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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 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.

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§ 660.302 Definitions.

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 § 600.10).

Base permit, with respect to a limited entry permit stacking program, means a limited entry permit described at § 660.333(a) registered for use with a vessel that meets the permit length endorsement requirements appropriate to that vessel, as described at § 660.334(c).

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.

B_{MSY} means the biomass level that produces maximum sustainable yield (MSY), as stated in the PCGFMP at Section 4.2.

Catch, take, harvest.(See § 600.10).

Change in partnership or corporation means the addition of a new shareholder or partner to the corporate or partnership membership. This definition of a ''change'' will apply to any person added to the corporate or partnership membership since November 1, 2000, including any family member of an existing shareholder or partner. A change in membership is not considered to have occurred if a member dies or 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.

Closure or closed means, when referring to closure of a fishery or a closed fishery, that taking and retaining, possessing, or landing the particular species or species group covered by the fishing closure is prohibited. Unless otherwise announced in the FEDERAL REGISTER or authorized in this subpart, offloading must begin before the closure time.

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, projected research catch, recreational fisheries set-asides or harvest guidelines, deductions for fishing mortality in non-groundfish fisheries, as necessary, and set-asides for compensation fishing under § 660.350.Limited entry and open access allocations are derived from the commercial harvest guideline or quota.

Conservation area(s) means either a Groundfish Conservation Area (GCA), an Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Area (EFHCA), or both.

(1) *Groundfish Conservation Area or GCA* means a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees latitude and longitude, wherein fishing by a particular gear type or types may

be prohibited. GCAs are created and enforced for the purpose of contributing to the rebuilding of overfished West Coast groundfish species. Regulations at § 660.390 define coordinates for these polygonal GCAs: Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Areas, Cowcod Conservation Areas, waters encircling the Farallon Islands, and waters encircling the Cordell Banks. GCAs also include Rockfish Conservation Areas or RCAs, which are areas closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines approximating particular depth contours. RCA boundaries may and do change seasonally according to the different conservation needs of the different overfished species. Regulations at §§ 660.390 through 660.394 define RCA boundary lines with latitude/longitude coordinates; regulations at Tables 3 5 of Part 660 set RCA seasonal boundaries. Fishing prohibitions associated with GCAs are in addition to those associated with EFH Conservation Areas.

(2) *Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Area or EFHCA* means a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees latitude and longitude, wherein fishing by a particular gear type or types may be prohibited. EFHCAs are created and enforced for the purpose of contributing to the protection of West Coast groundfish essential fish habitat. Regulations at §§ 660.396 - .399 define EFHCA boundary lines with latitude/longitude coordinates. Fishing prohibitions associated with EFHCAs, which are found at § 660.306, are in addition to those associated with GCAs.

Continuous transiting or transit through means that a fishing vessel crosses a groundfish conservation area or EFH conservation area on a constant heading, along a continuous straight line course, while making way by means of a source of power at all times, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

Corporation is a legal, business entity, including incorporated (INC) and limited liability corporations (LLC).

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.

Electronic fish ticket means a software program or data files meeting data export specifications approved by NMFS that is used to send landing data to the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission. Electronic fish tickets are used to collect information similar to the information required in state fish receiving tickets or landing receipts, but do not replace or change any state requirements.

Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) means a data collection tool that uses a software operating system connected to an assortment of electronic components, including video recorders, to create a collection of data on vessel activities.

Essential Fish Habitat or EFH. (See § 600.10).

Fishery (See § 600.10).

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 § 600.10).

Fishing gear includes the following types of gear and equipment:

(1) *Bottom contact gear*. Fishing gear designed or modified to make contact with the bottom. This includes, but is not limited to, beam trawl, bottom trawl, dredge, fixed gear, set net, demersal seine, dinglebar gear, and other gear (including experimental gear) designed or modified to make contact with the bottom. Gear used to harvest bottom dwelling organisms (e.g. by hand, rakes, and knives) are also considered bottom contact gear for purposes of this subpart.

(2) *Demersal seine*. A net designed to encircle fish on the seabed. The Demersal seine is characterized by having its net bounded by lead-weighted ropes that are not encircled with bobbins or rollers. Demersal seine gear is fished without the use of steel cables or otter boards (trawl doors). Scottish and Danish Seines are demersal seines. Purse seines, as defined at § 600.10, are not demersal seines. Demersal seine gear is included in the definition of bottom trawl gear in (11)(i) of this subsection.

(3) *Dredge gear*. Dredge gear, with respect to the U.S. West Coast EEZ, refers to a gear consisting of a metal frame attached to a holding bag constructed of metal rings or mesh. As the metal frame is dragged upon or above the seabed, fish are pushed up and over the frame, then into the mouth of the holding bag.

(4) *Entangling nets* include the following types of net gear:

(i) *Gillnet*. (See § 600.10).

(ii) *Set net*. A stationary, buoyed, and anchored gillnet or trammel net.

(iii) *Trammel net*. A gillnet made with two or more walls joined to a common float line.

(5) *Fixed gear (anchored nontrawl gear)* includes the following gear types: longline, trap or pot, set net, and stationary hook-and-line (including commercial vertical hook-and-line) gears.

(6) *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).

(i) *Bottom longline*. A stationary, buoyed, and anchored groundline with hooks attached, so as to fish along the seabed. It does not include pelagic hook-and-line or troll gear.

(ii) *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.

(iii) *Dinglebar gear*. One or more lines retrieved and set with a troll gurdy or hand troll gurdy, with a terminally attached weight from which one or more leaders with one or more lures or baited hooks are pulled through the water while a vessel is making way.

(iv) *Troll gear*. A lure or jig towed behind a vessel via a fishing line. Troll gear is used in commercial and recreational fisheries.

(7) *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.

(8) *Nontrawl gear*. All legal commercial groundfish gear other than trawl gear.

(9) *Spear*. A sharp, pointed, or barbed instrument on a shaft.

(10) *Trap or pot*. These terms are used as interchangeable synonyms. See § 600.10 definition of ''trap''.

(11) *Trawl gear* means a cone or funnel-shaped net that is towed through the water, and can include a pair trawl that is towed simultaneously by two boats. Groundfish trawl is 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 non-groundfish trawl gear. Non-groundfish trawl gear is any trawl gear other than the Pacific Coast groundfish trawl gear that is authorized for use with a valid groundfish limited entry permit. Non-groundfish trawl gear includes pink shrimp, ridgeback prawn, California halibut south of Pt. Arena, and sea cucumbers south of Pt. Arena.

(i) *Bottom trawl*. A trawl in which the otter boards or the footrope of the net are in contact with the seabed. It includes demersal seine gear, and pair trawls fished on the bottom. Any trawl not meeting the requirements for a midwater trawl in § 660.381 is a bottom trawl.

(A) *Beam trawl gear*. A type of trawl gear in which a beam is used to hold the trawl open during fishing. Otter boards or doors are not used.

(B) *Large footrope trawl gear*. Large footrope gear is bottom trawl gear with a footrope diameter larger than 8 inches (20 cm,) and no larger than 19 inches (48 cm) including any rollers, bobbins, or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope.

(C) *Small footrope trawl gear*. Small footrope trawl gear is bottom trawl gear with a footrope diameter of 8 inches (20 cm) or smaller, including any rollers, bobbins, or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope. Selective flatfish trawl gear that meets the gear component requirements in § 660.381 is a type of small footrope trawl gear.

(ii) *Midwater (pelagic or off-bottom) trawl*. A trawl in which the otter boards and footrope of the net remain above the seabed. It includes pair trawls if fished in midwater. A midwater trawl has no rollers or bobbins on any part of the net or its component wires, ropes, and chains.For additional midwater trawl gear requirements and restrictions, see § 660.381(b).

(iii) *Trawl gear components*.

(A) *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.

(B) *Chafing gear*. Webbing or other material attached to the codend of a trawl net to protect the codend from wear.

(C) *Codend*. (See § 600.10).

(D) *Double-bar mesh*. Webbing comprised of two lengths of twine tied into a single knot.

(E) *Double-walled codend*. A codend constructed of two walls of webbing.

(F) *Footrope*. A chain, rope, or wire attached to the bottom front end of the trawl webbing forming the leading edge of the bottom panel of the trawl net, and attached to the fishing line.

(G) *Headrope*. A chain, rope, or wire attached to the trawl webbing forming the leading edge of the top panel of the trawl net.

(H) *Rollers or bobbins* are devices made of wood, steel, rubber, plastic, or other hard material that encircle the trawl footrope. These devices are commonly used to either bounce or pivot over seabed obstructions, in order to prevent the trawl footrope and net from snagging on the seabed.

(I) *Single-walled codend*. A codend constructed of a single wall of webbing knitted with single or double-bar mesh.

(J) *Trawl fishing line*. A length of chain, rope, or wire rope in the bottom front end of a trawl net to which the webbing or lead ropes are attached.

(K) *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 § 600.10).

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.

Grandfathered or first generation, when referring to a limited entry sablefish-endorsed permit owner, means those permit owners who owned a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit prior to November 1, 2000, and are, therefore, exempt from certain requirements of the sablefish permit stacking program within the parameters of the regulations at §§ 660.334 through 660.341 and § 660.372.

Groundfish means species managed by the PCGFMP, specifically:

(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 colliei*.

(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*; rougheye 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*; rougheye 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 regulations 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, and sand sole.)

(9) ''Other fish'':Where regulations of this subpart refer to landings limits for ''other fish,'' those limits apply to all groundfish listed here in paragraphs (1)–(8) of this definition except for the following: 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.); and Pacific cod and spiny dogfish coastwide. (i.e., ''other fish'' may include all sharks (except spiny dogfish), skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling listed in this section, as well as cabezon in the north.)

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.

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 registered for use with limited entry permits.

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 Federal permit required to participate in the limited entry fishery, and includes any gear, size, or species endorsements affixed to the permit.

Maximum Sustainable Yield or MSY. (See § 600.310).

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 paragraph (1) of this definition, or defined and bounded by one or more or the commonly used geographic coordinates

set out in paragraph (2) of this definition for the purposes of implementing different management measures in separate geographic areas of the U.S. West Coast.

(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′
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(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.

(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 Arago, 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 or Observer Program Office means the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) Office of the Northwest Fishery Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Washington.

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

Open access fishery means the fishery composed of commercial vessels using open access gear fished pursuant to the harvest guidelines, quotas, and other management measures governing the harvest of open access allocations (detailed in § 660.320 and Tables 1–2 of this subpart) or governing the fishing activities of open access vessels (detailed in § 660.383 and Table 5 of this subpart.) Any commercial vessel that is not registered to a limited entry permit and which takes and retains, possesses or lands groundfish is a participant in the open access groundfish 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) Groundfish trawl.

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.

Operator.(See § 600.10).

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.

Pacific whiting shoreside or shore-based fishery means Pacific whiting shoreside vessels and Pacific whiting shoreside first receivers.

Pacific whiting shoreside first receivers means persons who receive, purchase, or take custody, control, or possession of Pacific whiting onshore directly from a Pacific whiting shoreside vessel.

Pacific whiting shoreside vessel means any vessel that fishes using midwater trawl gear to take, retain, possess and land 4,000 lb (1,814 kg) or more of Pacific whiting per fishing trip from the Pacific whiting shore-based sector allocation for delivery to a Pacific whiting shoreside first receiver during the primary season.

Partnership is two or more individuals, partnerships, or corporations, or combinations thereof, who have ownership interest in a permit, including married couples and legally recognized trusts and partnerships, such as limited partnerships (LP), general partnerships (GP), and limited liability partnerships (LLP).

Permit holder means a vessel owner as identified on the United States Coast Guard form 1270 or state motor vehicle licensing document.

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. (Also see an exception to certain requirements at § 660.373 (a)(iii) pertaining to Pacific whiting shoreside vessels 75-ft (23-m) or less LOA that, in addition to heading and gutting, remove the tails and freeze catch at sea.)

(1) 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 shore-based or on the water.

(2) Shore-based processing or processing in the shore-based sector means processing that takes place at a facility that is permanently fixed to land.

Processor means person, vessel, or facility that engages in processing; or 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 provisions of this section or other applicable law. The following are prohibited species: Any species of salmonid, Pacific halibut, Dungeness crab caught seaward of Washington or Oregon, and groundfish species or species groups under the PCGFMP for which quotas have been achieved and/or the fishery closed.

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.

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).Round weight does not include ice, water, or slime.

Scientific research activity.(See § 600.10).

Secretary.(See § 600.10).

Sell or sale.(See § 600.10).

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 setaside or allocation for a recreational or treaty Indian fishery; an apportionment of the above to an area, gear, season, fishery, or other subdivision.

Spouse means a person who is legally married to another person as recognized by state law (i.e., one's wife or husband).

Stacking is the practice of registering more than one limited entry permit for use with a single vessel (See § 660.335(c)).

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(§§ 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 § 600.10).

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.

(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 § 600.10).

[61 FR 34572, July 2, 1996]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 660.302, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 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.

(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. For participants in the primary sablefish season (detailed at § 660.372(b)), the cumulative limit period to which this requirement applies is April 1 through October 31 or, for an individual permit holder, when that permit holder's tier limit is attained, whichever is earlier.

(d) *Declaration reporting requirements*—(1) *Declaration reports for vessels registered to limited entry permits.* The operator of any vessel registered to a limited entry permit must provide NMFS OLE with a declaration report, as specified at paragraph (d)(5)(iv) of this section, before the vessel leaves port on a trip in which the vessel is

used to fish in U.S. ocean waters between 0 and 200 nm offshore of Washington, Oregon, or California.

(2) *Declaration reports for all vessels using non-groundfish trawl gear*. The operator of any vessel that is not registered to a limited entry permit and which uses non-groundfish trawl gear to fish in the EEZ (3–200 nm offshore), must provide NMFS OLE with a declaration report, as specified at paragraph (d)(5)(iv) of this section, before the vessel leaves port to fish in the EEZ.

(3) *Declaration reports for open access vessels using non-trawl gear (all types of open access gear other than non-groundfish trawl gear)*. The operator of any vessel that is not registered to a limited entry permit, must provide NMFS with a declaration report, as specified at paragraph (d)(5)(iv) of this section, before the vessel leaves port on a trip in which the vessel is used to take and retain or possess groundfish in the EEZ or land groundfish taken in the EEZ.

(4) *Declaration reports for tribal vessels using trawl gear*. The operator of any tribal vessel using trawl gear must provide NMFS with a declaration report, as specified at paragraph (d)(5)(iv) of this section, before the vessel leaves port on a trip in which fishing occurs within the trawl RCA.

(5) *Declaration reports*.

(i) The operator of a vessel specified in paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3) of this section must provide a declaration report to NMFS OLE prior to leaving port on the first trip in which the vessel meets the requirement specified at § 660.312 (b) to have a VMS.

(ii) The vessel operator must send a new declaration report before leaving port on a trip in which a gear type that is different from the gear type most recently declared for the vessel will be used. A declaration report will be valid until another declaration report revising the existing gear declaration is received by NMFS OLE.

(iii) During the period of time that a vessel has a valid declaration report on file with NMFS OLE, it cannot fish with a gear other than a gear type declared by the vessel.

