

maximum LOA will be the LOA on the date reconstruction was completed.

(5) *Application for permit.* A scallop moratorium permit will be issued to the person or successor in interest who was the owner of a qualifying vessel when it most recently made qualifying landings under paragraph (g)(3) of this section, if he/she submits to the Regional Administrator a complete scallop moratorium permit application that is subsequently approved. A complete application for a scallop moratorium permit must include the following information:

(i) Name(s), signature(s), business address(es), and telephone and fax numbers of the person(s) who owned the vessel when the most recent qualifying landing of scallops occurred.

(ii) Name of the qualifying vessel, state registration number of the vessel and the USCG number of the vessel, if any.

(iii) Valid documentation of the vessel's basis for moratorium qualification, if requested by the Regional Administrator due to an absence of landings records for the vessel for the qualifying period.

(iv) Reliable documentation of the vessel's qualifying LOA, if requested by the Regional Administrator, such as a vessel survey, builder's plan, state or Federal registration certificate, or other reliable and probative documents that clearly identify the vessel and its LOA and that are dated on or before January 20, 1993.

(v) Name(s) and signature(s) of the person(s) who is/are the owner(s) of the vessel or the person(s) responsible for representing the vessel owner.

(vi) If the qualifying vessel was under reconstruction on January 20, 1993, the permit application must contain the following additional information:

(A) A legible copy of written contracts or written agreements with the firm that performed reconstruction of the vessel and that relate to that reconstruction.

(B) An affidavit signed by the vessel owner(s) and the owner/manager of the firm that performed the reconstruction specifying the beginning and ending dates of the reconstruction.

(C) An affidavit signed by the vessel owner(s) specifying the LOA of the reconstructed vessel.

(6) *Vessel ownership.* Evidence of vessel ownership shall be limited to the following documents, in order of priority:

(i) For vessels required to be documented under the laws of the United States, the USCG abstract of title issued in respect to that vessel.

(ii) A certificate of registration that is determinative as to vessel ownership.

(iii) A bill of sale.

(7) *Permit transfer—(i) Applicability.*

A moratorium permit transfer is required to effect any change in permit ownership including the addition or subtraction of partners. Area endorsements may not be transferred independently of a moratorium permit.

(ii) *Required information.* A complete application for approval of transfer of a scallop moratorium permit must include the following:

(A) The original moratorium permit to be transferred.

(B) Name(s), business address(es), and telephone and fax numbers of the applicant(s) including the holders of the scallop moratorium permit that is to be transferred and the person(s) who is to receive the transferred scallop moratorium permit.

(C) Name(s) and signature(s) of the person(s) from whom the moratorium permit would be transferred or their representative, and the person(s) who would receive the transferred moratorium permit or their representative.

(D) A legible copy of a contract or agreement to transfer the moratorium permit in question must be included with the application for transfer that specifies the person(s) from whom the scallop moratorium permit is to be transferred, the date of the transfer agreement, name(s) and signature(s) of the current holder(s) of the permit, and name(s) and signature(s) of person(s) to whom the scallop moratorium permit is to be transferred.

(8) *Appeal—(i) Determination.* The Chief, RAM Division, will issue an initial administrative determination to an applicant upon denial of a scallop moratorium permit by that official. An initial administrative determination may be appealed by the applicant in accordance with § 679.43. The initial administrative determination will be the final agency action if a written appeal is not received by the Regional Administrator postmarked within the period specified at § 679.43.

(ii) *Permit denial.* An initial administrative determination that denies an application for a scallop moratorium permit may authorize the affected person to take or retain scallops. Any administrative determination that authorizes fishing will expire on the effective date of the final agency action relating to the application.

(iii) *Final action.* An administrative determination denying the issuance of a scallop moratorium permit is the final agency action for purposes of judicial review.

(9) *Harvesting privilege.* Scallop moratorium permits issued pursuant to this part do not represent an interest that is subject to the "takings" provision of the 5th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Rather, such permits represent only a harvesting privilege that may be revoked or amended subject to the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.

