
13 Canary rockfish	CLOSED					
14 Yelloweye rockfish	CLOSED					
15 Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish						
16 North of 42° N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ^{3/}					
17 42° - 40°10' N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ^{3/}			6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ^{3/}		
18 Lingcod ^{4/}	CLOSED		800 lb/ 2 months			CLOSED
19 Other fish ^{5/} & Pacific cod	Not limited					

TABLE 4 (North)

1/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

2/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish and splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.

3/ For black rockfish north of Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Is. (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Pnt. (46°38.17' N. lat.), there is an additional limit of 100 lb or 30 percent by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.

4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."

6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

{added at 69 FR 77012, 12/23/04; revised at 70 FR 16145, 3/30/05 (banners); revised at 70 FR 38596, July 5, 2005 (minor shelf rockfish); revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005 (sablefish)}

Table 4 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table

092005

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{5/}:							
40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.		30 fm - 150 fm		20 fm - 150 fm		30 fm - 150 fm	
South of 34°27' N. lat.		60 fm - 150 fm (also applies around islands)					
<p>See § 660.370 and § 660.382 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).</p>							
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.							
1	Minor slope rockfish ^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
2	Splitnose	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
3	Sablefish						
4	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb, not to exceed 3,600 lb/ 2 months					500 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 9,000 lb/ 2 months
5	South of 36° N. lat.	350 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb					
6	Longspine thornyhead	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
7	Shortspine thornyhead	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
8	Dover sole	5,000 lb/ month When fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
9	Arrowtooth flounder						
10	Petrale sole						
11	English sole						
12	Other flatfish ^{1/}						
13	Whiting	10,000 lb/ trip					
14	Minor shelf rockfish ^{2/} , Shortbelly, & Widow rockfish						
15	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	200 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months	
16	South of 34°27' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ 2 months		2,000 lb/ 2 months	3,000 lb/ 2 months		
17	Chilipepper rockfish	2,000 lb/ 2 months, this opportunity only available seaward of the nontrawl RCA					
18	Canary rockfish	CLOSED					
19	Yelloweye rockfish	CLOSED					
20	Cowcod	CLOSED					
21	Bocaccio						
22	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	100 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months		
23	South of 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months			
24	Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish						
25	Shallow nearshore	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months	600 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months
26	Deeper nearshore						
27	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months		400 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months
28	South of 34°27' N. lat.			600 lb/ 2 months			400 lb/ 2 months
29	California scorpionfish	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	300 lb/ 2 months	400 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months

TABLE 4 (South)

Table 4 (South). Continued

30	Lingcod ^{3/}	CLOSED	800 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	
31	Other fish ^{4/} & Cabezon	Not limited			

1/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish. Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.

3/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.

Pacific cod is included in the trip limits for "other fish."

5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

{added at 69 FR 77012, 12/23/04; revised at 70 FR 16145, 3/30/05 (banners); revised at 70 FR 38596, July 5, 2005 (minor nearshore and black rockfish); revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005 (sablefish)}

Table 5 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Open Access Gears North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table

092005

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{6/}:							
North of 46°16' N. lat.		shoreline - 100 fm					
46°16' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.		30 fm - 100 fm					
<p>See § 660.370 and § 660.383 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).</p>							
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.							
1	Minor slope rockfish ^{1/} & Darkblotched rockfish	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
2	Pacific ocean perch	100 lb/ month					
3	Sablefish	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb, not to exceed 3,600 lb/ 2 months					500 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 9,000 lb/ 2 months
4	Thornyheads	CLOSED					
5	Dover sole	3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
6	Arrowtooth flounder						
7	Petrале sole						
8	English sole						
9	Other flatfish ^{2/}						
10	Whiting	300 lb/ month					
11	Minor shelf rockfish ^{1/} , Shortbelly, Widow, & Yellowtail rockfish	200 lb/ month					
12	Canary rockfish	CLOSED					
13	Yelloweye rockfish	CLOSED					
14	Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish						
15	North of 42° N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ^{3/}					
16	42° - 40°10' N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ^{3/}			6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ^{3/}		
17	Lingcod ^{4/}	CLOSED		300 lb/ month		CLOSED	
18	Other Fish ^{5/} & Pacific cod	Not limited					
19	PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL (not subject to RCAs)						
20	North	<p>Effective April 1 - October 31: groundfish 500 lb/day, multiplied by the number of days of the trip, not to exceed 1,500 lb/trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits: lingcod 300 lb/month (minimum 24 inch size limit); sablefish 2,000 lb/month; canary, thornyheads and yelloweye rockfish are PROHIBITED. All other groundfish species taken are managed under the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits. Landings of these species count toward the per day and per trip groundfish limits and do not have species-specific limits. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.</p>					
21	SALMON TROLL						
22	North	Salmon trollers may retain and land up to 1 lb of yellowtail rockfish for every 2 lbs of salmon landed, with a cumulative limit of 200 lb/month, both within and outside of the RCA. This limit is within the 200 lb per month combined limit for minor shelf rockfish, widow rockfish and yellowtail rockfish, and not in addition to that limit. All groundfish species are subject to the open access limits, seasons and RCA restrictions listed in the table above.					

TABLE 5 (North)

1/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod rockfishes are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.
 Splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.
 2/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curffin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.
 3/ For black rockfish north of Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Is. (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Pnt. (46°38.17' N. lat.), there is an additional limit of 100 lbs or 30 percent by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.
 4/ The size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.
 5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.
 Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
 6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.
To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

{added at 69 FR 77012, 12/23/04; revised at 70 FR 16145, 3/30/05 (banners); revised at 70 FR 23040, May 4, 2005 (RCA); revised at 70 FR 38596, July 5, 2005 (minor shelf rockfish); revised at 70 FR 58066, October 5, 2005 (sablefish)}

Table 5 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Open Access Gears South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply – Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table

092005

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{5/}:							
40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.		30 fm - 150 fm		20 fm - 150 fm		30 fm - 150 fm	
South of 34°27' N. lat.		60 fm - 150 fm (also applies around islands)					
<p>See § 660.370 and § 660.383 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).</p>							
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.							
1	Minor slope rockfish^{1/} & Darkblotched rockfish						
2	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
3	South of 38° N. lat.	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
4	Splitnose	200 lb/ month					
5	Sablefish						
6	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb, not to exceed 3,600 lb/ 2 months				500 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 9,000 lb/ 2 months	
7	South of 36° N. lat.	350 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb					
8	Thornyheads						
9	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	CLOSED					
10	South of 34°27' N. lat.	50 lb/ day, no more than 1,000 lb/ 2 months					
11	Dover sole	3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. When fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
12	Arrowtooth flounder						
13	Petrale sole						
14	English sole						
15	Other flatfish^{2/}						
16	Whiting	300 lb/ month					
17	Minor shelf rockfish^{1/}, Shortbelly, Widow & Chilipepper rockfish						
18	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	200 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months	
19	South of 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months		500 lb/ 2 months		750 lb/ 2 months	
20	Canary rockfish	CLOSED					
21	Yelloweye rockfish	CLOSED					
22	Cowcod	CLOSED					
23	Bocaccio						
24	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	100 lb/ 2 months		200 lb/ 2 months	
25	South of 34°27' N. lat.	100 lb/ 2 months		100 lb/ 2 months			
26	Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish						
27	Shallow nearshore	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months	600 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months
28	Deeper nearshore						
29	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months		400 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months
30	South of 34°27' N. lat.			600 lb/ 2 months			
31	California scorpionfish	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	300 lb/ 2 months	400 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months

TABLE 5 (South)