(iv) Declaration reports will include: the vessel name and/or identification number, and gear type (as defined in paragraph (d)(5)(iv)(A) of this section). Upon receipt of a declaration report, NMFS will provide a confirmation code or receipt to confirm that a valid declaration report was received for the vessel. Retention of the confirmation code or receipt to verify that a valid declaration report was filed and the declaration requirement was met is the responsibility of the vessel owner or operator. Vessels using non-trawl gear may declare more than one gear type, however, vessels using trawl gear may only declare one of the trawl gear types listed in paragraph (d)(5)(iv)(A) of this section on any trip and may not declare non-trawl gear on the same trip in which trawl gear is declared.

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

(*1*) Limited entry fixed gear,

(*2*) [Reserved]

(*3*) Limited entry midwater trawl,

(*4*) Limited entry bottom trawl, not including demersal trawl,

(*5*) Limited entry demersal trawl,

(*6*) Non-groundfish trawl gear for pink shrimp,

(*7*) Non-groundfish trawl gear for ridgeback prawn,

(*8*) Non-groundfish trawl gear for California halibut,

(*9*) Non-groundfish trawl gear for sea cucumber,

(*10*) Open access longline gear for groundfish,

(*11*) Open access Pacific halibut longline gear,

(*12*) Open access groundfish trap or pot gear,

(*13*) Open access Dungeness crab trap or pot gear,

(*14*) Open access prawn trap or pot gear,

(*15*) Open access sheephead trap or pot gear,

(*16*) Open access line gear for groundfish,

(*17*) Open access HMS line gear,

(*18*) Open access salmon troll gear,

(*19*) Open access California Halibut line gear,

(*20*) Open access net gear,

(*21*) Other gear, and

(*22*) Tribal trawl.

(B) [Reserved]

(e) *Participants in the Pacific whiting shoreside fishery*. Reporting requirements defined in the following section

are in addition to reporting requirements under applicable state law and requirements described at § 660.303(b).

(1) *Reporting requirements for any Pacific whiting shoreside first receiver*—(i) *Responsibility for compliance*. The Pacific whiting shoreside first receiver is responsible for compliance with all reporting requirements described in this paragraph.

(ii) *General requirements*. All records or reports required by this paragraph must: be maintained in English, be accurate, be legible, be based on local time, and be submitted in a timely manner as required in paragraph (e)(1)(iv) of this section.

(iii) *Required information*. All Pacific whiting shoreside first receivers must provide the following types of information: date of landing, Pacific whiting shoreside vessel that made the delivery, gear type used, first receiver, round weights of species landed listed by species or species group including species with no value, number of salmon by species, number of Pacific halibut, and any other information deemed necessary by the Regional Administrator as specified on the appropriate electronic fish ticket form.

(iv) *Electronic fish ticket submissions*. The Pacific whiting shoreside first receiver must:

(A) Sort all fish, prior to first weighing, by species or

species groups as specified at § 660.370 (h)(6)(iii).

(B) Include as part of each electronic fish ticket submission, the actual scale weight for each groundfish species as specified by requirements at § 660.373 (j)(2)(i) and the Pacific whiting shoreside vessel identification number.

(C) Use for the purpose of submitting electronic fish tickets, and maintain in good working order, computer equipment as specified at § 660.373 (j)(2)(ii)(A);

(D) Install, use, and update as necessary, any NMFS-approved software described at § 660.373 (j)(2)(ii)(B);

(E) Submit a completed electronic fish ticket for every landing that includes 4,000 lb (1,814 kg) or more of Pacific whiting (round weight equivalent) no later than 24 hours after the date the fish are received, unless a waiver of this requirement has been granted under provisions specified at paragraph (e)(1) (vii) of this section.

(v) *Revising a submitted electronic fish ticket submission*. In the event that a data error is found, electronic fish ticket submissions may be revised by resubmitting the revised form. Electronic fish tickets are to be used for the submission of final data. Preliminary data, including estimates of fish weights or species composition, shall not be submitted on electronic fish tickets.

(vi) *Retention of records*. [Reserved]

(vii) *Waivers for submission of electronic fish tickets upon written request*. On a case-by-case basis, a temporary written waiver of the requirement to submit electronic fish tickets may be granted by the Assistant Regional Administrator or designee if he/she determines that circumstances beyond the control of a Pacific whiting shoreside first receiver would result in inadequate data submissions using the electronic fish ticket system. The duration of the waiver will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

(viii) *Reporting requirements when a temporary waiver has been granted*. Pacific whiting shoreside first receivers that have been granted a temporary waiver from the requirement to submit electronic fish tickets must submit on paper the same data as is required on electronic fish tickets within 24 hours of the date received during the period that the waiver is in effect. Paper fish tickets must be sent by facsimile to NMFS, Northwest Region, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 206–526–6736 or by delivering it in person to 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115. The requirements for submissions of paper tickets in this paragraph are separate from, and in addition to existing state requirements for landing receipts or fish receiving tickets.

(2) [Reserved]

[68 FR 62381, Nov. 4, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 11124, Mar. 9, 2004; 69 FR 31755, June 7, 2004; 69 FR 42348, July 15, 2004; 71 FR 10620, Mar. 2, 2006; 72 FR 50910, Sept. 5, 2007; 72 FR 69168, Dec. 7, 2007; 74 FR 9886, Mar. 6, 2009]

§ 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.

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, unless authorized by part 600 or part 300 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.

(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.

(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.

(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, scientific sorting designation, quota, harvest guideline, or OY, if the vessel fished or landed in an area during a time when such trip limit, size limit, scientific sorting designation, quota, harvest guideline, or OY applied.

(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).

(9) When requested or required by an authorized officer, refuse to present fishing gear for inspection, refuse to present fish subject to such persons control for inspections; or interfere with a fishing gear or marine animal or plant life 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).

(13) Fish with dredge gear (defined in § 660.302) anywhere within EFH within the EEZ. For the purposes of regulation, EFH within the EEZ is described at 660.395.

(14) Fish with beam trawl gear (defined in § 660.302) anywhere within EFH within the EEZ. For the purposes of regulation, EFH within the EEZ is described at 660.395.

(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.

(3) Fail to retain on board a vessel from which sablefish caught in the primary sablefish season is landed, and provide to an authorized officer upon request, copies of any and all reports of sablefish landings against the sablefish endorsed permit's tier limit, or receipts containing all data, and made in the exact manner required by the applicable state law throughout the primary sablefish season during which such landings occurred and for 15 days thereafter.

(4) Fail to comply with all requirements at § 660.303 (d); including failure to submit information, submission of inaccurate information, or intentionally submitting false information on any report required at § 660.303 (d) when participating in the Pacific whiting shoreside fishery.

(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, unless the vessel is registered for use with a valid limited entry permit with a trawl gear endorsement, with the following exception.

(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 that a vessel may carry on board limited entry groundfish trawl 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) *Fixed gear sablefish fisheries.* (1) Take, retain, possess or land sablefish under the cumulative limits provided for the primary limited entry, fixed gear sablefish season, described in § 660.372(b), from a vessel that is not registered to a limited entry permit with a sablefish endorsement.

(2) Beginning January 1, 2007, take, retain, possess or land sablefish in the primary sablefish season described at § 660.372(b) unless the owner of the limited entry permit registered for use with that vessel and authorizing the vessel to participate in the primary sablefish season is on board that vessel. Exceptions to this prohibition are provided at § 660.372(b)(4)(i) and (ii).

(3) Beginning January 1, 2007, process sablefish taken at-sea in the limited entry primary sablefish fishery defined at § 660.372(b), from a vessel that does not have a sablefish at-sea processing exemption, defined at § 660.334(e).

(f) *Pacific whiting fisheries.* (1) Fish in any of the sectors of the whiting fishery described at § 660.373(a) after May 11, 2009 using a vessel that is not registered for use with a sector-appropriate Pacific whiting vessel license under § 660.336. May 11, 2009, vessels are

prohibited from fishing, landing, or processing primary season Pacific whiting with a catcher/processor, mothership or mothership catcher vessel that has no history of participation within that specific sector of the whiting fishery during the period from January 1, 1997, through January 1, 2007, or with a shoreside catcher vessels that has no history of participation within the shore-based sector of the whiting fishery during the period from January 1, 1994 through January 1, 2007, as specified in § 660.373(j). For the purpose of this paragraph, ''historic participation'' for a specific sector is the same as the qualifying criteria listed in § 660.336 (a)(2).

(i) If a Pacific whiting vessel license is registered for use with a vessel, fail to carry that license onboard the vessel registered for use with the license at any time the vessel is licensed. A photocopy of the license may not substitute for the license itself.

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) 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 or 660.385;

(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.

(3) During times or in areas where at-sea processing is prohibited, take and retain or receive whiting, except as cargo or fish waste, on a vessel in the fishery management area that already has processed whiting on board.An exception to this prohibition is provided if the fish are received within the tribal U&A from a member of a Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribe fishing under §§ 660.324 or 660.385.

(4) Participate in the mothership or shore-based 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).

(5) 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).

(6) 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).

(7) *Pacific whiting shoreside first receivers.*

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) Fail to sort fish received from a Pacific whiting shoreside vessel prior to first weighing after offloading as specified at § 660.370 (h)(6)(iii) for the Pacific whiting fishery.

(iii) Process, sell, or discard any groundfish received from a Pacific whiting shoreside vessel that has not been weighed on a scale that is in compliance with requirements at § 660.373 (j)(1)(i) and accounted for on an electronic fish ticket with the identification number for the Pacific whiting shoreside vessel that delivered the fish.

(iv) Fail to weigh fish landed from a Pacific whiting shoreside vessel prior to transporting any fish from that landing away from the point of landing.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Amendments to § 660.306 were made at 74 FR 9887, Mar. 6, 2009 and at 74 FR 10192, Mar. 10, 2009, resulting in two paragraphs (f)(7).

(7) Sort or discard any portion of the catch taken by a catcher vessel in the mothership sector prior to the catch being received on a mothership, and prior to the observer being provided access to the unsorted catch, with the exception of minor amounts of catch that are lost when the codend is separated from the net and prepared for transfer.

(g) *Limited entry permits.* (1) If a limited entry permit is registered for use with a vessel, fail to carry that permit onboard the vessel registered for use with the permit.A photocopy of the permit may not substitute for the original permit itself.

(2) Make a false statement on an application for issuance, renewal, transfer, vessel registration, replacement of a limited entry permit, or a declaration of ownership interest in a limited entry permit.

(h) *Fishing in conservation areas.* (1) Operate any vessel registered to a limited entry permit with a trawl endorsement and trawl gear on board in a applicable GCA (as defined at § 660.381 (d)), except for purposes of continuous transiting, with all groundfish trawl gear stowed in accordance with § 660.381(d), or except as authorized in the groundfish management measures published at § 660.381.

(2) Operate any vessel registered to a limited entry permit with a longline or trap (pot) endorsement and longline and/or trap gear onboard in an applicable GCA (as defined at § 660.382(c)), except for purposes of continuous transiting, with all groundfish longline and/or trap gear stowed in accordance with § 660.382(c) or except as authorized in the groundfish management measures at § 660.382.

(3) Operate any vessel with non-groundfish trawl gear onboard in any applicable GCA (as defined at § 660.383 (c)) except for purposes of continuous transiting, with all trawl gear stowed in accordance with § 660.383 (c), or except as authorized in the groundfish management measures published at § 660.383.

(4) Operate any vessel in an applicable GCA (as defined at § 660.383 (c)) that has non-trawl gear onboard and is not registered to a limited entry permit on a trip in which the vessel is used to take and retain or possess groundfish in the EEZ, possess or land groundfish taken in the EEZ, except for purposes of continuous transiting, with all groundfish non-trawl gear stowed in accordance with § 660.383(c), or except as authorized in the groundfish management measures published at § 660.383.

(5) Fish with bottom trawl gear (defined in § 660.302) anywhere within EFH within the EEZ seaward of a line approximating the 700–fm (1280–m) depth contour, as defined in § 660.396. For the purposes of regulation, EFH seaward of 700–fm (1280–m) within the EEZ is described at 660.395.

(6) Fish with bottom trawl gear (defined in § 660.302) with a footrope diameter greater than 19 inches (48 cm) (including rollers, bobbins or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope) anywhere within EFH within the EEZ. For the purposes of regulation, EFH within the EEZ is described at 660.395.

(7) Fish with bottom trawl gear (defined in § 660.302) with a footrope diameter greater than 8 inches (20 cm) (including rollers, bobbins or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope) anywhere within the EEZ shoreward of a line approximating the 100–fm (183–m) depth contour (defined in § 660.393).

(8) Fish with bottom trawl gear (as defined in § 660.302), within the EEZ in the following areas (defined in § 660.397 and § 660.398): Olympic 2, Biogenic 1, Biogenic 2, Grays Canyon, Biogenic 3, Astoria Canyon, Nehalem Bank/Shale Pile, Siletz Deepwater, Daisy Bank/Nelson Island, Newport Rockpile/Stonewall Bank, Heceta Bank, Deepwater off Coos Bay, Bandon High Spot, Rogue Canyon.

(9) Fish with bottom trawl gear (as defined in § 660.302), other than demersal seine, unless otherwise specified in this section or section 660.381, within the EEZ in the following areas (defined in § 660.399): Eel River Canyon, Blunts Reef, Mendocino Ridge, Delgada Canyon, Tolo Bank, Point Arena North, Point Arena South Biogenic Area, Cordell Bank/Biogenic Area, Farallon Islands/Fanny Shoal, Half Moon Bay, Monterey Bay/Canyon, Point Sur Deep, Big Sur Coast/Port San Luis, East San Lucia Bank, Point Conception, Hidden Reef/Kidney Bank (within Cowcod Conservation Area West), Catalina Island, Potato Bank (within Cowcod Conservation Area West), Cherry Bank (within Cowcod Conservation Area West), and Cowcod EFH Conservation Area East.

(10) Fish with bottom contact gear (as defined in § 660.302) within the EEZ in the following areas (defined in § 660.398 and § 660.399): Thompson Seamount, President Jackson Seamount, Cordell Bank (50–fm (91–m) isobath), Harris Point, Richardson Rock, Scorpion, Painted Cave, Anacapa Island, Carrington Point, Judith Rock, Skunk Point, Footprint, Gull Island, South Point, and Santa Barbara.

(11) Fish with bottom contact gear (as defined in § 660.302), or any other gear that is deployed deeper than 500–

fm (914–m), within the Davidson Seamount area (defined in § 660.395).

(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 § 660.314 (c)(2).

(8) Fail to meet the vessel responsibilities specified at § 660.314 (d).

(j) *Vessel monitoring systems.* (1) Use any vessel required to operate a VMS unit under § 660.312 (b) unless that vessel carries a NMFS OLE type-approved mobile transceiver unit and complies with all 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 the same VMS transceiver unit to more than one vessel at the same time.

(7) Falsify any VMS activation report or VMS exemption report that is authorized or required, as specified at § 660.312.

(8) Falsify any declaration report that is required, as specified at § 660.303.

[69 FR 42348, July 15, 2004, as amended at 69 FR 77029, Dec. 23, 2004; 70 FR 16148, Mar. 30, 2005; 71 FR 10620, Mar. 2, 2006; 71 FR 27415, May 11, 2006; 71 FR 66139, Nov. 13, 2006; 71 FR 78653, Dec. 29, 2006; 72 FR 50910, Sept. 5, 2007; 72 FR 69169, Dec. 7, 2007; 74 FR 9887, Mar. 6, 2009; 74 FR 10192, Mar. 10, 2009; 74 FR 11881, Mar. 20, 2009]

§ 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?* The following vessels are required to install a NMFS OLE type-approved mobile transceiver unit and to arrange for a NMFS OLE type-approved communications service provider to receive and relay transmissions to NMFS OLE prior to fishing:

(1) Any vessel registered for use with a limited entry permit that fishes in state or Federal waters seaward of the baseline from which the territorial sea

is measured off the States of Washington, Oregon or California (0–200 nm offshore).