4. In § 679.43, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 679.43 Determinations and appeals.

(a) *General.* This section describes the procedure for appealing initial administrative determinations made under this subpart as well as § 679.4(c), § 679.4(g), and portions of subpart C of this part that apply to the halibut and sablefish CDQ program.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 961119321-7071-02; I.D. 110796G]

RIN 0648-A168

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Revisions to Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS is revising several sections of regulations that pertain to permits, recordkeeping, and reporting for the groundfish fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Alaska. These changes are necessary to clarify existing text, facilitate management of the fisheries, promote compliance with regulations, and facilitate enforcement efforts. This action is intended to further the goals and objectives of the fishery management plans (FMPs) for the fisheries of the EEZ off Alaska.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 12, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patsy A. Bearden, 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

NMFS manages the groundfish fisheries in the EEZ off Alaska under

authority of the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska and the Fishery Management Plan for the Groundfish Fishery of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area. These FMPs are implemented by regulations at 50 CFR part 679. General regulations that also pertain to these fisheries appear in subpart H of 50 CFR part 600. The FMPs were prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

A proposed rule to revise regulations that implement permit and recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the Alaska groundfish fisheries was published in the **Federal Register** on December 23, 1996 (61 FR 67524). A description of these revisions and the justification for them is presented in the preamble to the proposed rule. Public comment on the proposed rule was invited through January 22, 1997. NMFS received 4 letters containing 11 comments, which are summarized and responded to below under Response to Comments.

Changes to the Final Rule from the Proposed Rule

The final rule includes the following changes from the proposed rule:

1. The proposed rule had added a new definition of "fishing trip" at § 679.2 for purposes of catcher vessel and mothership logbook requirements. The intent of this logbook trip designation was to record trip numbers that could be correlated with observer trips to enable more effective cross-checking of observer and logbook data. Since the proposed rule was published, increased confusion has occurred due to the number of different uses or definitions of the term "fishing trip." In view of this confusion, NMFS has reassessed the need to add a fourth definition of "fishing trip" and has removed it from the final rule.

2. In § 679.5, paragraph (a)(2) is revised to clarify the applicability of recordkeeping and reporting requirements to shoreside processors and vessels operating solely as a mothership in Alaska State waters to maintain consistency with requirements for a Federal processor permit.

3. In § 679.5, paragraph (d)(2) is corrected to read "operator or manager" to be consistent with other parts of the regulations pertaining to buying stations, which may be either a vessel or a land-based operation.

4. In § 679.5, paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(D) is revised to clarify that estimated total

round fish weight may be recorded to either the nearest lb or mt.

5. In § 679.5, paragraph (a)(10) is revised to change NMFS' approach to discard reporting in response to Comment 1. NMFS will require "best estimate practicable to the nearest 0.001 mt" of discards rather than absolute quantities. Under this approach, the processor would estimate discard amounts in either number of fish (for Pacific salmon, Pacific halibut, steelhead trout, king crab, and Tanner crab) or the weight of fish (for groundfish and Pacific herring). Many processors rely on observers sampling calculations of discard, which are based on estimated catch weights, to record their discards. Currently NMFS does not require scales on board processor vessels or weighing of discards, although NMFS and the Council are interested in pursuing scale weight requirements for retained and discarded catch in the near future.

Response to Comments

Comment 1. Recording species product and discard weights to the nearest 0.001 mt in a daily cumulative production logbook (DCPL) and weekly production report (WPR) requires an impossible level of accuracy, especially for discards. In fact, vessel estimated catch weights (to the nearest mt) often are used by observers to derive estimated discard amounts.

Response. The assumption for calculation of species product weight is that products can be and are weighed by processors to the 0.001 mt level. Accurate groundfish product weight is currently available in the fishing industry as part of everyday business, and NMFS assumes that operators/managers will use the best information available in recording this information. NMFS acknowledges that reporting of accurate discard amounts to 0.001 mt is not feasible for most processors. Therefore, NMFS will require reporting of discards to be the "best estimate practicable to the nearest 0.001 mt" of discards rather than absolute quantities. The requirement to provide species product and discard weights to the nearest 0.001 mt is necessary to monitor and manage harvests of species with small quotas (see response to Comment 4).

Comment 2. Recording product and discard weights to the nearest 0.001 mt will require that a company's vessel and programming staff spend considerable time to rewrite the company's software supporting production, discard, and electronic reporting systems to accommodate the extra decimal point; the upgrade of vessel software,

particularly if the vessel is at sea, has the potential to run into the thousands of dollars.