Table 5 (South). Continued

32	Lingcod ^{3/}	CLOSED	300 lb/ month, when nearshore open	CLOSED
33	Other Fish ^{4/} & Cabezon	Not limited		
34	PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL GEAR (not subject to RCAs)			
35	South	Effective April 1 - October 31: Groundfish 500 lb/day, multiplied by the number of days of the trip, not to exceed 1,500 lb/trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits: lingcod 300 lb/ month (minimum 24 inch size limit); sablefish 2,000 lb/ month; canary, thornyheads and yelloweye rockfish are PROHIBITED. All other groundfish species taken are managed under the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits. Landings of these species count toward the per day and per trip groundfish limits and do not have species-specific limits. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.		
36	RIDGEBACK PRAWN AND, SOUTH OF 38°57.50' N. LAT., CA HALIBUT AND SEA CUCUMBER NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL			
37	NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) for CA Halibut and Sea Cucumber:			
38	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	75 fm - modified 200 fm ^{7/}	100 fm - 200 fm	100 fm - 150 fm
39	38° - 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm	100 fm - 150 fm	
40	South of 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands	100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands	75 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands
41	NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) for Ridgeback Prawn:			
42	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	75 fm - modified 200 fm ^{7/}	100 fm - 200 fm	100 fm - 150 fm
43	38° - 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm	100 fm - 150 fm	
44	South of 34°27' N. lat.	100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands		
45	Groundfish 300 lb/trip. Trip limits in this table also apply and are counted toward the 300 lb groundfish per trip limit. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of the target species landed, except that the amount of spiny dogfish landed may exceed the amount of target species landed. Spiny dogfish are limited by the 300 lb/trip overall groundfish limit. The daily trip limits for sablefish coastwide and thornyheads south of Pt. Conception and the overall groundfish "per trip" limit may not be multiplied by the number of days of the trip. Vessels participating in the California halibut fishery south of 38°57'30" N. lat. are allowed to (1) land up to 100 lb/day of groundfish without the ratio requirement, provided that at least one California halibut is landed and (2) land up to 3,000 lb/month of flatfish, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs, sand sole, starry flounder, rock sole, curlfin sole, or California scorpionfish (California scorpionfish is also subject to the trip limits and closures in line 31).			

TABLE 5 (South) cont'

1/ Yellowtail rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish and POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.

2/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

3/ The size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

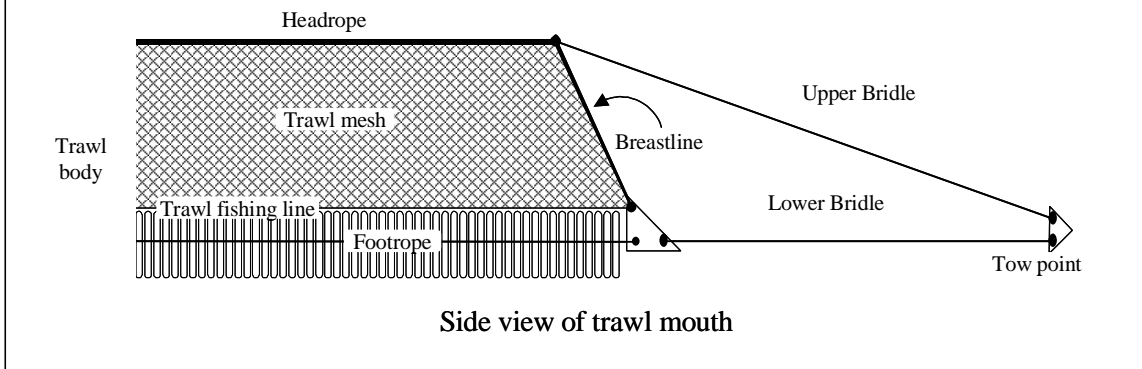
4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Pacific cod is included in the trip limits for "other fish."

5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

6/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

FIGURE 1 TO SUBPART G OF PART 660 – DIAGRAM OF SELECTIVE FLATFISH TRAWL



[Table 1 to Part 660 is not relevant to West Coast Groundfish]

Table 2 to Part 660–

Vessel Capacity Ratings for West Coast Groundfish Limited Entry Permits

<i>Vessel length</i>	<i>Capacity rating</i>	<i>Vessel length</i>	<i>Capacity rating</i>
<20.....	1.00	58.....	14.32
21.....	1.13	59.....	14.95
22.....	1.27	60.....	15.59
23.....	1.42	61.....	16.25
24.....	1.58	62.....	16.92
25.....	1.75	63.....	17.61
26.....	1.93	64.....	18.32
27.....	2.12	65.....	19.04
28.....	2.32	66.....	19.78
29.....	2.53	67.....	20.54
30.....	2.76	68.....	21.32
31.....	2.99	69.....	22.11
32.....	3.24	70.....	22.92
33.....	3.50	71.....	23.74
34.....	3.77	72.....	24.59
35.....	4.05	73.....	25.45
36.....	4.35	74.....	26.33
37.....	4.66	75.....	27.23
38.....	4.98	76.....	28.15
39.....	5.31	77.....	29.08
40.....	5.66	78.....	30.04
41.....	6.02	79.....	31.01
42.....	6.39	80.....	32.00
43.....	6.78	81.....	33.01
44.....	7.18	82.....	34.04
45.....	7.59	83.....	35.08
46.....	8.02	84.....	36.15
47.....	8.47	85.....	37.24
48.....	8.92	86.....	38.34
49.....	9.40	87.....	39.47
50.....	9.88	88.....	40.61
51.....	10.38	89.....	41.77
52.....	10.90	90.....	42.96
53.....	11.43	91.....	44.16
54.....	11.98	92.....	45.38
55.....	12.54	93.....	46.63
56.....	13.12	94.....	47.89
57.....	13.71	95.....	49.17

96.....	50.48	147.....	146.46
97.....	51.80	148.....	148.96
98.....	53.15	149.....	151.49
99.....	54.51	150.....	154.05
100.....	55.90	151.....	154.68
101.....	57.31	152.....	155.31
102.....	58.74	153.....	155.94
103.....	60.19	154.....	156.57
104.....	61.66	155.....	157.20
105.....	63.15	156.....	157.83
106.....	64.67	157.....	158.46
107.....	66.20	158.....	159.10
108.....	67.76	159.....	159.73
109.....	69.34	160.....	160.36
110.....	70.94	161.....	160.99
111.....	72.57	162.....	161.62
112.....	74.21	163.....	162.25
113.....	75.88	164.....	162.88
114.....	77.57	165.....	163.51
115.....	79.28	166.....	164.14
116.....	81.02	167.....	164.77
117.....	82.77	168.....	165.41
118.....	84.55	169.....	166.04
119.....	86.36	170.....	166.67
120.....	88.18	171.....	167.30
121.....	90.03	172.....	167.93
122.....	91.90	173.....	168.56
123.....	93.80	174.....	169.19
124.....	95.72	175.....	169.82
125.....	97.66	176.....	170.45
126.....	99.62	177.....	171.08
127.....	101.61	178.....	171.72
128.....	103.62	179.....	172.35
129.....	105.66	180.....	172.98
130.....	107.72	181.....	173.61
131.....	109.80	182.....	174.24
132.....	111.91	183.....	174.87
133.....	114.04	184.....	175.50
134.....	116.20	185.....	176.13
135.....	118.38	186.....	176.76
136.....	120.58	187.....	177.40
137.....	122.81	188.....	178.03
138.....	125.06	189.....	178.66
139.....	127.34	190.....	179.29
140.....	129.64	191.....	179.92
141.....	131.97	192.....	180.55
142.....	134.32	193.....	181.18
143.....	136.70	194.....	181.81
144.....	139.10	195.....	182.44
145.....	141.53	196.....	183.07