(2) Any vessel that uses non-groundfish trawl gear to fish in the EEZ.

(3) Any vessel that uses open access gear to take and retain, or possess groundfish in the EEZ or land groundfish taken in the EEZ.

(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 obtain 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 at least 72 hours prior to leaving port on a trip in which VMS is required, 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, Northwest OLE 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) *Transferring ownership of VMS unit.* Ownership of the VMS transceiver unit may be transferred from one vessel owner to another vessel owner if all of the following documents are provided to NMFS OLE: a new activation report, which identifies that the transceiver unit was previously registered to another vessel; a notarized bill of sale showing proof of ownership of the VMS transceiver unit; documentation from the communications service provider showing proof that the service agreement for the previous vessel was terminated and that a service agreement was established for the new vessel.

(3) *Transceiver unit operation*. Operate and maintain in good working order the mobile transceiver unit continuously 24 hours a day throughout the fishing year, unless such vessel is exempted under paragraph (d)(4) of this section. The mobile transceiver unit must transmit a signal accurately indicating the vessel's position at least once every hour, 24 hours a day, throughout the year unless a valid exemption report, as described in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, has been received by NMFS OLE. Less frequent position reporting at least once every four hours is authorized when a vessel remains in port for an extended period of time, but the mobile transceiver unit must remain in continuous operation at all times unless the vessel is exempted under this section.

(4) *VMS exemptions*. A vessel that is required to operate the mobile transceiver unit continuously 24 hours a day throughout the fishing year may be exempted from this requirement if a valid exemption report, as described at paragraph (d)(4)(vii) 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 and specified in the exemption report.

(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) *Permit transfer exemption*. If the limited entry permit has been transferred from a vessel (for the purposes of this section, this includes permits placed into ''unidentified'' status) the vessel may be exempted from VMS requirements providing the vessel is not used to fish in state or Federal waters seaward of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured off the States of Washington, Oregon or California (0–200 nm offshore) for the remainder of the fishing year. If the vessel is used to fish in this area for any species of fish at any time during the remaining portion of the fishing year without being registered to a limited entry permit, the vessel is required to have and use VMS.

(iv) *Long-term departure exemption*. A vessel participating in the open access fishery that is required to have VMS under § 660.312 (b)(3) may be exempted from VMS provisions after the end of the fishing year in which it participated in the open access fishery, providing the vessel submits a completed exemption report signed by the vessel owner that includes a statement signed by the vessel owner indicating that the vessel will not be used to take and retain or possess groundfish in the EEZ or land groundfish taken in the EEZ during the new fishing year.

(v) *Emergency exemption*. Vessels required to have VMS under 660.312(b) may be exempted from VMS provisions in emergency situations that are beyond the vessel owner's control, including but not limited to: fire, flooding, or extensive physical damage to critical areas of the vessel. A vessel owner may apply for an emergency exemption from the VMS requirements specified in § 660.312(b) for his/her vessel by sending a written request to NMFS OLE specifying the following information: The reasons for seeking an exemption, including any supporting documents (e.g., repair invoices, photographs

showing damage to the vessel, insurance claim forms, etc.); the time period for which the exemption is requested; and the location of the vessel while the exemption is in effect. NMFS OLE will issue a written determination granting or denying the emergency exemption request. A vessel will not be covered by the emergency exemption until NMFS OLE issues a determination granting the exemption. If an exemption is granted, the duration of the exemption will be specified in the NMFS OLE determination.

(vi) *Submission of exemption reports.* Signed long-term departure exemption reports must be submitted by fax or by emailing a electronic copy of the actual report. In the event of an emergency in which an emergency exemption request will be submitted, initial contact with NMFS OLE must be made by telephone, fax or email within 24 hours from when the incident occurred. Emergency exemption requests must be requested in writing within 72 hours from when the incident occurred. Other exemption reports must be submitted through the VMS or another method that is approved by NMFS OLE and announced in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Submission methods for exemption requests, except long-term departures and emergency exemption requests, 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 vessel owner's address of record. NMFS will bear no responsibility if a notification is sent to the address of record for the vessel owner and is not received because the vessel owner's actual address has changed without notification to NMFS, as required at § 660.335(a)(2). Owners of vessels required to use VMS who do 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 Time).

(vii) *Valid exemption reports.* For an exemption report to be valid, it 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) through (iv) 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; at least 2 hours before the vessel is placed back in the water following a haul out exemption; at least 2 hours before the vessel resumes fishing for any species of fish in state or Federal waters off the States of Washington, Oregon, or California after it has received a permit transfer exemption; or at least 2 hours before a vessel resumes fishing in the open access fishery after a long-term departure exemption. If a vessel is required to submit an activation report under § 660.312(d)(2)(i) before returning to fish, that report may substitute for the exemption cancellation. Initial contact must be made with NMFS OLE not more than 24 hours after the time that an emergency situation occurred in which VMS transmissions were disrupted and followed by a written emergency exemption request within 72 hours from when the incident occurred. If the emergency situation upon which an emergency exemption is based is resolved before the exemption expires, an exemption cancellation must be received by NMFS at least 2 hours before the vessel resumes fishing.

(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.

[68 FR 62384, Nov. 4, 2003. Redesignated and amended at 69 FR 42350, July 15, 2004; 72 FR 69169, Dec. 7, 2007; 73 FR 4759, Jan. 28, 2008]

§ 660.314 Groundfish observer program.

(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) *NMFS certified observers*—(i) 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.

(ii) A Pacific whiting shoreside vessel that sorts catch at sea must carry one NMFS-certified observer, from the time the vessel leaves port on a trip in which the catch is sorted at sea to the time that all catch from that trip has been offloaded.

(2) *Catcher vessels*. When NMFS notifies the owner, operator, permit holder, or the manager of a catcher vessel of any requirement to carry an observer, the catcher vessel may not be used to fish for groundfish without carrying an observer.

(i) For the purposes of this section, the term ''catcher vessel'' includes all of the following vessels (except vessels described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(3) of this section):

(A) Any vessel registered for use with a Pacific Coast groundfish limited entry permit that fishes off the States of Washington, Oregon, or California seaward of the baseline from which the territorial sea of the United States is measured out to the seaward edge of the EEZ (*i.e.*, 0–200 nm offshore).

(B) Any vessel other than a vessel described in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section that is used to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish in or from the EEZ.

(C) Any vessel that is required to take a Federal observer by the applicable State law.

(ii) *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)(ii) 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)(ii)) 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.

(iii) *Cease fishing report*. Within 24 hours of ceasing the taking and retaining of groundfish, vessel owners, operators, or managers must notify NMFS or its designated agent that fishing has ceased. This requirement applies to any 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.

(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*. Pacific whiting vessels that are required to carry one or more NMFS-certified observers under provisions at paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) 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 600×800 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 vessel that is required to carry a NMFS-certified observer obtains the data entry software provided by the NMFS 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 catcher/processors, motherships, and Pacific whiting shoreside vessels that sort at sea*. Owners of vessels required to carry observers under provisions at paragraph (c)(1)(i) or (ii) 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 precruise 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, shore-based 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, shore-based or floating stationary processing facility; or

(*iii*) Any business involved with purchasing raw or processed products from any vessel, shore-based 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 shore-based 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, shore-basedprocessor, 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;

(*2*) Commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(*3*) Commission of any other offense indicating a lack of integrity or honesty that seriously and directly affects the fitness of observers.

(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 weight 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]

[66 FR 20613, Apr. 24, 2001, as amended at 69 FR 31755, June 7, 2004. Redesignated and amended at 69 FR 42350, July 15, 2004; 69 FR 57881, Sept. 28, 2004; 71 FR 66139, Nov. 13, 2006; 71 FR 78654, Dec. 29, 2006; 74 FR 9887, Mar. 6, 2009]

§ 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 recreational fishery estimates or tribal allocations. 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 estimated prior to dividing the commercial allocation between the commercial limited entry and open access fisheries.

[61 FR 34572, July 2, 1996, as amended at 68 FR 52523, Sept. 4, 2003. Redesignated at 69 FR 42350, July 15, 2004; 71 FR 78654, Dec. 29, 2006]

§ 660.321 Black rockfish harvest guideline.

From the commercial harvest of black rockfish off Washington State, a treaty Indian tribes' harvest guideline is set of 30,000 lb (13,608 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).

[75 FR 8824, Feb. 26, 2010]

§ 660.322 Sablefish allocations.

(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 permits.* 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.

[69 FR 77029, Dec. 23, 2004, as amended by 71 FR 78654, Dec. 29, 2006]

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

(a) *Allocations.* (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 shore-based sector. No more than 5 percent of the shore-based allocation may be taken and retained south of 42° N. lat. before the start of the primary whiting season north of 42° N. lat.Specific sector allocations for a given calendar year are found in tables 1a and 2a of this subpart.

(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 calendar year or under paragraph (c) 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.

(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) *Shore-based sector coastwide*. Whiting may not be taken and retained, possessed, or landed by a catcher vessel participating in the shore-based sector except as authorized under a trip limit specified under § 660.370(c).

(4) *Shore-based south of 42° N. lat*. If 5 percent of the shore-based allocation for whiting is taken and retained south of 42° N. lat. before the primary season for the shore-based 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 shore-based processors by the end of the calendar year will be based on the best information available to the Regional Administrator from state catch and landings data, the testimony received at Council meetings, and/or other relevant information.

(e) *Announcements*. The Regional 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 fishers and processors, by e-mail, internet (*www.nwr.noaa.gov/Groundfish-Halibut/Groundfish-Fishery-Management/Whiting-Management/index.cfm*), 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.

[69 FR 42350, July 15, 2004, as amended at 69 FR 77029, Dec. 23, 2004; 70 FR 22812, May 3, 2005; 70 FR 28853, May 19, 2005; 71 FR 29262, May 22, 2006; 71 FR 78654, Dec. 29, 2006]

§ 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°02.25′ N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44′ W. long.

(2) Quileute That portion of the FMA between 48°07.60′ N. lat. (Sand Point) and 47°31.70′ N. lat. (Queets River) and east of 125°44′ W. long.

(3) Hoh That portion of the FMA between 47°54.30′ N. lat. (Quillayute River) and 47°21′ N. lat. (Quinault River) and east of 125°44′ W. long.

(4) Quinault That portion of the FMA between 47°40.10′ N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53.30′ N. lat. (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44′ 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 comanager 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 and § 660.385 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 subpart.

(h) Any member of a Pacific Coast treaty Indian tribe must comply with this section and § 660.385, 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°09.50′ N. lat.) and between Destruction Island (47°40′ N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point (46°38.17′ 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 §§ 660.321 and 660.385, 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.

[61 FR 34572, July 2, 1996, as amended at 67 FR 65905, Oct. 29, 2002; 68 FR 52522, Sept. 4, 2003; 71 FR 78655, Dec. 29, 2006]

§ 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*. A limited entry permit confers a conditional privilege of participating in the Pacific coast groundfish limited entry fishery, in accordance with Federal regulations in 50 CFR part 660. In order for a vessel to participate in the limited entry fishery, the vessel owner must hold a limited entry permit and, through SFD, must register that vessel for use with a limited entry permit. 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). All limited entry permits have size endorsements and a vessel registered for use with a limited entry permit must comply with the vessel size requirements of this subpart. 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. After May 11, 2009, a catcher vessel participating in either the whiting shore-based or mothership sector must, in addition to being registered for use with a limited entry permit, be registered for use with a sector-appropriate Pacific whiting vessel license under § 660.336. After May 11, 2009, a vessel participating in the whiting catcher/processor sector must, in addition to being registered for use with a limited entry permit, be registered for use with a sector-appropriate Pacific whiting vessel license under § 660.336. After April 9, 2009, although a mothership vessel participating in the whiting mothership sector is not required to be registered for use with a limited entry permit, such vessel must be registered for use with a sector-appropriate Pacific whiting vessel license under § 660.336.

(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.

[66 FR 40919, Aug. 6, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 41158, Aug. 7, 2001; 68 FR 52523, Sept. 4, 2003; 72 FR 27764, May 17, 2007; 74 FR 10192, Mar. 10, 2009; 74 FR 11881, Mar. 20, 2009]

§ 660.334 Limited entry permits-endorsements.

(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), at least one of the permits must meet the size requirements of those sections. The permit that meets the size requirements of those sections

is considered the vessel's ''base'' permit, as defined in § 660.302. Beginning in the Fall of 2006 with the limited entry permit renewal process (§ 660.335(a)), if more than one permit registered for use with the vessel has an appropriate length endorsement for that vessel, NMFS SFD will designate a base permit by selecting the permit that has been registered to the vessel for the longest time. If the permit owner objects to NMFS's selection of the base permit, the permit owner may send a letter to NMFS SFD requesting the change and the reasons for the request. If the permit requested to be changed to the base permit is appropriate for the length of the vessel as provided for in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, NMFS SFD will reissue the permit with the new base permit. 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 ft (1.5 m) 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.

(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.

(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 individual person, partnership, or corporation in combination may have ownership interest in or hold more than 3 permits with sablefish endorsements either simultaneously or cumulatively over the primary season, except for an individual person, or 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. An individual person, or partnerships or corporations that had ownership interest in 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, an individual person, partnership, or corporation that owned more than 3 permits as of November 1, 2000, sells or otherwise permanently transfers (not holding through a lease arrangement) 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 is defined at § 660.302. A change in the partnership or corporation must be reported to SFD within 15 calendar days of the addition of a new shareholder or partner.

(iv) During 2006 when a permit's ownership interest is requested for the first time, NMFS anticipates sending a form to legally recognized corporations and partnerships (i.e., permit owners or holders that do not include only individual's names) that currently own or hold sablefish-endorsed permits that requests a listing of the names of all shareholders or partners as of November 1, 2000, and a listing of that same information as of the current date in 2006. Applicants will be provided at least 60 calendar days to submit completed applications. If a corporation or partnership fails to return the completed form by the deadline date of July 1, 2006, NMFS will send a second written notice to delinquent entities requesting the completed form by a revised deadline date of August 1, 2006. If the permit owning or holding entity fails to return the completed form by that second date, August 1, 2006, NMFS will void their existing permit(s) and reissue the permit(s) with a vessel registration given as ''unidentified'' until such time that the completed form is provided to NMFS. For the 2007 fishing year and beyond, any partnership or corporation with any ownership interest in or that holds a limited entry permit with a sablefish endorsement shall document the extent of that ownership interest or the individuals that hold the permit with the SFD via the Identification of Ownership Interest Form sent to the permit owner through the annual permit renewal process defined at § 660.335(a) and whenever a change in permit owner, permit holder, and/or vessel registration occurs as defined at § 660.335(d) and (e). SFD will not renew a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit through the annual renewal process described at § 660.335(a) or approve a change in permit owner, permit holder, and/or vessel registration unless the Identification of Ownership Interest Form has been completed. Further, if SFD discovers through review of the Identification of Ownership Interest

Form that an individual person, partnership, or corporation owns or holds more than 3 permits and is not authorized to do so under paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of this section, the individual person, partnership or corporation will be notified and the permits owned or held by that individual person, partnership, or corporation will be void and reissued with the vessel status as ''unidentified'' until the permit owner owns and/or holds a quantity of permits appropriate to the restrictions and requirements described in paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of this section. If SFD discovers through review of the Identification of Ownership Interest Form that a partnership or corporation has had a change in membership since November 1, 2000, as described in paragraph (d)(4)(iii) of this section, the partnership or corporation will be notified, SFD will void any existing permits, and reissue any permits owned and/or held by that partnership or corporation in ''unidentified'' status with respect to vessel registration until the partnership or corporation is able to transfer those permits to persons authorized under this section to own sablefish-endorsed limited entry permits.