Response. NMFS provides logbooks and forms to the fishing industry free-of-charge for purposes of recordkeeping and reporting. Although NMFS endorses independent development of software to facilitate timely and efficient submission of reports, NMFS' approval of a processor's electronic submission of required reports does not limit NMFS' ability to revise the recordkeeping and reporting requirements. NMFS recognizes that there is a cost to upgrade company software. However, NMFS believes the benefit to industry of the resulting increased accuracy of inseason quota management actions, without the time required to complete or process the forms or the frequency of submittal due to the actions of the respondents, justifies this cost.

Comment 3. Reporting to the nearest kg will help harmonize the NMFS reporting requirements with the State of Alaska landing tax, thus making the NMFS reports more useful in calculating the tax assessment.

Response. NMFS agrees, although facilitating recordkeeping and reporting for purposes of the Alaska State landing tax was not the purpose of the proposed changes to the Federal recordkeeping and reporting program.

Comment 4. It seems misleading to seek the precision of measuring to the nearest billionth of unit of the total cap of 2,000,000 mt as an enhancement of the scientific management or conservation goals of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Response. Concern exists over NMFS' ability to manage relatively small quotas specified for several groundfish species, e.g., rockfish, such that even small amounts of these species must be accounted for to avoid overharvesting quotas and prevent overfishing. This change would allow NMFS to obtain more accurate catch data from processors receiving small amounts of these species.

Comment 5. The 1997 catcher vessel daily fishing logbook (DFL) and the catcher/processor DCPL pages do not contain enough room to record the retained and discarded amounts of the variety of species caught.

Response. To accommodate information necessary to enforce the Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Program, NMFS reduced the space available on the vessel logbook sheets to record species information. NMFS will address this constraint in the 1998 logbook format.

Comment 6. The 1997 catcher vessel DFL and catcher/processor DCPL have a

reduced number of lines for haul data on each page; this will result in a significant increase in the number of logbooks used in 1997 compared with prior years.

Response. To accommodate the addition of IFQ information on each page, NMFS removed some rows previously used to record haul data. NMFS will address this constraint in the 1998 logbook format.

Comment 7. The 1997 catcher vessel DFL and catcher/processor DCPL indicate pages are to be numbered as "page ___ of ___", but no information is provided on how the second number is to be determined.

Response. NMFS agrees. The fishing industry is advised to disregard the "of ___" portion of this designation and to number the pages consecutively beginning with page one and continuing throughout the logbook for the remainder of the fishing year, per the regulations. This format error will be corrected in the 1998 logbook format.

Comment 8. The 1997 catcher vessel DFL and catcher/processor DCPL do not provide a space to record the "date" on each page.

Response. NMFS agrees. The fishing industry is advised to enter the daily date on each page at the bottom of the vessel name field. This format error will be corrected in 1998 logbooks.

Comment 9. In the 1997 catcher vessel DFL and catcher/processor DCPL, the logbook field previously identified as "number of observers onboard" has been changed to "observer onboard—yes or no"; this makes it difficult to indicate when there is one or more observers onboard.

Response. NMFS agrees. The fishing industry is advised to write the number of observers aboard ("0", "1", or "2") over the Observer Onboard YES/NO box. This format error will be corrected in the 1998 logbooks.

Comment 10. In the Discard/Donate section of the catcher/processor DCPL, it seems that the words "cumulative total since last delivery" are inappropriate.

Response. NMFS agrees. The fishing industry is advised to enter the words in the Discard/Donate section, "Weekly cumulative total" in place of "cumulative total since last delivery" and summarize discards at the end of each weekly reporting period. This format error will be corrected in the 1998 logbooks.

Comment 11. The catcher vessel instruction manual states that estimated round catch weight be recorded to the nearest 0.001 mt. An estimate of this accuracy is not possible.

Response. NMFS agrees. Estimated round catch weight may be recorded

either to the nearest lb or mt, whichever the vessel operator believes most appropriate. A revised catcher vessel instruction manual will be issued in 1997 to correct this error. In regulations, § 679.5(c)(3)(ii)(D) is revised accordingly.

Classification

The Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS, determined that the regulatory amendment is necessary for the conservation and management of the GOA and BSAI management area fisheries and that it is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.

The Assistant General Counsel for Legislation and Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that this rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The reasons were published in the proposed rule (61 FR 67525, December 23, 1996). No comments were received regarding the certification. As a result, a regulatory flexibility analysis was not prepared.

This rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of E.O. 12866.

This rule contains collection-of-information requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The collections of information have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), OMB Control Numbers 0648-0206 and 0648-0213.

a. *Approved under 0648-0206—Alaska permits.* There are no new forms or revisions to forms; renewal cycle for Federal fisheries permit and Federal processor permit is extended from 1 to 3 years. The information collection requirements for the Federal processor permit are repeated in this rule and have an estimated response time of 0.33 hour per response.

b. *Approved under 0648-0213—Alaska Region Logbook Family of Forms:* Revisions to existing forms have the following effects: Estimated time for the operator of a catcher vessel with fixed gear to complete a DFL increases from 0.25 hour per response to 0.33 hour per response; estimated time for the operator of a catcher/processor with fixed gear to complete a catcher/processor DCPL increases from 0.45 hour per response to 0.53 hour per response; estimated time for the operator of a catcher vessel with gear other than fixed gear to complete a DFL increases from 0.25 hour per response to 0.28 hour per response; estimated time for the operator of a catcher/processor with gear other than fixed gear to

complete a catcher/processor DCPL increases from 0.45 hour per response to 0.48 hour per response. The estimated response times shown include the time to review instructions, search existing data sources, gather and maintain the data needed, and complete and review the collection-of-information.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection-of-information subject to the requirements of the PRA unless that collection-of-information displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to NMFS and to OIRA, OMB (see ADDRESSES).

This action has been determined to be not significant for purposes of E.O. 12866.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR 679

Fisheries, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: April 7, 1997.

Nancy Foster,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 679 is amended as follows:

PART 679—FISHERIES OF THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OFF ALASKA

1. The authority citation for 50 CFR part 679 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 773 *et seq.*, 1801 *et seq.*

2. In § 679.2, the definition for "fish product weight" is revised to read as follows:

§ 679.2 Definitions.

* * * * *

Fish product weight means the weight of the fish product in pounds or to at least the nearest thousandth of a metric ton (0.001 mt). Fish product weight is based upon the number of production units and the weight of those units. Production units include pans, cartons, blocks, trays, cans, bags, and individual fresh or frozen fish. The weight of a production unit is the average weight of representative samples of the product, and, for fish other than fresh fish, may include additives or water but not packaging. Any allowance for water added cannot exceed 5 percent of the gross product weight (fish, additives, and water).

* * * * *

3. In § 679.4, paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (f) are revised to read as follows:

§ 679.4 Permits.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) *Duration.* (i) A Federal fisheries permit is issued on a 3-year cycle and is in effect from the date of issuance through the end of the current NMFS 3-year cycle, unless it is revoked, suspended, or modified under § 600.735 or § 600.740 of this chapter.

* * * * *

(f) *Federal processor permit*—(1) *Requirement.* No shoreside processor of the United States or vessel of the United States operating solely as a mothership in Alaska State waters may receive or process groundfish harvested in the GOA or BSAI, unless the owner first obtains a Federal processor permit issued under this part. A Federal processor permit is issued without charge.

(2) *Application.* A complete application for a Federal processor permit must include the following:

(i) If the application is for an amended permit, the current Federal processor permit number and an update of the permit information that has changed.

(ii) The shoreside processor's name, business street address, telephone number, and fax number.

(iii) The shoreside processor owner's name or names, business mailing address, managing company, if any, telephone number, ADF&G Processor Code, and fax number.

(iv) Indication of the fishery or fisheries for which the permit is requested.

(v) Indication of the shoreside processor operations category.

(vi) The owner of the shoreside processor must sign and date the application.

(3) *Issuance.* (i) Upon receipt of a properly completed permit application, the Regional Administrator will issue a Federal processor permit required by this paragraph (f).

(ii) The Regional Administrator will send the Federal processor permit to the applicant with the shoreside processor logbook, as provided under § 679.5.

(4) *Duration.* (i) A Federal processor permit is issued for a 3-year period and remains in full force and effect from the date of issuance through the end of the current NMFS 3-year renewal cycle, unless it is revoked, suspended, or modified under § 600.735 or § 600.740 of this chapter.

(ii) A Federal processor permit is surrendered when the original permit is submitted to and received by the Chief, RAM Division, NMFS.