198.....	184.34	249.....	216.52
199.....	184.97	250.....	217.15
200.....	185.60	251.....	217.78
201.....	186.23	252.....	218.41
202.....	186.86	253.....	219.04
203.....	187.49	254.....	219.67
204.....	188.12	255.....	220.30
205.....	188.75	256.....	220.94
206.....	189.38	257.....	221.57
207.....	190.02	258.....	222.20
208.....	190.65	259.....	222.83
209.....	191.28	260.....	223.46
210.....	191.91	261.....	224.09
211.....	192.54	262.....	224.72
212.....	193.17	263.....	225.35
213.....	193.80	264.....	225.98
214.....	194.43	265.....	226.61
215.....	195.06	266.....	227.25
216.....	195.69	267.....	227.88
217.....	196.33	268.....	228.51
218.....	196.96	269.....	229.14
219.....	197.59	270.....	229.77
220.....	198.22	271.....	230.40
221.....	198.85	272.....	231.03
222.....	199.48	273.....	231.66
223.....	200.11	274.....	232.29
224.....	200.74	275.....	232.93
225.....	201.37	276.....	233.56
226.....	202.01	277.....	234.19
227.....	202.64	278.....	234.82
228.....	203.27	279.....	235.45
229.....	203.90	280.....	236.08
230.....	204.53	281.....	236.71
231.....	205.16	282.....	237.34
232.....	205.79	283.....	237.97
233.....	206.42	284.....	238.60
234.....	207.05	285.....	239.24
235.....	207.68	286.....	239.87
236.....	208.32	287.....	240.50
237.....	208.95	288.....	241.13
238.....	209.58	289.....	241.76
239.....	210.21	290.....	242.39
240.....	210.84	291.....	243.02
241.....	211.47	292.....	243.65
242.....	212.10	293.....	244.28
243.....	212.73	294.....	244.91
244.....	213.36	295.....	245.55
245.....	213.99	296.....	246.18
246.....	214.63	297.....	246.81
247.....	215.26	298.....	247.44
248.....	215.89		

300.....	248.70
301.....	249.33
302.....	249.96
303.....	250.59
304.....	251.22
305.....	251.86
306.....	252.49
307.....	253.12
308.....	253.75
309.....	254.38
310.....	255.01
311.....	255.64
312.....	256.27
313.....	256.90
314.....	257.54
315.....	258.17
316.....	258.80
317.....	259.43
318.....	260.06
319.....	260.69
320.....	261.32
321.....	261.95
322.....	262.58
323.....	263.21
324.....	263.85
325.....	264.48
326.....	265.11
327.....	265.74
328.....	266.37
329.....	267.00
330.....	267.63
331.....	268.26
332.....	268.89
333.....	269.52
334.....	270.16
335.....	270.79
336.....	271.42
337.....	272.05
338.....	272.68
339.....	273.31
340.....	273.94
341.....	274.57
342.....	275.20
343.....	275.83
344.....	276.47
345.....	277.10
346.....	277.73
347.....	278.36
348.....	278.99
349.....	279.62
350.....	280.25

351.....	280.88
352.....	281.51
353.....	282.14
354.....	282.78
355.....	283.41
356.....	284.04
357.....	284.67
358.....	285.30
359.....	285.93
360.....	286.56
361.....	287.19
362.....	287.82
363.....	288.46
364.....	289.09
365.....	289.72
366.....	290.35
367.....	290.98
368.....	291.61
369.....	292.24
370.....	292.87
371.....	293.50
372.....	294.13
373.....	294.77
374.....	295.40
375.....	296.03
376.....	296.66
377.....	297.29
378.....	297.92
379.....	298.55
380.....	299.18
381.....	299.81
382.....	300.44
383.....	301.08
384.....	301.71
385.....	302.34
386.....	302.97
387.....	303.60
388.....	304.23
389.....	304.86
390.....	305.49
391.....	306.12
392.....	306.75
393.....	307.39
394.....	308.02
395.....	308.65
396.....	309.28
397.....	309.91
398.....	310.54
399.....	311.17
>400.....	311.80

fishery, so no impacts on revenues in this fishery would be expected as a result of either of these alternatives. However, an IOY of 165,000 mt was rejected by the Council because it was too high in light of social and economic concerns relating to TALFF. The specification of TALFF would have limited the opportunities for the domestic fishery to expand, and therefore would have resulted in negative social and economic impacts to both U.S. harvesters and processors.

For *Illlex*, one alternative considered would have set Max OY, ABC, IOY, DAH, and DAP at 30,000 mt. This alternative would allow harvest far in excess of recent landings in this fishery. Therefore, there would be no constraints and, thus, no revenue reductions, associated with that alternative. However, the Council considered this alternative unacceptable because an ABC specification of 30,000 mt may not prevent overfishing in years of moderate to low abundance of *Illlex* squid.

For butterfly, one alternative considered would have set IOY at 5,900 mt, while another would have set it at 9,131 mt. Both of these amounts exceed the landings of this species in recent years. Therefore, neither alternative would represent a constraint on vessels in this fishery or would reduce revenues in the fishery. However, both of these alternatives were rejected by the Council because they would likely result in overfishing and the additional depletion of the spawning stock biomass of butterfly.

Small Entity Compliance Guide

Section 212 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 states that, for each rule, or group of related rules for which an agency is required to prepare a FRFA, the agency shall publish one or more guides to assist small entities in complying with the rule and shall designate such publications as "small entity compliance guides." The agency shall explain the actions a small entity is required to take to comply with a rule or group of rules. As part of this rulemaking process, a small entity compliance guide will be sent to all holders of permits issued for the Atlantic mackerel, squid and butterfly fisheries. In addition, copies of this final rule and guide (i.e., permit holder letter) are available from the Regional Administrator (see **ADDRESSES**) and may be found at the following Web site: <http://www.nero.noaa.gov>.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: February 24, 2006.

John Oliver,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 06-1963 Filed 3-1-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 050921244-6049-02; I.D. 091305A]

RIN 0648-AP38

Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Limited Entry Fixed Gear Sablefish Fishery Permit Stacking Program

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS is implementing portions of Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for 2007 and beyond. Amendment 14, approved by NOAA in August 2001, created a permit stacking program for limited entry permits with sablefish endorsements. Amendment 14 was intended to provide greater season flexibility for sablefish fishery participants and to improve safety in the primary sablefish fishery.

DATES: Effective April 3, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Copies of Amendment 14 and its Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review (EA/RIR) are available from Donald McIsaac, Executive Director, Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Portland, OR 97220, phone: 866-806-7204. Copies of the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), Supplemental Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA), Supplemental Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA), and the Small Entity Compliance Guide (SECG) are available from D. Robert Lohn, Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115-0070, phone: 206-526-6150.

Written comments regarding the burden-hour estimates or other aspects of the collection-of-information requirements contained in this final rule may be submitted to D. Robert Lohn,

Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115-0070, and by e-mail to DavidRostker@omb.eop.gov, or by fax to (202) 395-7285.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jamie Goen or Kevin Ford (Northwest Region, NMFS), phone: 206-526-4646 or 206-526-6115; fax: 206-526-6736 and; e-mail: jamie.goen@noaa.gov or kevin.ford@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Access

This **Federal Register** document is also accessible via the internet at the website of the Office of the Federal Register: www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html.

Background

Amendment 14 introduced a permit stacking program to the limited entry, fixed gear primary sablefish fishery. Under this permit stacking program, a vessel owner may register up to three sablefish-endorsed permits for use with their vessel to harvest each of the primary season sablefish cumulative limits associated with the stacked permits. Amendment 14 also allows a season up to 7 months long, from April 1 through October 31, which allows an ample period for vessels to pursue their primary season sablefish cumulative limits.

This final rule is based on recommendations of the Council, under the authority of the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The portions of Amendment 14 that were implemented for the 2001 primary sablefish season allowed individual fishery participants to more fully use their existing vessel capacity, reduced overall capacity in the primary fixed gear sablefish fishery, and significantly increased safety in the fishery. This rule does not change any of those benefits, but further completes the implementation of Amendment 14 by preventing excessive fleet consolidation, ensuring processor access to sablefish landings from the primary season, and maintaining the character of the fleet through owner-on-board requirements. The background and rationale for the Council's recommendations, as well as an explanation of why NMFS will not be implementing the Council's recommendation for a hail-in requirement and some modifications to the permit stacking program that the Council is considering for future implementation are summarized in the

proposed rule (70 FR 59296, October 12, 2005).