(v) For permit owners with one individual listed and who were married as of November 1, 2000, and who wish to add their spouse as co-owner on their permit(s), NMFS will accept corrections to NMFS' permit ownership records. Permit owners may add a not-listed spouse as a co-owner without losing their exemption from the owner-on-board requirements (i.e., grandfathered status). Their new grandfathered status will be as a partnership, as defined at § 660.302 which includes married couples. Individual permit owners will lose their individual grandfathered status when they add their not-listed spouse unless they also owned at least one permit as an individual and did not retroactively add a spouse as co-owner on that permit. In cases where married couples are listed as co-owners of the same permit, both individuals will be counted as owning one permit each and will have grandfathered status as a partnership. An individual within the married couple will not, however, be able to retain their exemption from owner-on-board requirements if they choose to buy another permit as an individual and did not own a permit as an individual as of the control date in NMFS ''corrected'' records (i.e., NMFS records after allowing a not-listed spouse to be added as co-owner). Members of partnerships and corporations will not be allowed to add their spouses to the corporate ownership listing as of November 1, 2000, for purposes of exempting them from the owner-on-board requirements. NMFS will send a form to permit owners with one individual listed on the permit as of November 1, 2000, to allow married individuals who wish to declare their spouses as having permit ownership interest as of November 1, 2000. Applicants will be required to submit a copy of their marriage certificate as evidence of marriage. Applicants will be provided at least 60 calendar days to submit an application to add a spouse as co-owner. Failure to return the completed form to NMFS SFD by July 1, 2006, will result in the individual listed on the permit in SFD records as of November 1, 2000, remaining on the permit. SFD will not accept any declarations to add a spouse as co-owner for couples married as of November 1, 2000, postmarked after the July 1, 2006, deadline.

(vi) For an individual person, partnership, or corporation that qualified for the owner-on-board exemption, but later divested their interest in a permit or permits, they may retain rights to an owner-on-board exemption as long as that individual person, partnership, or corporation obtains another permit by March 2, 2007. An individual person, partnership or corporation could only obtain a permit if it has not added or changed individuals since November 1, 2000, excluding individuals that have left the partnership or corporation or that have died. NMFS will send out a letter to all individuals, partnerships or corporations who owned a permit as of November 1, 2000, and who no longer own a permit to notify them that they would qualify as a grandfathered permit owner if they choose to buy a permit by March 2, 2007.

(vii) A person, partnership, or corporation that is exempt from the owner-on-board requirement may sell all of their permits, buy another sablefish-endorsed permit within up to a

year from the date the last permit was approved for transfer, and retain their exemption from the owner-on-board requirements. An individual person, partnership or corporation could only obtain a permit if it has not added or changed individuals since November 1, 2000, excluding individuals that have left the partnership or corporation or that have died.

(e) *Sablefish at-sea processing prohibition and exemption*—(1) *General*. Beginning January 1, 2007, vessels are prohibited from processing sablefish at sea that were caught in the primary sablefish fishery without sablefish at-sea processing exemptions at § 660.306(e)(3). A permit and/or vessel owner may get an exemption to this prohibition if his/her vessel meets the exemption qualifying criteria provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section. The sablefish at-sea processing exemption is issued to a particular vessel and the permit and/or vessel owner who requested the exemption. The exemption is not part of the limited entry permit. The exemption is not transferable to any other vessel, vessel owner, or permit owner for any reason. The sablefish at-sea processing exemption will expire upon transfer of the vessel to a new owner or if the vessel is totally lost, as defined at § 660.302.

(2) *Qualifying criteria*. A sablefish at-sea processing exemption will be issued to any vessel registered for use with a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit that meets the sablefish at-sea processing exemption qualifying criteria and for which the owner submits a timely application. The qualifying criteria for a sablefish at-sea processing exemption are: at least 2,000 lb (907.2 mt), round weight, of frozen sablefish landed by the applicant vessel during any one calendar year in either 1998 or 1999, or between January 1 and November 1, 2000. The best evidence of a vessel having met these qualifying criteria will be receipts from frozen product buyers or exporters, accompanied by the state fish tickets or landings receipts appropriate to the frozen product. Documentation showing investment in freezer equipment without also showing evidence of how poundage qualifications have been met is not sufficient evidence to qualify a vessel for a sablefish at-sea processing exemption. All landings of sablefish must have occurred during the regular and/or mop-up seasons and must have been harvested in waters managed under this part. Sablefish taken in tribal set aside fisheries or taken outside of the fishery management area, as defined at § 660.302, does not meet the qualifying criteria.

(3) *Issuance process for sablefish at-sea processing exemptions*.

(i) The SFD will mail sablefish at-sea processing exemption applications to all limited entry permit owners with sablefish endorsements and/or fixed gear vessel owners and will make those applications available online at *www.nwr.noaa.gov/Groundfish-Halibut/Fisheries-Permits/index.cfm*. Permit and/or vessel owners will have at least 60 calendar days to submit applications. A permit and/or vessel owner who believes that their vessel may qualify for the sablefish at-sea processing exemption will have until July 1, 2006, to submit evidence showing how their vessel has met the qualifying criteria described in this section at paragraph (e)(2) of this section. Paragraph (e)(4) of this section sets out the relevant evidentiary standards and burden of proof. SFD will not accept applications for the sablefish at-sea processing exemption postmarked after July 1, 2006.

(ii) Within 30 calendar days of the deadline or after receipt of a complete application, the SFD will notify applicants by letter of determination whether their vessel qualifies for the sablefish at-sea processing exemption. A person who has been notified by the SFD that their vessel qualifies for a sablefish at-sea processing exemption will be issued an exemption letter by SFD that must be onboard the vessel at all times. After the deadline for the receipt of applications has expired and all applications processed, SFD will publish a list of vessels that qualified for the sablefish at-sea processing exemption in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(iii) If a permit and/or vessel owner chooses to file an appeal of the determination under paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section, the appeal must be filed with the Regional Administrator within 30 calendar 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 vessel qualifies for a sablefish at-sea processing exemption. The appeal of a denial of an application for a sablefish at-sea processing exemption will not be referred to the Council for a recommendation, nor will any appeals be accepted by SFD after September 1, 2006.

(iv) Absent good cause for further delay, the Regional Administrator will issue a written decision on the appeal within 30 calendar 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) *Evidence and burden of proof*. A permit and/or vessel owner applying for issuance of a sablefish at-sea processing exemption has the burden to submit evidence to prove that qualification requirements are met. The following evidentiary standards apply:

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

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

(iii) A copy of a written receipt indicating the name of their buyer, the date, and a description of the product form and the amount of sablefish landed is the best evidence of the commercial transfer of frozen sablefish product.

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

(f) *Endorsement and exemption restrictions*. ''A'' endorsements, gear endorsements, sablefish endorsements and sablefish tier assignments may not be transferred separately from the limited entry permit. Sablefish at-sea processing exemptions are associated with the vessel and not with the limited entry permit and may not be transferred at all.

[66 FR 40919, Aug. 6, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 41158, Aug. 7, 2001; 67 FR 65905, Oct. 29, 2002; 69 FR 42351, July 15, 2004; 69 FR 57881, Sept. 28, 2004; 71 FR 10621, Mar. 2, 2006]

§ 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 15 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.

(4) Limited entry permits with sablefish endorsements, as described at § 660.334(d), will not be renewed until SFD has received complete documentation of permit ownership as required under § 660.334(d)(4)(iv).

(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, as defined at § 660.302, 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 3 limited entry permits with sablefish endorsements may be registered for use with a single vessel during the primary sablefish season described at § 660.372. 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). Change in permit owner and/or permit holder applications must be submitted to SFD with the appropriate documentation described at § 660.335(g).

(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.

(3) *Sablefish-endorsed permits.* Beginning January 1, 2007, if a permit owner submits an application to transfer a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit to a new permit owner or holder (transferee) during the primary sablefish season described at § 660.372(b) (generally April 1 through October 31), the initial permit owner (transferor) must certify on the application form the cumulative quantity, in round weight, of primary season sablefish landed against that permit as of the application signature date for the then current primary season. The transferee must sign the application form acknowledging the amount of landings to date given by the transferor. This certified amount should match the total amount of primary season sablefish landings reported on state fish tickets. As required at § 660.303(c), any person landing sablefish must retain on board the vessel from which sablefish is landed, and provide to an authorized officer upon request, copies of any and all reports of sablefish landings from the primary season containing all data, and in the exact manner, required by the applicable state law throughout the primary sablefish season during which a landing occurred and for 15 days thereafter.

(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 § 660.335(g). 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. Applications to transfer limited entry permits with sablefish endorsements, as described at § 660.334(d), will not be approved until SFD has received complete documentation of permit ownership as required under § 660.334(d)(4)(iv).

(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.* 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. No transfer is effective until the limited entry permit has been reissued as registered with the new vessel.

(4) *Sablefish-endorsed permits.* Beginning January 1, 2007, if a permit owner submits an application to register a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit to a new vessel during the primary sablefish season described at § 660.372(b) (generally April 1 through October 31), the initial permit owner (transferor) must certify on the application form the cumulative quantity, in round weight, of primary season sablefish landed against that permit as of the application signature date for the then current primary season. The new permit owner or holder (transferee) associated with the new vessel must sign the application form acknowledging the amount of landings to date given by the transferor. This certified amount should match the total amount of primary season sablefish landings reported on state fish tickets. As required at § 660.303(c)), any person landing sablefish must retain on board the vessel from which sablefish is landed, and provide to an authorized officer upon request, copies of any and all reports of sablefish landings from the primary season containing all data, and in the exact manner, required by the applicable state law throughout the primary sablefish season during which a landing occurred and for 15 days thereafter.

(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 authorize to use a permit with the vessel registration designated as ''unidentified.'' A vessel owner who removes a permit from his vessel and registers that permit as ''unidentified'' is not exempt from VMS requirements at § 660.312 unless specifically authorized by that section.

(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 a vessel registration and/or change in permit

ownership or permit holder for sablefish-endorsed permits with a tier assignment for which a corporation or partnership is listed as permit owner and/or holder, an Identification of Ownership Interest Form must be completed and included with the application form.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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).

(7) 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.

[66 FR 40921, Aug. 6, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 41158, Aug. 7, 2001; 67 FR 65906, Oct. 29. 2002; 69 FR 11124, Mar. 9, 2004; 69 FR 42351, July 15, 2004; 71 FR 10623, Mar. 2, 2006; 72 FR 27764, May 17, 2007; 72 FR 69171, Dec. 7, 2007; 74 FR 10193, Mar. 10, 2009]

§ 660.336 Pacific whiting vessel licenses.

(a) *Pacific whiting vessel license*—(1) *General.* After May 11, 2009, participation in the non-tribal primary whiting season described in § 660.373(b) requires:

(i) An owner of any vessel that catches Pacific whiting must hold a limited entry permit, registered for use with that vessel, with a trawl gear endorsement; and, a Pacific whiting vessel license registered for use with that vessel and appropriate to the sector or sectors in which the vessel intends to participate;

(ii) An owner of any mothership vessel that processes Pacific whiting to hold a Pacific whiting vessel license registered for use with that vessel and appropriate to the sector or sectors in which the vessel intends to participate.

(iii) Pacific whiting vessel licenses are separate from limited entry permits and do not license a vessel to harvest whiting in the primary whiting season unless that vessel is also registered for use with a limited entry permit with a trawl gear endorsement.

(2) *Pacific whiting vessel license qualifying criteria*—(i) *Qualifying criteria.* Vessel catch and/or processing history will be used to determine whether that vessel meets the qualifying criteria for a Pacific whiting vessel license and to determine the sectors for which that vessel may qualify. Vessel catch and/or processing history includes only the catch and/or processed product of that particular vessel, as identified in association with the vessel's USCG number.

Only whiting regulated by this subpart that was taken with midwater (or pelagic) trawl gear will be considered for the Pacific whiting vessel license. Whiting harvested or processed by a vessel that has since been totally lost, scrapped, or is rebuilt such that a new U.S.C.G. documentation number would be required will not be considered for this license. Whiting harvested or processed illegally or landed illegally will not be considered for this license. Catch and/or processing history associated with a vessel whose permit was purchased by the Federal Government through the Pacific Coast groundfish fishing capacity reduction program, as identified at 68 FR 62435 (November 4, 2003), does not qualify a vessel for a Pacific whiting vessel license and no vessel owner may apply for or receive a Pacific whiting vessel license based on catch and/or processing history from one of those buyback vessels. The following sector-specific license qualification criteria apply:

(A) For catcher/processor vessels, the qualifying criteria for a Pacific whiting vessel license is evidence of having caught and processed any amount of whiting during a primary catcher/processor season during the period January 1, 1997 through January 1, 2007.

(B) For mothership at-sea processing vessels, the qualifying criteria for a Pacific whiting vessel license is documentation of having received and processed any amount of whiting during a primary mothership season during the period January 1, 1997 through January 1, 2007.

(C) For catcher vessels delivering whiting to at-sea mothership processing vessels, the qualifying criteria for a Pacific whiting vessel license is documentation of having delivered any amount of whiting to a mothership processor during a primary mothership season during the period January 1, 1997, through January 1, 2007.

(D) For catcher vessels delivering whiting to Pacific whiting first receiver, the qualifying criteria for a Pacific whiting vessel license is documentation of having made at least one landing of whiting taken with midwater trawl gear during a primary shore-based season during the period January 1, 1994, through January 1, 2007, and where the weight of whiting exceeded 50 percent of the total weight of the landing.

(ii) *Documentation and burden of proof.* A vessel owner applying for a Pacific whiting vessel license has the burden to submit documentation that qualification requirements are met. An application that does not include documentation of meeting the qualification requirements during the qualifying years will be considered incomplete and will not be reviewed. The following standards apply:

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

(B) A certified copy of a State fish receiving ticket is the best documentation of a landing at a Pacific whiting shoreside first receiver, and of the type of gear used.

(C) For participants in the at-sea whiting fisheries, documentation of participation could include, but is not limited to: a final observer report documenting a particular catcher vessel, mothership, or catcher/processor's participation in the whiting fishery in an applicable year and during the applicable primary season, a bill of lading for whiting from an applicable year and during the applicable primary season, a catcher vessel receipt from a particular mothership known to have participated in the whiting fishery during an applicable year, a signed copy of a Daily Receipt of Fish and Cumulative Production Logbook (mothership sector) or Daily Fishing and Cumulative Production Logbook (catcher/processor sector) from an applicable year during the applicable primary season.

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

(3) *Issuance process for Pacific whiting vessel licenses*—(i) SFD will mail, to the most recent address provided to the SFD permits office, a Pacific whiting vessel license application to all current and prior owners of vessels that have been registered for use with limited entry permits with trawl endorsements, excluding owners of those vessels whose permits were purchased

through the Pacific Coast groundfish fishing capacity reduction program. NMFS will also make license applications available online at: *http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Groundfish-Halibut/Groundfish-Permits/index.cfm*. A vessel owner who believes that his/her vessel may qualify for the Pacific whiting vessel license will have until May 11, 2009, to submit an application with documentation showing how his/her vessel has met the qualifying criteria described in this section. NMFS will not accept applications for Pacific whiting vessel licenses received after May 11, 2009.