(5) *Transfer.* A Federal processor permit issued under this paragraph (f) is not transferable or assignable and is valid only for the processor for which it is issued.

(6) *Inspection.* (i) An original Federal processor permit issued under this paragraph (f) must be on site at the shoreside processor at all times. Photocopied or faxed copies are not considered originals.

(ii) A permit issued under this paragraph (f) must be presented for inspection upon the request of any authorized officer.

4. In § 679.5, the reference to "0.01 mt" is revised to read "0.001 mt" in the following paragraphs: (a)(6)(iii)(H), (a)(8)(ii)(A), (a)(9)(ii), (a)(10)(i)(A), (f)(2)(ii)(E), (g)(3)(iii)(E), (g)(3)(iv), (h)(3)(iv), and (k)(2)(ii)(C); paragraphs (a)(2), (a)(5)(iii) and (iv), (a)(10)(i)(A) and (B), (c)(3)(i) introductory text, (c)(3)(i)(B) through (D), (c)(3)(ii)(A) and (D), the introductory text of paragraphs (d)(2)(i), (e)(2)(i), and (f)(2)(i), and paragraph headings for (c)(3)(iv) and (c)(3)(v) are revised; and paragraphs (c)(3)(iii)(A) and (B) and (c)(3)(vi) are added to read as follows:

§ 679.5 Recordkeeping and reporting.

(a) * * *

(2) *Applicability, Federal processor permit.* Any shoreside processor or vessel operating solely as a mothership in Alaska State waters that retains groundfish is responsible for complying with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this section.

* * * * *

(5) * * *

(iii) If a shoreside processor, the Federal processor permit number and ADF&G processor number.

(iv) If a buying station, the name and ADF&G vessel number (if a vessel) of the buying station; the name, ADF&G processor code, and Federal processor permit number of associated shoreside processor or the Federal fisheries permit number of the associated mothership.

* * * * *

(10) * * *

(i) * * *

(A) The operator or manager must record and report discards and donations by species codes and discard product codes as defined in Tables 1 and 2 of this part for each gear type, CDQ number, and reporting area, whether in Alaska State waters or Federal waters.

(B) If there were no discards or donations, write "NO DISCARDS", "0", or "ZERO" for that day.

* * * * *

(ii) *Catcher vessel discards/donations.* (A) The operator must record in the DFL

each day on the day discards and donations as follows:

(1) The estimated daily total, balance brought forward, and cumulative total estimated round fish weight for each discard or donation of groundfish species, groundfish species groups, and Pacific herring in lb, or to at least the nearest 0.001 mt.

(2) The estimated daily total, balance brought forward, and cumulative total estimated numbers for each discard and donation of Pacific salmon, steelhead trout, halibut, king crab, and Tanner crab.

(B) For deliveries of unsorted codends, the catcher vessel is exempt from recording discards in the DFL and from submittal of the blue logsheet (discards copy) for that delivery. The operator must check the box entitled "unsorted codend," and the blue DFL logsheet (discards copy) remains in the DFL.

(C) For presorted deliveries or in the event a catcher vessel has "bled" a codend prior to delivery to a processor, the operator must check the "presorted delivery" box, enter the estimated amount of discards or donations by species, and submit with each harvest delivery the blue DFL logsheet (discards copy) to the mothership, buying station, or shoreside processor.

(iii) *Buying station discards/donations.* (A) The operator or manager must record in the DCL on a daily basis, all estimated discards or donations that:

(1) Are reported by a catcher vessel delivering groundfish to the buying station;

(2) Occur after receipt of harvest from a catcher vessel; and

(3) Occur prior to delivery of harvest to a mothership or shoreside processor.

(B) The operator or manager must record in the DCL each day on the day discards and donations occur:

(1) Estimated daily total, balance brought forward, and cumulative total estimated round fish weight for each discard or donation of groundfish species, groundfish species groups, and Pacific herring in pounds, or to at least the nearest 0.001 mt.

(2) Estimated daily total, balance brought forward, and cumulative total estimated numbers for each discard and donation of Pacific salmon, steelhead trout, halibut, king crab, and Tanner crab.

(C) If a blue DFL logsheet submitted to the buying station from a catcher vessel contains reports of discards or donations, the operator or manager of a buying station must record in the DCL the discards and donations on the day the DFL logsheet is received from the catcher vessel.