Further detail appears in the EA/RIR prepared by the Council for Amendment 14 and in the proposed and final rule to implement Amendment 14 for the 2001 primary sablefish season. The proposed rule for the 2001 season was published on June 8, 2001 (66 FR 30869), the final rule was published on August 7, 2001 (66 FR 41152), and a correction to the final rule was published on August 30, 2001 (66 FR 45786). In addition, an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking announcing the control date was published on April 3, 2001 (66 FR 17681), and the notice of availability for Amendment 14 was published on May 9, 2001 (66 FR 23660). NMFS approved Amendment 14 to the Groundfish FMP on July 30, 2001. The proposed rule to implement the additional Amendment 14 provisions in this final rule was published on October 12, 2005 (70 FR 59296). NMFS requested public comment on the proposed rule through December 12, 2005. See the preamble to the proposed rule for additional background information on the fishery and on this rule.

In the final rule implementing the initial permit stacking provisions (66 FR 41152, August 7, 2001), the following provisions were implemented: (1) up to three sablefish endorsed permits may be registered for use with a single vessel; (2) the limited entry, fixed gear primary sablefish season opens on August 15 and ends on October 31, 2001; (3) a vessel may fish for sablefish during the primary season with any of the gears specified on at least one of the limited entry sablefish endorsed permits registered for use with that vessel; (4) no person may hold (own or lease) more than three sablefish endorsed limited entry permits unless that person owned more than three permits as of November 1, 2000; (5) no partnership or corporation may own a sablefish endorsed limited entry permit unless that partnership or corporation owned a permit as of November 1, 2000; (6) cumulative limits for species other than sablefish and for the sablefish daily trip limit fishery remain per vessel limits and are not affected by permit stacking; and (7) the limited entry daily trip limit fishery for sablefish will be open during the primary season for vessels not participating in the primary season.

Beginning in 2002, NMFS implemented the full April 1 through October 31 season via the Pacific Coast groundfish final specifications and management measures published on March 7, 2002 (67 FR 10490).

In its June 8, 2001, proposed rule, NMFS announced its intention to divide

Amendment 14 implementation into two separate regulatory processes. Implementation of this second portion of Amendment 14 required NMFS to return to the Council for further clarification. On February 14, 2002, NMFS notified fixed gear permit holders by letter to let them know the agency would be requesting further clarification from the Council. NMFS received further clarification at the Council's April 2002 meeting.

This final rule implements further permit stacking regulations that include the following provisions: (1) permit owners and permit holders would be required to document their ownership interests in their permits to ensure that no person holds or has ownership interest in more than three permits; (2) an owner-on-board requirement for permit owners who did not own sablefish-endorsed permits as of November 1, 2000; (3) an opportunity for permit owners to add a spouse as co-owner; (4) vessels that do not meet minimum frozen sablefish historic landing requirements would not be allowed to process sablefish at sea; (5) permit transferors would be required to certify sablefish landings during mid-season transfers; and, (6) a definition of the term "base permit."

In the future, NMFS expects to propose another rule to implement additional provisions of Amendment 14 as explained in the preamble to the proposed rule dated October 12, 2005 (70 FR 59296). Such provisions may include the following: (1) adding a declaration system for enforcement purposes that would require all sablefish endorsed permit owners, including those exempt from the owner-on-board requirement, to call into a phone-in system and declare which permit(s) they will be fishing; and (2) implementing a permit stacking program fee system in accordance with Magnuson-Stevens Act requirements at 304(d)(2). The Council has also discussed, but has not prioritized analysis or development of provisions to: (1) allow a person who had 30% or greater ownership interest in a partnership or corporation that was a first generation owner to be exempt from the owner-on-board provision if he/she wishes to own a permit under his/her own name, even if he/she did not own a permit under his/her own name as of November 1, 2000; and (2) revise the accumulation cap on the total permits a person, partnership or corporation could hold through leasing.

Finally, as described in more detail in the proposed rule, NMFS decided not to propose a hail-in requirement as initially recommended by the Council.

The hail-in requirement would have required fishers to provide 6 hours advance notice to NMFS enforcement when making a sablefish landing in the primary sablefish season. Fishers were to provide landings times, hail weights, and landings locations as part of the hail-in procedure. The Council, its Enforcement Consultants and its Groundfish Advisory Subpanel, concurred with NMFS determination that this hail-in requirement would be unnecessarily burdensome for fishers.

Comments and Responses

NMFS received seven letters of comment on the proposed rule to implement portions of Amendment 14 for 2007 and beyond: two letters were received from state governments, one letter was received from an industry organization, and four letters were received from members of the public. These comments are addressed here:

Comment 1: The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is in the process of a comprehensive, agency-wide review of potential changes to their state fish ticket system. In the interim, to respond to new regulations for the primary sablefish fishery, beginning in 2007, WDFW will require the Federal permit number to be entered into the state fish ticket field currently reserved for dealer's use. This information, along with appropriate identifiers, would be captured separately from WDFW's routine state fish ticket data entry, and subsequently, entered into Pacific Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN). WDFW will also require a separate state fish ticket to be filled out for sablefish catch attributed to each permit.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) will record Federal permit numbers on state fish tickets, but is not able to modify their data system to enter and transfer that data into PacFIN at this time.

Response: As stated in the proposed rule (70 FR 59296, October 12, 2005), WDFW, ODFW and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) should require that Federal sablefish-endorsed permit numbers be written somewhere on the state fish ticket, as appropriate. It is beneficial to have these Federal limited entry sablefish-endorsed permit numbers entered into the PacFIN database so that enforcement agents could query a given Federal permit number and their associated state fish ticket landings. However, until such time, having the Federal sablefish-endorsed permit number on the paper state fish ticket would allow hand searching by enforcement agents of

paper state fish tickets for investigations.

NMFS is requesting this change to aid in enforcement of the owner-on-board provision and mid-season transfers. Adding a Federal sablefish-endorsed permit number to the state fish ticket is expected to aid enforcement agents by creating a record of which sablefish permit was being fished on a given fishing trip. Thus, if enforcement agents boarded a vessel at sea, they could record which owners were on board the vessel. At a later time, they could then verify which permit the sablefish landings were credited to on the state fish ticket and double-check that the owner of that permit was on board if the owner was not exempt from the owner-on-board provisions. For mid-season transfers, a mid-season certification is required on the permit office form for enforcement purposes, because it is a means to associate specific amounts of landings to date with an aggregate amount reported on state fish tickets for a particular permit owner. If during a post-season audit of landings associated with a permit, the landings exceed the amount available to be landed on the permit, NMFS may begin enforcement proceedings against any party that had an ownership interest in the permit during the calendar year, including the vessel owner or operator. Adding a Federal sablefish-endorsed permit number to the state fish ticket is expected to aid enforcement agents by creating a record of which sablefish permit is attributed to which state fish ticket. This system will allow enforcement agents to attribute overages of sablefish landings to the appropriate party.

Currently, only the CDFG has added a line for Federal permit information on their state fish tickets and enters that information into the PacFIN database. In the proposed rule, NMFS provided alternative ways to implement the owner-on-board and mid-season transfer provisions depending on whether or not WDFW and ODFW would require the Federal sablefish-endorsed permit number to be written on the state fish ticket and whether that information would be entered into PacFIN.

NMFS understands that system and funding constraints make it difficult to change the state fish ticket system to provide information to PacFIN and to reprint the state fish tickets with a line for the Federal permit number. While the ability to pull state fish ticket data and permit information directly from PacFIN is ideal, it is not necessary to implement the owner-on-board requirement or mid-season transfers. As long as the Federal sablefish-endorsed

permit number is required to be written somewhere on the state fish ticket, NMFS enforcement can audit state fish tickets, as needed, to determine whether the appropriate permit owner was on board the vessel or to determine a particular permit's catch. NMFS appreciates that WDFW and CDFG will provide Federal permit information into the PacFIN database.