(ii) After receipt of a complete application, NMFS will notify applicants by letter of its determination whether their vessels qualify for Pacific whiting vessel licenses and the sector or sectors to which the licenses apply. Vessels that have met the qualification criteria will be issued the appropriate licenses at that time. After May 11, 2009, NMFS will publish a list of vessels that qualified for Pacific whiting vessel licenses in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(iii) If a vessel owner files an appeal from the determination under paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section the appeal must be filed with the Regional Administrator within 30 calendar days of the issuance of the letter of determination. The appeal must be in writing and must allege facts or circumstances, and include credible documentation demonstrating why the vessel qualifies for a Pacific whiting vessel license. The appeal of a denial of an application for a Pacific whiting vessel license will not be referred to the Council for a recommendation, nor will any appeals be accepted by NMFS after June 15, 2009.

(iv) Absent good cause for further delay, the Regional Administrator will issue a written decision on the appeal within 30 calendar 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) *Notification to NMFS of changes to Pacific whiting vessel license information*. The owner of a vessel registered for use with a Pacific whiting vessel license must provide a written request to NMFS to change the name or names of vessel owners provided on the vessel license, or to change the licensed vessel's name. The request must detail the names of all new vessel owners as registered with U.S. Coast Guard, a business address for the vessel owner, business phone and fax number, tax identification number, date of birth, and/or date of incorporation for each individual and/or entity, and a copy of the vessel documentation (USCG 1270) to show proof of ownership. NMFS will reissue a new vessel license with the names of the new vessel owners and/or vessel name information. The Pacific whiting vessel license is considered void if the name of the vessel or vessel owner is changed from that given on the license. In addition, the vessel owner must report to NMFS any change in address for the vessel owner within 15 days of that change. Although the name of an individual vessel registered for use with a Pacific whiting vessel license may be changed, the license itself may not be registered to any vessel other than the vessel to which it was originally issued, as identified by that vessel's United States Coast Guard documentation number.

(b) [Reserved]

[74 FR 10193, Mar. 10, 2009; 74 FR 11881, Mar. 20, 2009]

§ 660.337 Trawl rationalization program - data collection requirements.

(a) Ownership reporting requirements - (1) In 2010, NMFS will send a Trawl Identification of Ownership Interest Form to the current address on record requesting information from participants in the trawl fishery. Receipt of this form does NOT prequalify these persons for quota share nor does it guarantee that they will qualify for quota share under a future trawl rationalization program. The following participants in the trawl fishery must complete and return the form to NMFS:

(i) Owners of each limited entry permit endorsed for trawl gear;

(ii) Owners of each vessel registered to a limited entry permit endorsed for trawl gear (i.e., permit holder) if not identical to the permit owner covered by paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section;

(iii) Owners of each vessel registered to a Pacific whiting vessel license that are not covered by paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) above; and

(iv) First receivers issued current Pacific whiting first receiver exempted fishing permits.

(2) Supporting documentation.

(i) Business entities completing the Trawl Identification of Ownership Interest Form are required to submit the following:

(A) A corporate resolution or any other credible documentation as proof that the representative of the entity is authoirzed to act on behalf of the entity; and

(B) Proof that the business entity was established and is currently recognized as active under the laws of the United States or any state.

(ii) After review of the Trawl Identification of Ownership Interest Form, NMFS may require the following additional documentation:

(A) Articles of incorporation, a notarized contract, or any other credible documentation that identifies each person who owns an interest in the entity and their percentage of ownership;

(B) A certified copy of the current vessel document (United States Coast Guard or state) as evidence of vessel ownership; or

(C) Such other relevant, credible information as the applicant may submit, or as the SFD or the Regional Administrator may request or require.

(3) Deadline. Persons listed in paragraph (a)(1) will be provided at least 60 calendar days to submit completed forms. All forms must be completed and returned to NMFS with a postmark no later than the deadline date of May 1, 2010.

(b) [Reserved]

[75 FR 4689, Jan. 29, 2010]

§ 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.

[66 FR 40922, Aug. 6, 2001]

§ 660.339 Limited entry permit and Pacific whiting vessel license fees.

(a) 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.

(b) The Regional Administrator will charge a one-time fee for the issuance of the original Pacific whiting vessel license.

[74 FR 10194, Mar. 10, 2009]

§ 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.

[66 FR 40922, Aug. 6, 2001]

§ 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.

[64 FR 49101, Sept. 10, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 65906, Oct. 29, 2002; 68 FR 52523, Sept. 4, 2003; 69 FR 42351, July 15, 2004]

§ 660.365 Overfished species rebuilding plans.

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.The harvest control rule is expressed as a ''Spawning Potential Ratio'' or ''SPR'' harvest rate.

(a) *Bocaccio*. The target year for rebuilding the southern bocaccio stock to B_{MSY} is 2026. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the southern bocaccio stock is an annual SPR harvest rate of 77.7 percent.

(b) *Canary rockfish*. The target year for rebuilding the canary rockfish stock to BMSY is 2021. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the canary rockfish stock is an annual SPR harvest rate of 88.7 percent.

(c) *Cowcod*. The target year for rebuilding the cowcod stock south of Point Conception to BMSY is 2072. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the cowcod stock is an annual SPR harvest rate of 82.1 percent.

(d) *Darkblotched rockfish*. The target year for rebuilding the darkblotched rockfish stock to BMSY is 2028. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the darkblotched rockfish stock is an annual SPR harvest rate of 62.1 percent.

(e) *Pacific ocean perch (POP)*. The target year for rebuilding the POP stock to B_{MSY} is 2017. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the POP stock is an annual SPR harvest rate of 86.4 percent.

(f) *Widow rockfish*. The target year for rebuilding the widow rockfish stock to B_{MSY} is 2015. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the widow rockfish stock is an annual SPR harvest rate of 95.0 percent.

(g) *Yelloweye rockfish*. The target year for rebuilding the yelloweye rockfish stock to BMSY is 2084. The harvest control rule to be used to rebuild the yelloweye rockfish stock is an annual SPR harvest rate of 66.3 percent in 2009 and in 2010. Yelloweye rockfish is subject to a ramp-down strategy where the harvest level has been reduced annually from 2007 through 2009. Yelloweye rockfish will remain at the 2009 level in 2010. Beginning in 2011, yelloweye rockfish will be subject to a constant harvest rate strategy with a constant SPR harvest rate of 71.9 percent.

[71 FR 78655, Dec. 29, 2006, as amended at 74 FR 9887, Mar. 6, 2009]

§ 660.370 Specifications and management measures.

(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.

(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. Management measures will be designed to take into account the co-occurrence ratios of target species with overfished species, and will select measures that will minimize bycatch to the extent practicable.

(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:

(1) *Commercial limited entry and open access fisheries*—(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; Pacific cod; spiny dogfish; 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, and bycatch limits.* 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, bycatch limits may be established and adjusted to be used to close the primary season for any sector of the Pacific whiting fishery described at § 660.373(b), before the sector's Pacific whiting allocation is achieved if the applicable bycatch limit is reached. Bycatch limit amounts are specified at § 660.373(b)(4).

(iii) *Type of limited entry trawl gear on board.*Limits on the type of limited entry trawl gear on board a vessel may be imposed on a biennial or more frequent basis.Requirements and restrictions on limited entry trawl gear type are found at § 660.381.

(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 implemented in any fishery that takes groundfish directly or incidentally. Depth-based management measures are set using specific boundary lines that approximate depth contours with latitude/longitude waypoints found at § 660.390–.394. Depth-based management measures and the setting of closed areas may be used: to protect and rebuild overfished stocks, to prevent the overfishing of any groundfish species by minimizing the direct or incidental catch of that species, to minimize the incidental harvest of any protected or prohibited species taken in the groundfish fishery, to extend the fishing season; for the commercial fisheries, to minimize disruption of traditional fishing and marketing patterns; for the recreational fisheries, to spread the available catch over a large number of anglers; to discourage target fishing while allowing small incidental catches to be landed; and to allow small fisheries to operate outside the normal season.

(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.

(1) Automatic actions are used in the Pacific whiting fishery to:

(i) Close sectors of the fishery or to reinstate trip limits in the shore-based fishery when a whiting harvest guideline, commercial harvest guideline, or a sector's allocation is reached, or is projected to be reached;

(ii) Close all sectors or a single sector of the fishery when a bycatch limit is reached or projected to be reached;

(iii) Reapportion unused Pacific whiting allocation to other sectors of the fishery;

(iv) Reapportion unused bycatch limit species to other sectors of the Pacific whiting fishery.

(v) Implement the Ocean Salmon Conservation Zone, described at

§ 660.373(c)(3), when NMFS projects the Pacific whiting fishery may take in excess of 11,000 Chinook within a calendar year,

(vi) Implement Pacific Whiting Bycatch Reduction Areas, described at § 660.373(c)(3), when NMFS projects a sector-specific bycatch limit will be reached before the sector's whiting allocation.

(2) [Reserved]

(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.

(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.

(h) *Fishery restrictions*—(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.Washington state regulations require all fish with a size limit landed into Washington to be landed with the head on.

(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) North of 42° N. lat., for lingcod with the head removed, the minimum size limit is 18 inches (46 cm), which corresponds to 22 inches (56 cm) total length for whole fish.

(B) South of 42° N. lat., 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.

(C) 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, scientific sorting designation, quota, harvest guideline, or OY, if the vessel fished or landed in an area during a time when such trip limit, size limit, scientific sorting designation, quota, harvest guideline, or OY 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:

(i) For vessels with a limited entry permit:

(A) Coastwide—widow rockfish, canary rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, black rockfish, blue rockfish, minor nearshore rockfish, minor shelf rockfish, minor slope rockfish, shortspine and longspine thornyhead, Dover sole, arrowtooth flounder, petrale sole, starry flounder, English sole, other flatfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific cod, spiny dogfish, other fish, longnose skate, and Pacific whiting;

(B) North of 40°10′ N. lat.—POP, yellowtail 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, cowcod, bronzespotted rockfish and cabezon.

(ii) For open access vessels (vessels without a limited entry permit):

(A) Coastwide—widow rockfish, canary rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, black rockfish, blue rockfish, minor nearshore rockfish, minor shelf rockfish, minor slope rockfish, shortspine and longspine thornyhead, Dover sole, arrowtooth flounder, petrale sole, starry flounder, English sole, other flatfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific cod, spiny dogfish, longnose skate, other fish, Pacific whiting, and Pacific sanddabs;

(B) North of 40°10′ N. lat.—POP, yellowtail rockfish;

(C) South of 40°10′ N. lat.—minor shallow nearshore rockfish, minor deeper nearshore rockfish, chilipepper rockfish, bocaccio rockfish, splitnose rockfish, cowcod, bronzespotted rockfish and cabezon.

(iii) *Sorting requirements for the Pacific whiting shoreside fishery*. Fish delivered to Pacific whiting shoreside first receivers (including shoreside processing facilities and buying stations that intend to transport catch for processing elsewhere) must be sorted, prior to first weighing after offloading from the

vessel and prior to transport away from the point of landing, to the species groups specified in paragraph (h)(6)(i)(A) of this section for vessels with limited entry permits. Prohibited species must be sorted according to the following species groups: Dungeness crab, Pacific halibut, Chinook salmon, Other salmon. Non-groundfish species must be sorted as required by the state of landing.

(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′ N. lat., that vessel is also permitted to take and retain, possess or land splitnose rockfish up to its cumulative limit south of 40°10′ N. lat., even if splitnose rockfish were a part of the landings from minor slope rockfish taken and retained north of 40°10′ N. lat.

(B) If a vessel takes and retains minor slope rockfish south of 40°10′ N. lat., that vessel is also permitted to take and retain, possess or land POP up to its cumulative limit north of 40°10′ N. lat., even if POP were a part of the landings from minor slope rockfish taken and retained south of 40°10′ 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 often differential trawl trip limits for the ''DTS complex'' north and south of latitudinal management lines. 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 often 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 latitudinal management lines. 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.

[69 FR 42351, July 15, 2004, as amended at 69 FR 77029, Dec. 23, 2004; 70 FR 8496, Feb. 17, 2006; 71 FR 15046, Mar. 27, 2006; 71 FR 66140, Nov. 13, 2006; 71 FR 78655, Dec. 29, 2006; 72 FR 13044, Mar. 20, 2007; 72 FR 50911, Sept. 5, 2007; 74 FR 9887, Mar. 6, 2009]

§ 660.371 Black rockfish fishery management.

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.

[69 FR 77032, Dec. 23, 2004]

§ 660.372 Fixed gear sablefish fishery management.

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.

(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 the limited entry, fixed gear, sablefish-endorsed vessels begins at 12 noon l.t. on April 1 and ends at 12 noon l.t. on October 31, or for an individual permit holder when that permit holder's tier limit has been reached, whichever is earlier, unless otherwise announced by the Regional Administrator through the routine management measures process described at § 660.370(c).

(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 this paragraph for the tiers for those permits, except as limited by paragraph (b)(3)(ii) 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. In 2009, the following annual limits are in effect: Tier 1 at 61,296 lb (27,803 kg), Tier 2 at 27,862 lb (12,638 kg), and Tier 3 at 15,921 lb (7,221 kg). For 2010 and beyond, the following annual limits are in effect: Tier 1 at 56,081 lb (25,437 kg), Tier 2 at 25,492 lb (11,562 kg), and Tier 3 at 14,567 lb (6,648 kg).

(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.

(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.

(iv) *Incidental halibut retention north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30′ N. lat.).* No halibut retention is allowed during the primary sablefish fishery in 2010.

(4) *Owner-on-board Requirement.* Beginning January 1, 2007, any person who owns or has ownership interest in a limited entry permit with a sablefish endorsement, as described at § 660.334(d), must be on board the vessel registered for use with that permit at any time that the vessel has sablefish on board the vessel that count toward that permit's cumulative sablefish landing limit. This person must carry government issued photo identification while aboard the vessel. A permit owner is not obligated to be on board the vessel registered for use with the sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit during the primary sablefish season if:

(i) The person, partnership or corporation had ownership interest in a limited entry permit with a sablefish endorsement prior to November 1, 2000. A person who has ownership interest in a partnership or corporation that owned a sablefish-endorsed permit as of November 1, 2000, but who did not individually own a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit as of November 1,

2000, is not exempt from the owner-on-board requirement when he/she leaves the partnership or corporation and purchases another permit individually. A person, partnership, or corporation that is exempt from the owner-on-board requirement may sell all of their permits, buy another sablefish-endorsed permit within up to a year from the date the last permit was approved for transfer, and retain their exemption from the owner-on-board requirements. Additionally, a person, partnership, or corporation that qualified for the owner-on-board exemption, but later divested their interest in a permit or permits, may retain rights to an owner-on-board exemption as long as that person, partnership, or corporation purchases another permit by March 2, 2007. A person, partnership or corporation could only purchase a permit if it has not added or changed individuals since November 1, 2000, excluding individuals that have left the partnership or corporation, or that have died.