(iv) *Catcher/processor discards/donations.* The operator of a catcher/processor must record in the DCPL each day on the day discards or donations occur, as follows:

- (A) All discards or donations that occur prior to harvest, during harvest, and during processing.
- (B) The estimated daily total, balance brought forward, and cumulative total estimated round fish weight for each discard or donation of groundfish species, groundfish species groups, and Pacific herring in pounds, or to at least the nearest 0.001 mt.
- (C) The estimated daily total, balance brought forward, and cumulative total estimated numbers for each discard and donation of Pacific salmon, steelhead trout, halibut, king crab, and Tanner crab.
- (v) *Mothership or shoreside processor discards/donations.* (A) The operator of a mothership or manager of a shoreside processor must record in the DCPL each day on the day discards or donations occur that:
 - (1) Are reported on a blue DFL logsheet by a catcher vessel delivering groundfish to the mothership or shoreside processor.
 - (2) Occur on site after receipt of groundfish from a catcher vessel.
 - (3) Occur during processing of groundfish.
- (B) The operator of a mothership or manager of a shoreside processor must record in the DCPL:
 - (1) The estimated daily total, balance brought forward, and cumulative total estimated round fish weight for each discard or donation of groundfish species, groundfish species groups, and Pacific herring in pounds, or to at least the nearest 0.001 mt.
 - (2) The estimated daily total, balance brought forward, and cumulative total estimated numbers for each discard and donation of Pacific salmon, steelhead trout, halibut, king crab, and Tanner crab.
 - (C) If an unsorted codend is received from a catcher vessel, the catcher vessel is not required to submit a blue discard logsheet to the mothership or shoreside

processor. The operator of a mothership or manager of a shoreside processor must sort the catch received from the unsorted codends and must record the discards by species in the DCPL as discard at sea on the day the harvest is received from the catcher vessel.

(D) If discards are reported on a blue DFL logsheet from a catcher vessel delivering a presorted codend or if a catcher vessel reports an amount bled at sea, the operator of a mothership or manager of a shoreside processor must record in the DCPL the discards on the day the DFL logsheet is received from the catcher vessel.

(E) If a yellow DCL logsheet is received from a buying station and discards or donations are reported, the operator of a mothership or manager of a shoreside processor must record in the DCPL the discards or donations on the day the DCL logsheet is received from the buying station.

* * * * *

(c) * * *
 (3) *Information required—(i) General.* In addition to requirements described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the operator of a catcher vessel or catcher/processor must record on each page:

* * * * *

(B) The start date, end date, and trip number of the fishing trip.

(C) If a catcher vessel, the vessel name, ADF&G vessel registration number, and Federal fisheries permit number.

(D) If a catcher/processor, the vessel name, ADF&G processor code, and Federal fisheries permit number.

* * * * *

(ii) * * *

(A) If a catcher vessel, date (month-day-year).

* * * * *

(D) The estimated total round fish weight of the groundfish catch to the nearest lb or mt.

* * * * *

(iii) * * *

(A) *Catcher vessels.* (1) If deliveries to a mothership or shoreside processor are

unsorted codends, the operator must check the appropriate box.

(2) If deliveries to a mothership or shoreside processor are presorted at sea, the operator must check the appropriate box and must record discard/donation information as described in paragraph (a)(10) of this section.

(B) *Catcher/processors.* The operator must record discard/donation information as described in paragraph (a)(10) of this section.

(iv) *Catcher vessel delivery information.* * * *

(v) *Catcher/processor product information.* * * *

(vi) *IFQ data.* The operator of a catcher vessel or catcher/processor must record IFQ information as follows:

(A) Check YES or NO to indicate if persons aboard have authorized IFQ permits.

(B) If YES, record the following:

(1) Vessel operator's (captain's) name and IFQ permit number, if any.

(2) The name of each IFQ holder aboard the vessel and each holder's IFQ permit number.

(3) Month and day of landing.

(4) Name of registered buyer.

(5) Name of unloading port.

(d) * * *

(2) *Information required—(i) General.* In addition to requirements described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the operator or manager of a buying station must record on each page:

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(2) *Information required—(i) General.* In addition to requirements described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the operator of a mothership must record on each page:

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(2) *Information required—(i) Part IA.* In addition to requirements described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the manager of a shoreside processor must record on each page:

* * * * *