Because CDFG already requires the Federal permit number on the state fish ticket and because WDFW and ODFW will require it beginning in 2007, NMFS will implement the provisions of the sablefish permit stacking program that allows for mid-season transfers and requires only the owner of the sablefish endorsed permit being fished to be onboard the vessel while that permit is being fished. NMFS acknowledges that WDFW and ODFW will continue to work towards an improved state fish ticket system to meet the growing needs of fisheries management and enforcement.

Comment 2: ODFW needs to be able to validate Federal permit numbers listed on state fish tickets with real-time access to the NOAA Federal permit database. ODFW stated that ODFW, WDFW, and CDFG cannot verify Federal permit numbers on state fish tickets with existing systems.

Response: Federal permit information is available on our website at www.nwr.noaa.gov and is updated weekly. Click on "Groundfish & Halibut," then click on "Federal Permits," then click on "Groundfish Limited Entry Permits," and click on "List of Current Permits." In addition, while the state's ability to validate Federal permit numbers listed on state fish tickets may be ideal, it is not necessary to implement the owner-on-board requirement or mid-season transfers. NMFS enforcement agents can check state fish tickets and compare the Federal permit numbers listed on the tickets with those listed in the NMFS Permit Office database, as needed. NMFS will not hold the states responsible for validating Federal permit information. If the states are concerned with validating Federal permit number, they can request that the Federal permit onboard the vessel be shown at the time the state fish ticket is filled out. Also, it is in the fisherman's best interest to ensure that the correct permit number is recorded on the state fish ticket in order to maintain their permit catch history.

Comment 3: One commenter wrote to support the owner-on-board requirement, citing its implementation in other fisheries as being effective at preventing harvesters from becoming

sharecroppers for permit owners, and keeping the price of the cost of entry into the fishery within reach of fishermen. Another commenter wrote in opposition to the owner-on-board requirement, stating that it would be confusing to fishery participants, and should not be required of individuals who had fished their permits for a certain period of time (maybe 7–10 years.)

Response: NMFS continues to support the owner-on-board requirement. As NMFS stated in its final rule implementing the initial provisions of Amendment 14, "Allowing persons who do not fish to own fishing privileges and then rent those privileges out to fishers is often referred to as 'share-cropping' the fishing privileges. Members of the West Coast sablefish fleet were concerned that without an owner-on-board provision, permit ownership could flow out of fishing communities and into the hands of speculative non-fishing buyers. To ensure that only fishers could buy into the sablefish fleet, the Council included an owner-on-board provision in Amendment 14." (66 FR 41152, August 7, 2001). The Council carefully crafted Amendment 14's provisions to maintain a sablefish fleet populated by vessel owner-operators. Eliminating the owner-on-board requirement would be contrary to the Council's intent to maintain the small business character of this fishery.

NMFS notes that while the owner-on-board requirement may make regulations more complex than the existing regulatory regime, they are necessary to ensure the owner-operator character of the fleet is maintained. This provision was initially included in Amendment 14 because it had been developed and supported by permit owners.

NMFS disagrees with the commenter's suggestion that permit owners should be able to earn the right to be exempt from the owner-on-board requirement after fishing for a period of time. As stated above, the intent of the owner-on-board requirement is to maintain the owner-operator character of the fleet. Creating additional exemptions to the requirement would be contrary to Amendment 14.

Comment 4: Two commenters suggested that anyone who had owned at least 30 percent of a permit prior to November 1, 2000, should not be subject to the owner-on-board requirement (known colloquially as being "grandfathered" from the requirement.) One of these commenters has part ownership in a permit that was purchased prior to November 1, 2000, and sole ownership of a permit

purchased after that date. Amendment 14 had exempted entities that had purchased permits prior to November 1, 2000, from being subject to the owner-on-board requirement. However, Amendment 14 had specifically not exempted particular persons who were part owners of permits but not sole owners of permits from the owner-on-board provision. This commenter believes that he is being unfairly excluded from the exemption to the owner-on-board requirement. In his letter, he cites the particular challenge of owning two permits, wishing to fish those permits from two different vessels, and not being able to be on two vessels simultaneously.

Response: As stated above in the response to Comment 3, the intent of the owner-on-board requirement is to maintain the owner-operator character of the fleet. Amendment 14 provided an exemption to this requirement to permit owning entities that had owned a permit prior to November 1, 2000. Amendment 14 also specifically did not exempt a person who had some percentage of interest in an exempted partnership or corporation, but who did not individually own a permit prior to the cutoff date, from the owner-on-board requirement. This and other restrictions on the exemption to the owner-on-board requirement were intended to transition the fleet to an owner-on-board fleet.

Subsequent to its adoption of Amendment 14, the Council considered whether to exempt permit owners who had partial ownership in a permit prior to November 1, 2000, from the owner-on-board requirement. While the Council expressed some support for this notion, it has declined to further discuss or analyze a revision to the original owner-on-board requirements and exemptions from Amendment 14.

Comment 5: One commenter wrote in support of the limit on the number of permits that may be owned or leased by an individual, and in support of requirements for documentation of permit ownership interests. Another commenter wrote in opposition to the limit on the number of permits that may be leased. This second commenter suggested that permit holders who had participated in the fishery prior to November 1, 2000, should be allowed to own up to three permits, and lease up to an additional three permits per vessel owned prior to November 1, 2000.

Response: Federal regulations at § 660.334(d)(4)(ii) state, "No person, partnership, or corporation may have ownership interest in or hold more than three permits with sablefish endorsements, except for persons, partnerships, or corporations that had

ownership interest in more than three permits with sablefish endorsements as of November 1, 2000." This regulation has been in place since August 2001 and the proposed rule for the action implemented via this final rule did not propose to revise this provision. NMFS appreciates the first commenter's support of the action the agency did propose, which was to require documentation of ownership interest in order to facilitate more thorough agency enforcement of this requirement.

The proposed rule (October 12, 2005; 70 FR 59296) stated that the issue of whether to increase the number of permits that can be held was discussed by the Council and the Groundfish Advisory Panel (GAP) in 2002. At that time, the Council requested that the GAP look into alternatives that would revise the accumulation cap on the total permits an individual person, partnership or corporation could hold through leasing and report back to the Council at a later meeting. This issue has not yet been revisited and would require further analysis and a rulemaking before it could be implemented by NMFS. Therefore, a change in the number of permits that can be held is not being considered in this final rule.

Comment 6: The commenter understands the need for designating a base permit associated with the vessel length in order to maintain the characteristics of the fleet. However, the commenter suggests relaxing the restriction that the permit be within 5 ft (1.52 m) of the vessel length to within 10 ft (3 m). The commenter feels this would allow fishermen to make slight modifications to their vessel while still maintaining the character of the fleet, not changing the amount of blackcod they could catch, and allowing vessels to make modifications to participate in other fisheries. In addition, relaxing the length would make it somewhat easier to buy and sell permits to match a vessel.

Response: The requirement that the vessel length be within 5 ft (1.52 m) of the length marked on the permit is currently in regulation at 50 CFR 660.334(c)(2)(i) and is not part of this rulemaking. 50 CFR 660.334(c)(2)(i) states that, "A limited entry permit endorsed only for gear other than trawl gear may be registered for use with a vessel up to 5 ft (1.52 m) longer than, the same length as, or any length shorter than, the size endorsed on the existing permit without requiring a combination of permits under § 660.335 (b) or a change in the size endorsement." NMFS agrees that relaxing the limitations on the length (size) endorsement on the

permit would increase flexibility. NMFS suggests that the commenter request that the Council analyze and revisit vessel size endorsements for the fixed gear fleet and consider making a recommendation to NMFS. If NMFS considers changes to the size endorsement requirement, it would do so through a separate rulemaking.