(ii) The person who owns or who has ownership interest in a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit is prevented from being on board a fishing vessel because the person died, is ill, or is injured. The person requesting the exemption must send a letter to NMFS requesting an exemption from the owner-on-board requirements, with appropriate evidence as described at § 660.372(b)(4)(ii)(A) or (B). All emergency exemptions for death, injury, or illness will be evaluated by NMFS and a decision will be made in writing to the permit owner within 60 calendar days of receipt of the original exemption request.

(A) Evidence of death of the permit owner shall be provided to NMFS in the form of a copy of a death certificate. In the interim before the estate is settled, if the deceased permit owner was subject to the owner-on-board requirements, the estate of the deceased permit owner may send a letter to NMFS with a copy of the death certificate, requesting an exemption from the owner-on-board requirements. An exemption due to death of the permit owner will be effective only until such time that the estate of the deceased permit owner has transferred the deceased permit owner's permit to a beneficiary or up to three years after the date of death as proven by a death certificate, whichever is earlier. An exemption from the owner-on-board requirements will be conveyed in a letter from NMFS to the estate of the permit owner and is required to be on the vessel during fishing operations.

(B) Evidence of illness or injury that prevents the permit owner from participating in the fishery shall be provided to NMFS in the form of a letter from a certified medical practitioner. This letter must detail the relevant medical conditions of the permit owner and how those conditions prevent the permit owner from being onboard a fishing vessel during the primary season. An exemption due to injury or illness will be effective only for the calendar year of the request for exemption, and will not be granted for more than three consecutive or total years. NMFS will consider any exemption granted for less than 12 months in a year to count as one year against the 3–year cap. In order to extend an emergency medical exemption for a succeeding year, the permit owner must submit a new request and provide documentation from a certified medical practitioner detailing why the permit owner is still unable to be onboard a fishing vessel. An emergency exemption will be conveyed in a letter from NMFS to the permit owner and is required to be on the vessel during fishing operations.

(c) *Limited entry and open access daily trip limit fisheries both north and south of 36° N. lat.* (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).

[69 FR 42352, July 15, 2004, as amended at 69 FR 77032, Dec. 23, 2004; 70 FR 16149, Mar. 30, 2005; 70 FR 23045, May 4, 2005; 71 FR 10624, Mar. 2, 2006; 71 FR 24604, Apr. 26, 2006; 71 FR 78656, Dec. 29, 2006; 74 FR 9888, Mar. 6, 2009; 74 FR 19013, Apr. 27, 2009; 75 FR 23617, May 4, 2010]

§ 660.373 Pacific whiting (whiting) fishery management.

(a) *Sectors*. In order for a vessel to participate in a particular whiting fishery sector after May 11, 2009, that vessel must be registered for use with a sector-specific Pacific whiting vessel license under § 660.336.

(1) The catcher/processor sector is composed of catcher/processors, which are vessels that harvest and process whiting during a calendar year.

(2) 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.

(3) The shore-based sector is composed of vessels that harvest whiting for delivery to Pacific whiting shoreside first receivers. Notwithstanding the other provisions of 50 CFR Part 660, subpart G, a vessel that is 75 feet or less LOA that harvests whiting and, in addition to heading and gutting, cuts the tail off and freezes the whiting, is not considered to be a catcher/processor nor is it considered to be processing fish. Such a vessel is considered a participant in the shorebased whiting sector, and is subject to regulations and allocations for that sector.

(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) *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 or a bycatch limit is reached and the fishery season for that sector is closed by NMFS. The starting dates for the primary seasons for the whiting fishery are as follows:

(A) Catcher/processor sector—May 15.

(B) Mothership sector—May 15.

(C) Shore-based sector

(*1*) North of 42° N. lat.—June 15;

(*2*) Between 42°–40°30′ N. lat.—April 1; and

(*3*) South of 40°30′ N. lat.—April 15.

(2) *South of 40°30′ N. lat.* The primary season starts on April 15 south of 40°30′ N. lat.

(3) *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 3 of this subpart, and is a routine management measure under § 660.370(c). This trip limit includes any whiting caught shoreward of 100–fm (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:

(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) If, during a primary whiting season, a whiting vessel harvests a groundfish species other than whiting for which there is a midwater trip limit, then that vessel may also harvest up to another footrope-specific limit for that species during any cumulative limit period that overlaps the start or end of the primary whiting season.

(4) *Bycatch limits in the whiting fishery.* The bycatch limits for the whiting fishery may be established, adjusted, and used inseason to close a sector or sectors of the whiting fishery to achieve the rebuilding of an overfished or depleted stock. These limits are routine management measures under § 660.370(c) and, as such, may be adjusted inseason or may have new species added to the list of those with bycatch limits. Closure of a sector or sectors when a bycatch limit is projected to be reached is an automatic action under § 660.370(d).

(i) The whiting fishery bycatch limit is apportioned among the sectors identified in paragraph (a) of this section based on the same percentages used to allocate whiting among the sectors, established in § 660.323(a). The sector specific bycatch limits are: for catcher/processors 4.8 mt of canary rockfish, 95 mt of widow rockfish, and 8.5 mt of darkblotched rockfish; for motherships 3.3 mt of canary rockfish, 67 mt of widow rockfish, and 6.0 mt of darkblotched rockfish; and for shore-based 5.9 mt of canary rockfish, 117 mt of widow rockfish, and 10.5 mt of darkblotched rockfish.

(ii) The Regional Administrator may make available for harvest to the other sectors of the whiting fishery identified in § 660.323, the amounts of a sector's bycatch limit species remaining when a sector is closed because its whiting allocation or a bycatch limit has been reached or is projected to be reached. The remaining bycatch limit species shall be redistributed in proportion to each sector's initial whiting allocation. When considering redistribution of bycatch limits between the sectors of the whiting fishery, the Regional Administrator will take into consideration the best available data on total projected fishing impacts on the bycatch limit species, as well as impacts on other groundfish species.

(iii) If a bycatch limit is reached or is projected to be reached, the following action, applicable to the sector may be taken.

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

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

(iv) The Regional Administrator will announce in the FEDERAL REGISTER when a bycatch limit is reached, or is projected to be reached, specifying the action being taken as specified under paragraph (b)(4) of this section. The Regional Administrator will announce in the FEDERAL REGISTER any reapportionment of bycatch limit species. In order to prevent exceeding the bycatch limits or to avoid underutilizing the Pacific whiting resource, prohibitions against further taking and retaining, receiving, or at-sea processing of whiting, or reapportionment of bycatch limits species may be made effective immediately by actual notice to fishers and processors, by e-mail, Internet (*http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Groundfish-Halibut/Groundfish-Fishery-Management/Whiting-Management/index.cfm*), phone, fax, letter, press release, and/or USCG Notice to Mariners (monitor channel 16 VHF), followed by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(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°38.80′ 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°26.80′ 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°13.30′ W. long., then southerly along a line of 167 True to 46°11.10′ 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 § 660.393(a). This closure will be implemented through automatic action, defined at 660.370(d), when NMFS projects the Pacific whiting fishery may take in excess of 11,000 Chinook within a calendar year.

(4) *Pacific Whiting Bycatch Reduction Areas.* Vessels using limited entry midwater trawl gear during the primary whiting season may be prohibited from fishing shoreward of a boundary

line approximating the 75-fm (137-m), 100-fm (183-m) or 150-fm (274-m) depth contours. Latitude and longitude coordinates for the boundary lines approximating the depth contours are provided at § 660.393(a). Closures may be implemented inseason for a sector(s) through automatic action, defined at § 660.370(d), when NMFS projects that a sector will exceed a bycatch limit specified for that sector before the sector's whiting allocation is projected to be reached.

(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.). Unless otherwise specified, 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).

(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 *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.

(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.

(j) *Additional requirements for participants in the Pacific Whiting Shoreside fishery*—(1) *Pacific whiting shoreside first receiver responsibilities*—(i) *Weights and measures*. All groundfish weights reported on fish tickets must be recorded from scales with appropriate weighing capacity that ensures accuracy for the amount of fish being weighed. For example: amounts of fish less than 1,000 lb (454 kg) should not be weighed on scales that have an accuracy range of 1,000 lb–7,000 lb (454 - 3,175 kg) and are therefore not capable of accurately weighing amounts less than 1,000 lb (454 kg).

(ii) *Electronic fish tickets*—(A) *Hardware and software requirements*. First receivers using the electronic fish ticket software provided by Pacific States Marine Fish Commission are required to meet the hardware and software requirements below. Those whiting first receivers who have NMFS-approved software compatible with the standards specified by Pacific States Marine Fish Commission for electronic fish tickets are not subject to any specific hardware or software requirements.

(*1*) A personal computer with Pentium 75–MHz or higher. Random Access Memory (RAM) must have sufficient megabyte (MB) space to run the operating system, plus an additional 8 MB for the software application and available hard disk space of 217 MB or greater. A CD-ROM drive with a Video Graphics Adapter(VGA) or higher resolution monitor (super VGA is recommended).

(*2*) Microsoft Windows 2000 (64 MB or greater RAM required), Windows XP (128 MB or greater RAM required) or later operating system.

(*3*) Microsoft Access 2003 or newer for:

(*i*) *NMFS Approved Software Standards and Internet Access*.

The Pacific whiting shoreside first receiver is responsible for obtaining, installing and updating electronic fish tickets software either provided by Pacific States Marine Fish Commission, or compatible with the data export specifications specified by Pacific States Marine Fish Commission and for maintaining internet access sufficient to transmit data files via email. Requests for data export specifications can be submitted to: Attn: Frank Lockhart, National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115, or via email to *frank.lockhart@noaa.gov*.

(*ii*) *Maintenance*. The Pacific whiting shoreside first receiver is responsible for ensuring that all hardware and software required under this subsection are fully operational and functional whenever the Pacific whiting primary season deliveries are accepted.

(2) Pacific whiting shoreside first receivers and processors that receive groundfish species other than Pacific whiting in excess of trip limits from Pacific whiting shoreside vessels fishing under an EFP issued by the Assistant Regional Administrator are authorized to possess the catch.

(3) Vessel owners and operators, first receivers, or shoreside processor owners, or managers may contact NMFS in writing to request assistance in improving data quality and resolving monitoring issues. Requests may be submitted to: Attn: Frank Lockhart, National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115, or via email to *frank.lockhart@noaa.gov*.

[69 FR 42353, July 15, 2004]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 660.373, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 660.380 Groundfish harvest specifications.

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.

[69 FR 77033, Dec. 23, 2004]

§ 660.381 Limited entry trawl fishery management measures.

(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 660.399). The trawl fishery has gear requirements and trip limits that differ by the type of trawl gear on board and the area fished. 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, 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.

(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). Fishing with bottom trawl gear with a footrope diameter greater than 19 inches (48 cm) (including rollers, bobbins, or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope) is prohibited anywhere in EFH within the EEZ, as defined by latitude/longitude coordinates at § 660.395.

(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.

(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.

(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, cumulative limit period, 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, midwater, and multiple types. 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.

(i) The following restrictions apply to vessels operating north of 40°10′ N. lat.:

(A) A vessel may not have both groundfish trawl gear and non-groundfish trawl gear onboard simultaneously. A vessel may not have both bottom trawl gear and midwater trawl gear onboard simultaneously. A vessel may have more than one type of limited entry bottom trawl gear on board, either simultaneously or successively, during a cumulative limit period.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

(D) 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 gear 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.

(E) If a vessel fishes both north and south of 40°10′ N. lat. with any type of 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 (See crossover provisions at § 660.370(h)(8).)

(F) Midwater trawl gear is allowed only for vessels participating in the primary whiting season.

(ii) The following restrictions apply to vessels operating south of 40°10′ N. lat.:

(A) A vessel may not have both groundfish trawl gear and non-groundfish trawl gear onboard simultaneously. A vessel may not have both bottom trawl gear and midwater trawl gear onboard simultaneously. A vessel may not have small footrope trawl gear and any other type of bottom trawl gear onboard simultaneously.

(B) 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 2007, because the largest cumulative limit for chilipepper rockfish during that period is 12,000 lb (5,443 kg)for large footrope gear.)

(C) If a vessel fishes both north and south of 40°10' N. lat. with any type of 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 (See crossover provisions at § 660.370(h)(8).)

(d) *Groundfish Conservation Areas (GCAs) applicable to trawl vessels.* A GCA, a type of closed area, is a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees of latitude and longitude. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the GCA boundaries are specified at §§ 660.390 through 660.394. A vessel that is fishing within a GCA listed in this paragraph (d) with trawl gear authorized for use within a GCA may not have any other type of trawl gear on board the vessel. The following GCAs apply to vessels participating in the limited entry trawl fishery. Additional closed areas that specifically apply to the Pacific whiting fisheries are described at § 660.373(c).

(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 of depths less than 100–fm (183–m) around Cordell Banks as defined by

specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390.

(4) *Trawl rockfish conservation areas.* The trawl RCAs are closed areas, defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates which are specified at §§ 660.390 through 660.394. Boundaries for the trawl RCAs applicable to groundfish trawl vessels throughout the year are provided in the header to Table 3 (North) and Table 3 (South) of this subpart and may be modified by NMFS inseason pursuant to § 660.370(c).

(i) It is unlawful to operate a vessel with trawl gear onboard within the trawl RCA, except for the purpose of continuous transiting, or when the use of trawl gear is authorized in this section. It is lawful to fish with groundfish trawl gear within the trawl RCA only under the following conditions: vessels fishing with mid-water trawl gear on Pacific whiting trips during the primary whiting season, provided a valid declaration report has been filed with NMFS OLE, as required at § 660.303(d); and vessels fishing with demersal seine gear between 38° N. lat. and 36° N. lat. shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 100 fm (183 m) depth contour as defined at § 660.393, provided a valid declaration report has been filed.

(ii) Trawl vessels may transit through an applicable GCA, 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 midwater trawl gear for whiting during a primary season.

(iii) It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with limited entry trawl gear within the trawl RCA, unless otherwise authorized in this section.

(iv) If a vessel fishes in the trawl RCA, it may not participate in any fishing on that trip that is prohibited 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 supercedes any state regulations that may prohibit trawling shoreward of the fishery management area (3–200 nm).

(5) *Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas.* An EFHCA, a type of closed area, is a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees of latitude and longitude at §§ 660.395 through 660.399, where specified types of fishing are prohibited in accordance with § 660.306. EFHCAs apply to vessels using bottom trawl gear or to vessels using ''bottom contact gear,'' which is defined at § 660.302 to include bottom trawl gear, among other gear types.

(i) The following EFHCAs apply to vessels operating within the West Coast EEZ with bottom trawl gear:

(A) *Seaward of a boundary line approximating the 700–fm (1280–m) depth contour.* Fishing with bottom trawl gear is prohibited in waters of depths greater than 700 fm (1280 m) within the EFH, as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.395 and § 660.396.

(B) *Shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 100–fm (183 m) depth contour.*Fishing with bottom trawl gear with a footrope diameter greater than 8 inches (20 cm) is prohibited in waters shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 100–fm (183–m) depth contour, as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.393.

(C) *EFHCAs for all bottom trawl gear.* Fishing with bottom trawl gear is prohibited within the following EFHCAs, which are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.397 - .398: Olympic 2, Biogenic 1, Biogenic 2, Grays Canyon, Biogenic 3, Astoria Canyon, Nehalem Bank/Shale Pile, Siletz Deepwater, Daisy Bank/Nelson Island, Newport Rockpile/Stonewall Bank, Heceta Bank, Deepwater off Coos Bay, Bandon High Spot, Rogue Canyon.

(D) *EFHCAs for all bottom trawl gear, except demersal seine gear.* Fishing with bottom trawl gear except demersal seine gear (defined at § 660.302) is prohibited within the following EFHCAs, which are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.399: Eel River Canyon, Blunts Reef, Mendocino Ridge, Delgada Canyon,

Tolo Bank, Point Arena North, Point Arena South Biogenic Area, Cordell Bank/Biogenic Area, Farallon Islands/Fanny Shoal, Half Moon Bay, Monterey Bay/Canyon, Point Sur Deep, Big Sur Coast/Port San Luis, East San Lucia Bank, Point Conception, Hidden Reef/Kidney Bank (within Cowcod Conservation Area West), Catalina Island, Potato Bank (within Cowcod Conservation Area West), Cherry Bank (within Cowcod Conservation Area West), and Cowcod EFH Conservation Area East.

(ii) *EFHCAs for bottom contact gear, which includes bottom trawl gear*. Fishing with bottom contact gear, including bottom trawl gear is prohibited within the following EFHCAs, which are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at §§ 660.398 through 660.399: Thompson Seamount, President Jackson Seamount, Cordell Bank (50 fm (91 m) isobath), Harris Point, Richardson Rock, Scorpion, Painted Cave, Anacapa Island, Carrington Point, Judith Rock, Skunk Point, Footprint, Gull Island, South Point, and Santa Barbara. Fishing with bottom contact gear is also prohibited within the Davidson Seamount EFH Area, which is defined with specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.395.

[69 FR 77033, Dec. 23, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 16149, Mar. 30, 2005; 70 FR 23045, May 4, 2005; 71 FR 78657, Dec. 29, 2006; 72 FR 69171, Dec. 7, 2007; 74 FR 9889, Mar. 6, 2009]

§ 660.382 Limited entry fixed gear fishery management measures.

(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 660.399). Cowcod retention is prohibited in all fisheries and groundfish vessels operating south of Point Conception must adhere to CCA restrictions (see paragraph (c)(4) 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 applicable to limited entry fixed gear vessels.* A GCA, a type of closed area, is a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees of latitude and longitude. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the GCA boundaries are specified at §§ 660.390 through 660.394. A vessel that is authorized by this paragraph to fish within a GCA (e.g. fishing for ''other flatfish'' using no more than 12 hooks, ''Number 2'' or smaller), may not simultaneously have other gear on board the vessel that is unlawful to use for fishing within the GCA. The following GCAs apply to vessels participating in the limited entry fixed gear fishery.

(1) *North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) boundaries are specified at § 660.390. The North Coast Recreational YRCA is designated as an area to be avoided (a voluntary closure) by commercial fixed gear fishers.

(2) *North Coast Commercial Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the North Coast Commercial Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) boundaries are specified at § 660.390.Fishing with limited entry fixed gear is prohibited within the North Coast Commercial YRCA.It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with limited entry fixed gear within the North Coast Commercial YRCA.Limited entry fixed gear vessels may transit through the North Coast Commercial YRCA with or without groundfish on board.

(3) *South Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the South Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) boundaries are specified at § 660.390.The South Coast Recreational YRCA is designated as an area to be avoided (a voluntary closure) by commercial fixed gear fishers.

(4) *Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA.* The latitude and longitude coordinates that define the Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. The Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA is designated as an area to be avoided (a voluntary closure) by commercial fixed gear fishers.

(5) *Point St. George YRCA.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Point St. George YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with limited entry fixed gear is prohibited within the Point St. George YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with limited entry fixed gear within the Point St. George YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and commercial fishing for groundfish is open within the Point St. George YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment. Limited entry fixed gear vessels may transit through the Point St. George YRCA, at any time, with or without groundfish on board.

(6) *South Reef YRCA.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the South Reef YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with limited entry fixed gear is prohibited within the South Reef YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with limited entry fixed gear within the South Reef YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and commercial fishing for groundfish is open within the South Reef YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment. Limited entry fixed gear vessels may transit through the South Reef YRCA, at any time, with or without groundfish on board.

(7) *Reading Rock YRCA.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Reading Rock YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with limited entry fixed gear is prohibited within the Reading Rock YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with limited entry fixed gear within the Reading Rock YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and commercial fishing for groundfish is open within the Reading Rock YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment. Limited entry fixed gear vessels may transit through the Reading Rock YRCA, at any time, with or without groundfish on board.

(8) *Point Delgada (North) YRCA.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Point Delgada (North) YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with limited entry fixed gear is prohibited within the Point Delgada (North) YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with limited entry fixed gear within the Point Delgada (North) YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and commercial fishing for groundfish is open within the Point Delgada (North) YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment. Limited entry fixed gear vessels may transit through the Point Delgada (North) YRCA, at any time, with or without groundfish on board.

(9) *Point Delgada (South) YRCA.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Point Delgada (South) YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with limited entry fixed gear is prohibited within the Point Delgada (South) YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with limited entry fixed gear within the Point Delgada (South) YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and commercial fishing for groundfish is open within the Point Delgada (South) YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment. Limited entry fixed gear vessels may transit through the Point Delgada (South) YRCA, at any time, with or without groundfish on board.

(10) *Cowcod Conservation Areas.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs) boundaries are specified at § 660.390.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.Fishing with limited entry fixed gear is prohibited within the CCAs, except as follows:

(i) Fishing for ''other flatfish'' is permitted within the CCAs under the following conditions: when 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 two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line; and provided a valid declaration report as required at § 660.303(d) has been filed with NMFS OLE.

(ii) Fishing for rockfish and lingcod is permitted shoreward of the 20 fm (37 m) depth contour within the CCAs when trip limits authorize such fishing, and provided a valid declaration report as required at § 660.303(d) has been filed with NMFS OLE.

(11) *Non-trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCA).* The non-trawl RCAs are closed areas, defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates (specified at §§ 660.390 through 660.394) designed to approximate specific depth contours, where fishing for groundfish with non-trawl gear is prohibited. 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).

(i) It is unlawful to operate a vessel with limited entry non-trawl gear in

the non-trawl RCA, except for the purpose of continuous transit, or when the use of limited entry non-trawl gear is authorized in Part 660. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with limited entry non-trawl gear within the non-trawl RCA, unless otherwise authorized in Part 660.

(ii) Limited entry non-trawl vessels may transit through the non-trawl RCA, with or without groundfish on board, provided all groundfish non-trawl gear is stowed either: below deck; or if the gear cannot readily be moved, in a secured and covered manner, detached from all lines, so that it is rendered unusable for fishing.

(iii) The non-trawl RCA restrictions in this section apply to vessels registered to fixed gear limited entry permits fishing for species other than groundfish with non-trawl gear on trips where groundfish species are retained. Unless otherwise authorized by Part 660, a vessel may not retain any groundfish taken on a fishing trip for species other than groundfish that occurs within the non-trawl RCA. If a vessel fishes in a non-groundfish fishery in the non-trawl RCA, it may not participate in any fishing for groundfish on that trip that is prohibited 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.]

(iv) It is lawful to fish within the non-trawl RCA with limited entry fixed gear only under the following conditions: when fishing for ''other flatfish'' 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 two 1–lb (0.91 kg) weights per line when trip limits authorize such fishing, provided a valid declaration report as required at § 660.303(d) has been filed with NMFS OLE.

(12) *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. An exception to this prohibition is 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 two 1–lb (0.45–kg) weights per line. (See Table 4 (South) of this subpart.) For a definition of the Farallon Islands, see § 660.390.

(13) *Cordell Banks*. Commercial fishing for groundfish is prohibited in waters of depths less than 100 fm (183 m) around Cordell Banks, as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390.An exception to this prohibition is 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 two 1–lb (0.45–kg) weights per line.

(14) *Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas*. An EFHCA, a type of closed area, is a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees of latitude and longitude at §§ 660.396 through 660.399, where specified types of fishing are prohibited in accordance with § 660.306. EFHCAs apply to vessels using ''bottom contact gear,'' which is defined at § 660.302 to include limited entry fixed gear (longline and pot/trap,) among other gear types. Fishing with all bottom contact gear, including longline and pot/trap gear, is prohibited within the following EFHCAs, which are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.398 and § 660.399: Thompson Seamount, President Jackson Seamount, Cordell Bank (50 fm (91 m) isobath), Harris Point, Richardson Rock, Scorpion, Painted Cave, Anacapa Island, Carrington Point, Judith Rock, Skunk Point, Footprint, Gull Island, South Point, and Santa Barbara. Fishing with bottom contact gear is also prohibited within the Davidson Seamount EFH Area, which is defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.395.

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§ 660.383 Open access fishery management measures.

(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 (see seasons in Tables 5 (North) and 5 (South) of this subpart), gear restrictions (see paragraph (b) of this section), and closed areas (see paragraph (c) of this section and §§ 660.390 through 660.399).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)(5) 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 is not registered for use with a limited entry 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). Fishing with bottom trawl gear with a footrope diameter greater than 19 inches (48 cm) (including rollers, bobbins, or other material encircling ro tied along the length of the footrope) is prohibited anywhere in EFH within the EEZ, as defined by latitude/longitude coordinates at § 660.395.

(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)(2)(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)(2)(i)(A) or (b)(2)(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) *Groundfish Conservation Areas Affecting Open Access Vessels*. A GCA, a type of closed area, is a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees of latitude and longitude. A vessel that is authorized by this paragraph to fish within a GCA (e.g. fishing for ''other flatfish'' using no more than 12 hooks, ''Number 2'' or smaller), may not simultaneously have other gear on board the vessel that is unlawful to use for fishing within the GCA. The following GCAs apply to vessels participating in the open access groundfish fishery.

(1) *North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area*. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) boundaries are specified at § 660.390. The North Coast Recreational YRCA is designated as an area to be avoided (a voluntary closure) by commercial fixed gear fishers.

(2) *North Coast Commercial Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area*. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the North Coast Commercial Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with open access gear is prohibited within the North Coast Commercial YRCA.It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with open access gear within the North Coast Commercial YRCA.Open access vessels may transit through the North Coast Commercial YRCA with or without groundfish on board.

(3) *South Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area*. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the South Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) boundaries are specified at § 660.390.The South Coast Recreational YRCA is designated as an area to be avoided (a voluntary closure) by commercial fixed gear fishers.

(4) *Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA*. The latitude and longitude coordinates that define the Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. The Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA is designated as an area to be avoided (a voluntary closure) by commercial fixed gear fishers.

(5) *Point St. George YRCA*. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Point St. George YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with open access gear is prohibited within the Point St. George YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with open access gear within the Point St. George YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and commercial fishing for groundfish is open within the Point St. George YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment. Open access vessels may transit through the Point St. George YRCA, at any time, with or without groundfish on board.

(6) *South Reef YRCA*. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the South Reef YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with open access gear is prohibited within the South Reef YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with open access gear within the South Reef YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and commercial fishing for groundfish is open within the South Reef YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment. Open access gear vessels may transit through the South Reef YRCA, at any

time, with or without groundfish on board.

(7) *Reading Rock YRCA.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Reading Rock YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with open access gear is prohibited within the Reading Rock YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with open access gear within the Reading Rock YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and commercial fishing for groundfish is open within the Reading Rock YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment. Open access gear vessels may transit through the Reading Rock YRCA, at any time, with or without groundfish on board.

(8) *Point Delgada (North) YRCA.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Point Delgada (North) YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with open access gear is prohibited within the Point Delgada (North) YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with open access gear within the Point Delgada (North) YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and commercial fishing for groundfish is open within the Point Delgada (North) YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment. Open access gear vessels may transit through the Point Delgada (North) YRCA, at any time, with or without groundfish on board.

(9) *Point Delgada (South) YRCA.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Point Delgada (South) YRCA boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with open access gear is prohibited within the Point Delgada (South) YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with open access gear within the Point Delgada (South) YRCA, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and commercial fishing for groundfish is open within the Point Delgada (South) YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment. Open access gear vessels may transit through the Point Delgada (South) YRCA, at any time, with or without groundfish on board.

(10) *Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area.*The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) boundaries are specified in the groundfish regulations at § 660.390 and in the salmon regulations at § 660.405.Fishing with salmon troll gear is prohibited within the Salmon Troll YRCA.It is unlawful for commercial salmon troll vessels to take and retain, possess, or land fish taken with salmon troll gear within the Salmon Troll YRCA.Open access vessels may transit through the Salmon Troll YRCA with or without fish on board.

(11) *Cowcod Conservation Areas.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs) boundaries are specified at § 660.390.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.Fishing with open access gear is prohibited in the CCAs, except as follows:

(i) Fishing for ''other flatfish'' is permitted within the CCAs under the following conditions: when 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 two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line; and provided a valid declaration report as required at § 660.303(d) has been filed with NMFS OLE.

(ii) Fishing for rockfish and lingcod is permitted shoreward of the 20 fm (37 m) depth contour within the CCAs when trip limits authorize such fishing, and provided a valid declaration report

as required at § 660.303(d) has been filed with NMFS OLE.

(12) *Non-trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas for the open access fisheries*. The non-trawl RCAs are closed areas, defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates (specified at §§ 660.390 through 660.394) designed to approximate specific depth contours, where fishing for groundfish with non-trawl gear is prohibited. 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).

(i) It is unlawful to operate a vessel in the non-trawl RCA that has non-trawl gear onboard and is not registered to a limited entry permit on a trip in which the vessel is used to take and retain or possess groundfish in the EEZ, or land groundfish taken in the EEZ, except for the purpose of continuous transiting, or when the use of non-trawl gear is authorized in part 660.

(ii) On any trip on which a groundfish species is taken with non-trawl open access gear and retained, the open access non-trawl vessel may transit through the non-trawl RCA only if all groundfish non-trawl gear is stowed either: below deck; or if the gear cannot readily be moved, in a secured and covered manner, detached from all lines, so that it is rendered unusable for fishing.

(iii) The non-trawl RCA restrictions in this section apply to vessels taking and retaining or possessing groundfish in the EEZ, or landing groundfish taken in the EEZ. Unless otherwise authorized by Part 660, a vessel may not retain any groundfish taken on a fishing trip for species other than groundfish that occurs within the non-trawl RCA. If a vessel fishes in a non-groundfish fishery in the non-trawl RCA, it may not participate in any fishing for groundfish on that trip that is prohibited 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.]

(iv) Fishing for ''other flatfish'' off California (between 42° N. lat. south to the U.S./Mexico border) is permitted within the non-trawl RCA with fixed gear only under the following conditions: when 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 two 1–lb (0.91 kg) weights per line when trip limits authorize such fishing; and provided a valid declaration report as required at § 660.303(d) has been filed with NMFS OLE.

(13) *Non-groundfish Trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas for the open access non-groundfish trawl fisheries*. The non-groundfish trawl RCAs are closed areas, defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates (specified at §§ 660.390 through 660.394) designed to approximate specific depth contours, where fishing for groundfish with non-trawl gear is prohibited. 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).

(i) It is unlawful to operate in the non-groundfish trawl RCA with non-groundfish trawl gear onboard, except for the purpose of continuous transiting, or when the use of trawl gear is authorized in part 660. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with non-groundfish trawl gear within the non-trawl RCA, unless otherwise authorized in part 660.

(ii) Non-groundfish trawl vessels may transit through the non-groundfish trawl RCA, with or without groundfish on board, provided all non-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.