Comment 7: One commenter wrote in support of the restriction of opportunities to process sablefish at-sea as a mechanism for ensuring that shore-based processing plants have access to sablefish landings from the primary sablefish season. A second commenter wrote to express his concern that the prohibition on processing sablefish at-sea could constrain his practice of processing on-shore the sablefish that he catches. A third commenter wrote to ask for an exemption to the prohibition on processing sablefish at-sea for fishery participants who have purchased at-sea processing equipment since the November 1, 2000, cutoff date. This third commenter also complained that the fleet had not received adequate notice of this potential restriction prior to the publication of the proposed rule for this action.

Response: This final rule includes a prohibition on processing sablefish taken in the primary sablefish season at-sea unless the vessel has a sablefish at-sea processing exemption. In accordance with Amendment 14, exemptions to this prohibition will be provided to vessel owners who meet the qualification requirement of evidence of having processed: at least 2,000 lb (907.2 mt) round weight of frozen sablefish landed by the applicant vessel in any one calendar year in either 1998 or 1999, or between January 1, 2000 and November 1, 2000. As stated by the first commenter, the Council included this provision in Amendment 14 in order to maintain the character of the fishery, which included having the bulk of primary season sablefish being processed on shore.

NMFS agrees that this prohibition encourages shoreside processing. As stated in the Environmental Assessment for the sablefish permit stacking program (Pacific Council, March 2001), "If the fishing season is extended and permits can be stacked, the extended and more flexible fishing opportunities may increase the probability that at-sea processing activity will occur (or expand). Processor vessels may be typical harvesting vessels using the harvesting crew as processor labor or they may be larger processors (catcher-processors and motherships) drawing their workers from noncoastal and coastal communities. This may result in

BILLING CODE 3510-22

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) [Docket No.] Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Department of Commerce

ACTION: Notice of a new Privacy Act System of Records: COMMERCE/NOAA System-18; Permits and Registrations for Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Washington, Oregon, and California and Permits and Registrations for Vessels Fishing outside of the EEZ (High Seas).

SUMMARY: This notice announces the Department of Commerce (Department's) proposal for a new system of records under the Privacy Act. NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region is creating a new system of records for permits and non-permit registrations is for use with a variety of fisheries management programs. NOAA Fisheries requires the use of permits or registrations by participants in certain fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Washington, Oregon, and California and on the high seas outside of the EEZ. Applications for various permits and registrations are collected from individuals under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and the High Seas Fishing Compliance Act. This new record system is necessary to identify participants in the fishery and to evaluate whether the applicants/participants meet the established requirements for such fishing privileges.

DATES: To be considered, written comments must be submitted on or before [insert date 30 days from publication in the Federal Register]. Unless comments are received, the new system of records will become effective as proposed on the date of publication of

a subsequent notice in the Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to Frank Lockhart, Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, Northwest Region, NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Northwest Region, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. #1, Seattle, WA 98115; Attn: Maryanne Nickerson.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Ford, 206-526-6115

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region is creating a new system of records for permit and non-permit registrations for use with a variety of fisheries management programs. NOAA Fisheries requires the use of permits or registration by some participants in fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Washington, Oregon, and California and in the High Seas outside of the EEZ. Information collections would be requested from individuals under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and the High Seas Fishing Compliance Act. The collection of information is necessary to identify participants in these fisheries and to evaluate whether the applicants or current permit owners/holders are eligible for certain fishing privileges and benefits. NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region would collect information from individuals in order to issue, renew, or transfer fishing permits or to make non-permit registrations. Where the SSN is requested, bracketed information indicates whether the response to the request is voluntary [SSN voluntary] or mandatory [SSN mandatory]. The authority for the mandatory collection of SSN is the Debt Collection Act Improvement Act, 31 U.S.C. 7701. Specifically, the Northwest Region issues permits or registrations for the following programs: Pacific Coast Groundfish Limited Entry Permits [SSN mandatory] Exempted Fisheries Permit (NOAA approved research and data

collection activities) [SSN mandatory] High Seas Fishing Compliance Act Permits (for those individuals electing to obtain a high seas permit through the NMFS, Northwest Region) [SSN mandatory] Registration of Sablefish Vessels with an Exemption from At-Sea Processing [SSN mandatory].

COMMERCE/NOAA-18 System Name: Permits and Registrations for Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Washington, Oregon and California and Permits and Registrations for Vessels Fishing outside of the EEZ (High Seas).

Security Classification: None.

System Location: NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. #1, Seattle, WA 98115.

Categories of Individuals Covered by the System: Owners of a permit or holders of a permit as recognized by NMFS. Individuals, who apply for any permit, permit exemption or regulation exemption, registration, dedicated access privilege or fishing quota share either initially, annually, or by transfer. Owners and/or operators of a catcher vessel, catcher/processors, or motherships. Applicants seeking permission to fish in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited in order to conduct experimental fishing. Owners of processing facilities and/or fish dealers.

Categories of Records in the System: Among the records that may be contained in this system of records are the following: current and prospective (applicant) permit owner, holder, vessel owner and operator name, individuals seeking and/or receiving a permit or fishing exemption; address; telephone number; fax number; email address; social security number (SSN) or tax identification number; NMFS internal identification number; vessel name; vessel gear, hold capacity, United States Coast Guard Certificate of

Documentation number or state vessel registration number/document; vessel length; permit number; amount of landed fish or processed fish product, divorce decrees, death certificates, probated wills, trust documents, sales and lease agreements, marriage certificates; probated wills; date of birth; medical records. For those individuals that own a sablefish endorsed permit, or applicants or recipients of exemptions. Such lists will detail the individuals name, address, and SSN. Mandatory collection of SSN for applicants for, and recipients of, a Federal permit or exemption thereof. **Authority for Maintenance of the System:** Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq. (Magnuson-Stevens Act); 50 CFR Part 660, Subpart G; High Seas Fishing Compliance Act of 1995, 16 U.S.C 5501 et seq.; 50 CFR Part 300; Debt Collection Improvement Act, 31 U.S.C. 7701.

Purposes(s): This information will allow the NOAA Fisheries to identify permit owners and holders; vessel owners and operators; evaluate requests by applicants and current participants (permit owners and holders) in approving/disapproving the issuance of a permit, a vessel registration, and a transfer of an existing permit or renewal of a current permit.

Routine Uses of Records Maintained in the System, Including Categories of Users and the Purpose of Such Uses:

These records or information contained therein may specifically be disclosed as a routine use as stated below. The Department will, when so authorized, make the determination as to the relevancy of a record prior to its decision to disclose a document.

1. In the event that a system of records maintained by the Department to carry out

its functions indicates a violation or potential violation of law or contract, whether civil, criminal or regulatory in nature and whether arising by general statute or particular program statute or contract, or rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or the necessity to protect an interest of the Department, the relevant records in the system of records may be referred to the appropriate agency, whether Federal, State, local or foreign, charged with the responsibility of investigation or prosecuting such violation or charged with enforcing or implementing the statute or contract, or rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or protecting the interest of the Department.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice in connection with determining whether the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) requires disclosure thereof.
5. A record in this system of records may be disclosed to a contractor of the Department having need for the information in the performance of the contract, but not operating a system of records within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed to approved persons of the states of Washington, Oregon, California or the Pacific States Marine Fisheries

Commission for the purpose of co-managing a fishery or for making determinations about eligibility for permits when State data are all or part of the basis for the permits.

7. A record in this system of records may be disclosed to Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) staff and contractors tasked with development of analyses to support Council decisions about Fishery Management Programs.
8. A record in this system of records may be disclosed to the NOAA Fisheries Observer Program for purposes of identifying current permit owners and vessels and making a random assignment of observers to vessels in a given fishing season.

Policies and Practices for Storing, Retrieving, Accessing, Retaining and Disposing of

Records in the System: Storage: Computerized database; paper records are stored in file folders in locked metal cabinet.

Retrievability: Paper records are maintained in file folders and organized by permit number for the groundfish limited entry permits and exempted fishing permits. High Seas Fishing Compliance Act permit file folders are organized by vessel number.

Electronic records are retrieved by permit number, name of permit owner or permit holder, vessel owner name, vessel name or vessel identification number or any combination thereof.

Safeguards: The system of records is stored in a building with doors that are locked during and after business hours. Visitors to the facility must register with security guards and must be accompanied by Federal personnel at all times. Records are stored in a locked file cabinet. Electronic records containing Privacy Act information are protected

by a user identification/password. The user identification/password is issued individuals as authorized by authorized personnel.

Retention and Disposal: All records are retained and disposed of in accordance with National Archive and Records Administration regulations (36 CFR Chapter XII, Subchapter B – Records Management); Departmental directives and comprehensive records schedules.

System Manager(s) and Address: NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. #1, Seattle, WA 98115.

Notification Procedure: A notification may be submitted to the system manager at the address given above. Requestor must make the request in writing and provide his/her name, address, and date of the request and record sought. All such requests must comply with the inquiry provisions of the Department's Privacy Act rules which appear at 15 CFR Part 4, Appendix A.

Record Access Procedures: Requests for access to records maintained in this system of records should be addressed to the same address given in the Notification section above.

Contesting Record Procedures: The Department's rules for access, for contesting contents, and appealing initial determinations by the individual concerned are provided for in 15 CFR Part 4, Appendix A.

Record Source Categories: Information in this system will be collected from individuals applying for a permit or registration or from an existing permit owner, permit holder or vessel owner.

Exemption Claims for System: None.

Date:

Brenda Dolan
Department of Commerce
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Officer

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

Public Law 94-265

As amended through October 11, 1996

SEC. 303. CONTENTS OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS 16 U.S.C. 1853

95-354, 99-659, 101-627, 104-297

(a) REQUIRED PROVISIONS.--Any fishery management plan which is prepared by any Council, or by the Secretary, with respect to any fishery, shall--

(1) contain the conservation and management measures, applicable to foreign fishing and fishing by vessels of the United States, which are--

(A) necessary and appropriate for the conservation and management of the fishery to prevent overfishing and rebuild overfished stocks, and to protect, restore, and promote the long-term health and stability of the fishery;

(B) described in this subsection or subsection (b), or both; and

(C) consistent with the national standards, the other provisions of this Act, regulations implementing recommendations by international organizations in which the United States participates (including but not limited to closed areas, quotas, and size limits), and any other applicable law;

(2) contain a description of the fishery, including, but not limited to, the number of vessels involved, the type and quantity of fishing gear used, the species of fish involved and their location, the cost likely to be incurred in management, actual and potential revenues from the fishery, any recreational interest in the fishery, and the nature and extent of foreign fishing and Indian treaty fishing rights, if any;

(3) assess and specify the present and probable future condition of, and the maximum sustainable yield and optimum yield from, the fishery, and include a summary of the information utilized in making such specification;

(4) assess and specify--

(A) the capacity and the extent to which fishing vessels of the United States, on an annual basis, will harvest the optimum yield specified under paragraph (3),

(B) the portion of such optimum yield which, on an annual basis, will not be harvested by fishing vessels of the United States and can be made available for foreign fishing, and

(C) the capacity and extent to which United States fish processors, on an annual basis, will process that portion of such optimum yield that will be harvested by fishing vessels of the United States;

(5) specify the pertinent data which shall be submitted to the Secretary with respect to commercial, recreational, and charter fishing in the fishery, including, but not limited to, information regarding the type and quantity of fishing gear used, catch by species in numbers of fish or weight thereof, areas in which fishing was engaged in, time of fishing, number of hauls, and the estimated processing capacity of, and the actual processing capacity utilized by, United States fish processors;

(6) consider and provide for temporary adjustments, after consultation with the Coast Guard and persons utilizing the fishery, regarding access to the fishery for vessels otherwise prevented from harvesting because of weather or other ocean conditions affecting the safe conduct of the fishery; except that the adjustment shall not adversely affect conservation efforts in other fisheries or discriminate among participants in the affected fishery;

(7) describe and identify essential fish habitat for the fishery based on the guidelines established by the Secretary under section 305(b)(1)(A), minimize to the extent practicable adverse effects on such habitat caused by fishing, and identify other actions to encourage the conservation and enhancement of such habitat;

(8) in the case of a fishery management plan that, after January 1, 1991, is submitted to the Secretary for review under section 304(a) (including any plan for which an amendment is submitted to the Secretary for such review) or is prepared by the Secretary, assess and specify the nature and extent of scientific data which is needed for effective implementation of the plan;

(9) include a fishery impact statement for the plan or amendment (in the case of a plan or amendment thereto submitted to or prepared by the Secretary after October 1, 1990) which shall assess, specify, and describe the likely effects, if any, of the conservation and management measures on--

(A) participants in the fisheries and fishing communities affected by the plan or amendment; and

(B) participants in the fisheries conducted in adjacent areas under the authority of another Council, after consultation with such Council and representatives of those participants;

(10) specify objective and measurable criteria for identifying when the fishery to which the plan applies is overfished (with an analysis of how the criteria were determined and the relationship of the criteria to the reproductive potential of stocks of fish in that fishery) and, in the case of a fishery which the Council or the Secretary has determined is approaching an overfished condition or is overfished, contain conservation and management measures to prevent overfishing or end overfishing and rebuild the fishery;

(11) establish a standardized reporting methodology to assess the amount and type of bycatch occurring in the fishery, and include conservation and management measures that, to the extent practicable and in the following priority--

(A) minimize bycatch; and

(B) minimize the mortality of bycatch which cannot be avoided;

(12) assess the type and amount of fish caught and released alive during recreational fishing under catch and release fishery management programs and the mortality of such fish, and include conservation and management measures that, to the extent practicable, minimize mortality and ensure the extended survival of such fish;

(13) include a description of the commercial, recreational, and charter fishing sectors which participate in the fishery and, to the extent practicable, quantify trends in landings of the managed fishery resource by the commercial, recreational, and charter fishing sectors; and

(14) to the extent that rebuilding plans or other conservation and management measures which reduce the overall harvest in a fishery are necessary, allocate any harvest restrictions or recovery benefits fairly and equitably among the commercial, recreational, and charter fishing sectors in the fishery.

97-453, 99-659, 101-627, 102-251, 104-297

(b) DISCRETIONARY PROVISIONS.--Any fishery management plan which is prepared by any Council, or by the Secretary, with respect to any fishery, may--

(1) require a permit to be obtained from, and fees to be paid to, the Secretary, with respect to--

(A) any fishing vessel of the United States fishing, or wishing to fish, in the exclusive economic zone [or special areas,]* or for anadromous species or Continental Shelf fishery resources beyond such zone [or areas]*;

(B) the operator of any such vessel; or

(C) any United States fish processor who first receives fish that are subject to the plan;

(2) designate zones where, and periods when, fishing shall be limited, or shall not be permitted, or shall be permitted only by specified types of fishing vessels or with specified types and quantities of fishing gear;

(3) establish specified limitations which are necessary and appropriate for the conservation and management of the fishery on the--

(A) catch of fish (based on area, species, size, number, weight, sex, bycatch, total biomass, or other factors);

(B) sale of fish caught during commercial, recreational, or charter fishing, consistent with any applicable Federal and State safety and quality requirements; and

(C) transshipment or transportation of fish or fish products under permits issued pursuant to section 204;

(4) prohibit, limit, condition, or require the use of specified types and quantities of fishing gear, fishing vessels, or equipment for such vessels, including devices which may be required to facilitate enforcement of the provisions of this Act;

(5) incorporate (consistent with the national standards, the other provisions of this Act, and any other applicable law) the relevant fishery conservation and management measures of the coastal States nearest to the fishery;

(6) establish a limited access system for the fishery in order to achieve optimum yield if, in developing such system, the Council and the Secretary take into account--

- (A) present participation in the fishery,
- (B) historical fishing practices in, and dependence on, the fishery,
- (C) the economics of the fishery,
- (D) the capability of fishing vessels used in the fishery to engage in other fisheries,
- (E) the cultural and social framework relevant to the fishery and any affected fishing communities, and
- (F) any other relevant considerations;

(7) require fish processors who first receive fish that are subject to the plan to submit data (other than economic data) which are necessary for the conservation and management of the fishery;

(8) require that one or more observers be carried on board a vessel of the United States engaged in fishing for species that are subject to the plan, for the purpose of collecting data necessary for the conservation and management of the fishery; except that such a vessel shall not be required to carry an observer on board if the facilities of the vessel for the quartering of an observer, or for carrying out observer functions, are so inadequate or unsafe that the health or safety of the observer or the safe operation of the vessel would be jeopardized;

(9) assess and specify the effect which the conservation and management measures of the plan will have on the stocks of naturally spawning anadromous fish in the region;

(10) include, consistent with the other provisions of this Act, conservation and management measures that provide harvest incentives for participants within each gear group to employ fishing practices that result in lower levels of bycatch or in lower levels of the mortality of bycatch;

(11) reserve a portion of the allowable biological catch of the fishery for use in scientific research; and

(12) prescribe such other measures, requirements, or conditions and restrictions as are determined to be necessary and appropriate for the conservation and management of the fishery.

97-453, 104-297

(c) PROPOSED REGULATIONS.--Proposed regulations which the Council deems necessary or appropriate for the purposes of--

(1) implementing a fishery management plan or plan amendment shall be submitted to the Secretary simultaneously with the plan or amendment under section 304; and

(2) making modifications to regulations implementing a fishery management plan or plan amendment may be submitted to the Secretary at any time after the plan or amendment is approved under section 304.

copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to David Kaiser, 603-862-2719 or at david.kaiser@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

A number of paperwork submissions are required by the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), 16 U.S.C. 1456, and by NOAA to provide a reasonable, efficient and predictable means of complying with the CZMA requirements. The requirements are detailed in 15 CFR part 930. The information will be used by coastal states with federally-approved Coastal Zone Management Programs to determine if Federal agency activities, Federal license or permit activities, and Federal assistance activities that affect a state's coastal zone are consistent with the states' programs.

II. Method of Collection

Paper submissions are made following regulatory guidance.

III. Data

OMB Number: 0648-0411.

Form Number: None. *Type of Review:* Regular submission.

Affected Public: State, Local, or Tribal Government; individuals or households; business or other for-profit organizations; and Federal government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 4,111.

Estimated Time Per Response: 8 hours for a State objection or concurrence letter for a consistency certification or determination; 4 hours for a State request for review of unlisted activities; 1 hour for public notice requirements for a project; 4 hours for a request for remedial action of a supplemental review; 1 hour for coordination of a listing notice; 2 hours for a request for Secretarial mediation; and 200 hours for an appeal. These are average estimates and burden can significantly vary based on the individual situation.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 20,535.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$47,013.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be

collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: February 2, 2006.

Gwellnar Banks,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. E6-1648 Filed 2-7-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-08-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Northwest Region Federal Fisheries Permits

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), DOC.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before April 10, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6625, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at dHynek@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Kevin A. Ford, (206) 526-6115 or e-mail at kevin.ford@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

NOAA Fisheries seeks comment on the renewal of permit information collections required to: (1) Renew and transfer of Pacific Coast Groundfish limited entry permits; (2) implement certain provisions of the sablefish permit stacking program as provided for

by Amendment 14 of the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; and (3) issue and fulfill the terms and conditions of exempted fishing permits (EFPs).

NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region manages the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Washington, Oregon, and California under the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan. The regulations implementing the Pacific Groundfish Fishery require that those individuals participating in the limited entry fishery have a valid limited entry permit. The participation in the fishery and access to a limited entry permit has been restricted to control the overall harvest capacity.

Each year, permit owners are required to renew their permit by reviewing their current permit information, providing any updated information and certifying that the permit information is correct. Similarly, a permit owner is required to request a permit transfer in writing. Additional information may be requested from the permit owner to determine compliance with groundfish regulations. The regulations implementing the limited entry program are found at 50 CFR part 660, Subpart G.

Also, NOAA Fisheries will require information collections to implement sablefish permit stacking program which will allow NOAA Fisheries to prevent excessive fleet consolidation, ensure processor access to sablefish, and maintain the character of the fleet through an owner on board provision. These information collections will include both one time collections and annual information collections. Specifically, the annual information collections will require a corporation or partnership that owns a sablefish endorsed permit to list all individuals with ownership interests in the entity; and as part of a permit transfer, a certification by the permit owner to report the remaining pounds (not yet harvested) on a sablefish permit at the time of transfer.

Applicants for exempted fishing permit must submit written information that allows NOAA Fisheries to evaluate the exempted fishing activity and weigh the benefits and costs of the proposed activities. The information included in an application is specified at 50 CFR 600.745(b)(2). Permit holders are required to file reports on the results of the experiments and in some cases individual vessels are required to provide minimal data reports. There is also a requirement of a call-in notification prior to the fishing trip. This information allows NOAA fisheries

to evaluate the techniques used and decide if management regulations should be approved as is, modified, or disapproved.

II. Method of Collection

The information collections for permit renewals and transfers and to implement sablefish permit stacking program are made on NOAA Fisheries forms. Also, the renewal of limited entry permits may be completed and submitted using online renewal form on the NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region web site. Transfer forms and forms for the permit stacking program are available from the region's web site but must be submitted by mail or in person. Applications for an exempted fishing permit must be submitted in a written format. The exempted fishing permit data reports from individual vessels may be submitted in person, faxed, or submitted by telephone by the vessel owner or operator to NOAA Fisheries or the states of Washington, Oregon, or California.

III. Data

OMB Number: 0648–0203.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Regular submission.

Affected Public: Not-for-profit institutions, states, individuals or households, and business or other for-profits organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 755.

Estimated Time Per Response: 10 hours for an exempted fishing permit (EFP) application; 1 hour for an EFP summary report; 10 minutes for an EFP data report; 2 minutes for EFP trip notification; 20 minutes for a limited entry permit transfer form; 20 minutes for a renewal form; 30 minutes for mid-season transfer of sablefish permit; 30 minutes for at sea processing vessel exemption application; 20 minutes for addition of spouse as co-owner of a sablefish permit application; and 30 minutes for an sablefish permit ownership interest form.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 723.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$51,904.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and

clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: February 2, 2006.

Gwellnar Banks,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. E6–1649 Filed 2–7–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Groundfish Tagging Program

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), DOC.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before April 10, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6625, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at dHynek@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Michael Gallagher or John Herring at 206–526–4009 or Michael.S.Gallagher@noaa.gov or John.Herring@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The groundfish tagging program provides scientists with information necessary for effective conservation, management, and scientific

understanding of the groundfish fishery off Alaska and the Northwest Pacific. The program area includes the Pacific Ocean off Alaska (the Gulf of Alaska, the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area, and the Alexander Archipelago of Southeast Alaska), California, Oregon, and Washington. Fish movement information from recovered tags is used in population dynamics models for stock assessment.

II. Method of Collection

This is a volunteer program requiring the actual tag from the fish to be returned, along with recovery information. Reporting forms with pre-addressed and postage-free envelopes are distributed to processors and catcher vessels.

III. Data

OMB Number: 0648–0276.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Regular submission.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations, individuals or households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 420.

Estimated Time Per Response: 5 minutes for returning a regular tag; and 20 minutes for returning an internal archival tag.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 98.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$0.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: February 2, 2006.

Gwellnar Banks,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

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