(iii) The non-groundfish trawl RCA restrictions in this section apply to

vessels taking and retaining or possessing groundfish in the EEZ, or landing groundfish taken in the EEZ. Unless otherwise authorized by Part 660, it is unlawful for a vessel to retain any groundfish taken on a fishing trip for species other than groundfish that occurs within the non-groundfish trawl RCA. If a vessel fishes in a non-groundfish fishery in the non-groundfish trawl RCA, it may not participate in any fishing on that trip that is prohibited within the non-groundfish 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 supercedes any state regulations that may prohibit trawling shoreward of the fishery management area (3–200 nm).

(iv) It is lawful to fish with non-groundfish trawl gear within the non-groundfish trawl RCA only under the following conditions:

(A) Pink shrimp trawling is permitted in the non-groundfish trawl RCA when a valid declaration report as required at § 660.303(d) has been filed with NMFS OLE. Groundfish caught with pink shrimp trawl gear may be retained anywhere in the EEZ and are subject to the limits in Table 5 (North) and Table 5 (South) of this subpart.

(B) When the shoreward line of the trawl RCA is shallower than 100 fm (183 m), vessels using ridgeback prawn trawl gear south of 34°27.00′ N. lat. may operate out to the 100 fm (183 m) boundary line specified at § 660.393 when a valid declaration report as required at § 660.303(d) has been filed with NMFS OLE. Groundfish caught with ridgeback prawn trawl gear are subject to the limits in Table 5 (North) and Table 5 (South) of this subpart.

(14) *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. An exception to this prohibition is 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 two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line.(See Table 5 (South) of this subpart.) For a definition of the Farallon Islands, see § 660.390.

(15) *Cordell Banks*. Commercial fishing for groundfish is prohibited in waters of depths less than 100–fm (183–m) around Cordell Banks, as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390.An exception to this prohibition isthat 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 two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line.

(16) *Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas*. An EFHCA, a type of closed area, is a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed in degrees of latitude and longitude at §§ 660.396 through 660.399, where specified types of fishing are prohibited in accordance with § 660.306. EFHCAs apply to vessels using bottom trawl gear and or vessels using ''bottom contact gear,'' which is defined at § 660.302 and includes, but is not limited to: beam trawl, bottom trawl, dredge, fixed gear, set net, demersal seine, dinglebar gear, and other gear (including experimental gear) designed or modified to make contact with the bottom.

(i) The following EFHCAs apply to vessels operating within the West Coast EEZ with bottom trawl gear:

(A) *Seaward of a boundary line approximating the 700–fm (1280–m) depth contour*. Fishing with bottom trawl gear is prohibited in waters of depths greater than 700 fm (1280 m) within the EFH, as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.395 and § 660.396.

(B) *Shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 100–fm (183–m) depth contour*. Fishing with bottom trawl gear with a footrope diameter greater than 8 inches (20 cm) is prohibited in waters shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 100–fm (183–m) depth contour, as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.393.

(C) *EFHCAs for all bottom trawl gear*. Fishing with all bottom trawl gear is prohibited within the following EFHCAs, which are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at §§ 660.397 through 660.398: Olympic 2,

Biogenic 1, Biogenic 2, Grays Canyon, Biogenic 3, Astoria Canyon, Nehalem Bank/Shale Pile, Siletz Deepwater, Daisy Bank/Nelson Island, Newport Rockpile/Stonewall Bank, Heceta Bank, Deepwater off Coos Bay, Bandon High Spot, Rogue Canyon.

(ii) *EFHCAs for all bottom trawl gear, except demersal seine gear*. Fishing with all bottom trawl gear except demersal seine gear (defined at § 660.302) is prohibited within the following EFHCAs, which are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.399: Eel River Canyon, Blunts Reef, Mendocino Ridge, Delgada Canyon, Tolo Bank, Point Arena North, Point Arena South Biogenic Area, Cordell Bank/Biogenic Area, Farallon Islands/Fanny Shoal, Half Moon Bay, Monterey Bay/Canyon, Point Sur Deep, Big Sur Coast/Port San Luis, East San Lucia Bank, Point Conception, Hidden Reef/Kidney Bank (within Cowcod Conservation Area West), Catalina Island, Potato Bank (within Cowcod Conservation Area West), Cherry Bank (within Cowcod Conservation Area West), and Cowcod EFH Conservation Area East.

(iii) *EFHCAs for bottom contact gear, which includes bottom trawl gear*. Fishing with bottom contact gear is prohibited within the following EFHCAs, which are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at §§ 660.398–.399: Thompson Seamount, President Jackson Seamount, Cordell Bank (50–fm (91–m) isobath), Harris Point, Richardson Rock, Scorpion, Painted Cave, Anacapa Island, Carrington Point, Judith Rock, Skunk Point, Footprint, Gull Island, South Point, and Santa Barbara. Fishing with bottom contact gear is also prohibited within the Davidson Seamount EFH Area, which is defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.395.

(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 registered to 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 registered to 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 registered to 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.

[69 FR 77036, Dec. 23, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 38599, July 5, 2005; 70 FR 65862, Nov. 1, 2005; 71 FR 8497, Feb. 17, 2006; 71 FR 24605, Apr. 26, 2006; 71 FR 78658, Dec. 29, 2006; 72 FR 69173, Dec. 7, 2007; 74 FR 9890, Mar. 6, 2009]

§ 660.384 Recreational fishery management measures.

(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 off the coast 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, no groundfish may be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish and Pacific cod. The following sublimits and closed areas apply:

(i) *Recreational Groundfish Conservation Areas off Washington.* (A) *North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area.* Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA).It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the North Coast Recreational YRCA.A vessel fishing in the North Coast Recreational YRCA may not be in possession of any groundfish.Recreational vessels may transit through the North Coast Recreational YRCA with or without groundfish on board.The North Coast Recreational YRCA is defined by latitude and longitude coordinates specified at § 660.390.

(B) *South Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area.*Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the South Coast Recreational YRCA.It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the South Coast Recreational YRCA.A vessel fishing in the South Coast Recreational YRCA may not be in possession of any groundfish.Recreational vessels may transit through the South Coast Recreational YRCA with or without groundfish on board.The South Coast Recreational YRCA is defined by

latitude and longitude coordinates specified at § 660.390.

(C) *Westport Offshore Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area.* Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA. It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA. A vessel fishing in the Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA may not be in possession of any groundfish. Recreational vessels may transit through the Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA with or without groundfish on board. The Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA is defined by latitude and longitude coordinates specified at § 660.390.

(D) *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.]

(*1*) Between the U.S. border with Canada and the Queets River, recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour from May 21 through September 30, except on days when the Pacific halibut fishery is open in this area. Days open to Pacific halibut recreational fishing off Washington are announced on the NMFS hotline at (206) 526–6667 or (800) 662–9825. Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour are listed in § 660.391.

(*2*) Between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point, recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour from March 15 through June 15, except that recreational fishing for sablefish and Pacific cod is permitted within the recreational RCA from May 1 through June 15, and on days that the primary halibut fishery is open lingcod may be taken, retained and possessed seaward of the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour. Days open to Pacific halibut recreational fishing off Washington are announced on the NMFS hotline at (206) 526–6667 or (800) 662–9825. Retention of lingcod seaward of the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour south of 46°58' N. lat. is prohibited on Fridays and Saturdays from July 1 through August 31. For additional regulations regarding the Washington recreational lingcod fishery, see paragraph (c)(1)(iii) of this section. Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour are listed in § 660.391.

(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.* 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 22 in (56 cm) total length. The recreational fishing season for lingcod is open as follows:

(A) Between the U.S./Canada border to 48°10′ N. lat. (Cape Alava) (Washington Marine Area 4), recreational fishing for lingcod is open, for 2009, from April 16 through October 15, and for 2010, from April 16 through October 15.

(B) Between 48°10′ N. lat. (Cape Alava) and 46°16′ N. lat. (Washington/Oregon border) (Washington Marine Areas 1–3), recreational fishing for lingcod is open for 2009, from March 14 through October 17, and for 2010, from March 13 through October 16.

(2) *Oregon*—(i) *Recreational Groundfish Conservation Areas off Oregon.*(A) *Stonewall Bank Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area.*Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the Stonewall Bank YRCA. It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land

groundfish taken with recreational gear within the Stonewall Bank YRCA.A vessel fishing in the Stonewall Bank YRCA may not be in possession of any groundfish.Recreational vessels may transit through the Stonewall Bank YRCA with or without groundfish on board.The Stonewall Bank 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, 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 April 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.

(C) *Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas*. The Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas (EFHCAs) are closed areas, defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at §§ 660.396 through 660.399, where specified types of fishing are prohibited.Prohibitions applying to specific EFHCAs are found at § 660.306.

(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 three lingcod per day, which may be no smaller than 22 in (56 cm) total length; and 10 marine fish per day, which excludes Pacific halibut, salmonids, tuna, perch species, sturgeon, sanddabs, flatfish, 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. The bag limit for all flatfish is 25 fish per day, which excludes Pacific halibut, but which includes all soles, flounders and Pacific sanddabs. 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. Between the Oregon border with Washington and Cape Falcon, when Pacific halibut are onboard the vessel, groundfish may not be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish and Pacific cod. Between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, during days open to the Oregon Central Coast ''all-depth'' sport halibut fishery, when Pacific halibut are onboard the vessel, no groundfish may be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish and Pacific cod. ''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. 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 at all times and in all areas.

(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.]For groundfish species not specifically mentioned in this paragraph, fishers are subject to the overall 20–fish bag limit for all species of finfish and the depth restrictions at paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.Recreational spearfishing for all federally-managed groundfish, except lingcod during January, February, March, and December, is exempt from closed areas and seasons, consistent

with Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.This exemption applies only to recreational vessels and divers provided no other fishing gear, except spearfishing gear, is on board the vessel.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:

(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. (North Region), 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 May 15 through September 15; and is closed entirely from January 1 through May 14 and from September 16 through December 31 (i.e., prohibited seaward of the shoreline).

(*2*) Between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38°57.50′ N. lat. (North-Central North of Point Arena Region), 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 May 15 through August 15; and is closed entirely from January 1 through May 14 and from August 16 through December 31 (*i.e.* , prohibited seaward of the shoreline).

(*3*) Between 38°57.50′ N. lat. and 37°11′ N. lat. (North-Central South of Point Arena Region), recreational fishing for all groundfish (except ''other flatfish'' as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section) is prohibited seaward of the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour along the mainland coast and along islands and offshore seamounts from June 13 through October 31; and is closed entirely from January 1 through June 12 and from November 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. Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour are listed in § 660.391.

(*4*) Between 37°11′ N. lat. and 36° N. lat. (Monterey South-Central Region), 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 November 15; and is closed entirely from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 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 § 660.391.

(*5*) Between 36° N. lat. and 34°27′ N. lat. (Morro Bay South-Central Region), 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 November 15; and is closed entirely from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 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 § 660.391.

(*6*) South of 34°27′ N. latitude (South Region), recreational fishing for all groundfish (except California scorpionfish as specified below in this paragraph and in paragraph (v) of this section and ''other flatfish'' as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section) is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 60-fm (110-m) depth contour from March 1 through December 31 along the mainland coast and along islands and offshore seamounts, 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 California scorpionfish and ''other flatfish'') is closed entirely from January 1 through February 28 (i.e., prohibited seaward of the shoreline). Recreational fishing for California scorpionfish south of 34°27′ N. lat. is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour from January 1 through February 28, and seaward of the 60-fm (110-m) depth contour from March 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. Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) and 60-fm (110-m) depth contours are specified in §§ 660.391 and 660.392.

(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 when the season for those species is open south of 34°27′ N. lat.:Minor nearshore rockfish, cabezon, kelp greenling, lingcod, California scorpionfish, and ''other flatfish'' (subject to gear requirements at paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section during January–February). [NOTE:California state regulations also permit recreational fishing for California sheephead, ocean whitefish, and all greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos* shoreward of the 20 fm (37 m) depth contour in the CCAs when the season for the RCG complex is open south of 34°27′ N. lat.] It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish within the CCAs, except for species authorized in this section.

(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.]

(E) *Point St. George Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA)*. Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the Point St. George YRCA, as defined by latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and recreational fishing for groundfish is open within the Point St. George YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment.

(F) *South Reef YRCA*. Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the South Reef YRCA, as defined by latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and recreational fishing for groundfish is open within the South Reef YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment.

(G) *Reading Rock YRCA*. Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the Reading Rock YRCA, as defined by latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and recreational fishing for groundfish is open within the Reading Rock YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment.

(H) *Point Delgada (North) YRCA*. Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the Point Delgada (North) YRCA, as defined by latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and recreational fishing for groundfish is open within the Point Delgada (North) YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment.

(I) *Point Delgada (South) YRCA*. Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the Point Delgada (South) YRCA, as defined by latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and recreational fishing for groundfish is open within the Point Delgada (South) YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment.

(J) *Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas*. The Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas (EFHCAs) are closed areas, defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at §§ 660.396 through 660.399, where specified types of fishing are prohibited.Prohibitions applying to specific EFHCAs are found at § 660.306.

(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*) Between 42° N. lat. (California/Oregon border) and 40°10′ N. lat. (North Region), recreational fishing for the RCG complex is open from May 15 through September 15 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through May 14 and from September 16 through December 31).

(*2*) Between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38°57.50′ N. lat. (North Central North of Point Arena Region), recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from May 15 through August 15 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through May 14 and May 16 through December 31).

(*3*) Between 38°57.50′ N. lat. and 37°11′ N. lat. (North Central South of Point Arena Region), recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from June 13 through October 31 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through June 12 and November 1 through December 31.

(*4*) Between 37°11′ N. lat. and 36° N. lat. (Monterey South-Central Region), recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from May 1 through November 15 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 through December 31).

(*5*) Between 36′ N. lat. and 34°27′ N. lat. (Morro Bay South-Central Region),

recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from May 1 through November 15 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 through December 31).

(*6*) South of 34°27′ N. latitude (South Region), recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from March 1 through December 31 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through February 28.

(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, bronzespotted and cowcod is prohibited. Within the 10 RCG Complex fish per day limit, no more than 2 may be bocaccio, no more than 2 may be greenling (kelp and/or other greenlings) and no more than 2 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.

(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*) Between 42° N. lat. (California/Oregon border) and 40°10.00′ N. lat. (North Region), recreational fishing for lingcod is open from May 15 through September 15 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through May 14 and from September 16 through December 31).

(*2*) Between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38°57.50′ N. lat. (North Central North of Point Arena Region), recreational fishing for lingcod is open from May 15 through August 15 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through May 14 and May 16 through December 31).

(*3*) Between 38°57.50′ N. lat. and 37°11′ N. lat. (North Central South of Point Arena Region), recreational fishing for lingcod is open from June 13 through October 31 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through June 12 and November 1 through December 31.

(*4*) Between 37°11′ N. lat. and 36° N. lat. (Monterey South-Central Region), recreational fishing for lingcod is open from May 1 through November 15 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 through December 31).

(*5*) Between 36′ N. lat. and 34°27′ N. lat. (Morro Bay South-Central Region), recreational fishing for lingcod is open from May 1 through November 15 (i.e. it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 through December 31).

(*6*) South of 34°27′ N. latitude (South Region), 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 31).

(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. ''Other flatfish'' are defined at § 660.302 and include butter

sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole. Recreational fishing for ''other flatfish'' is permitted within the closed areas. ''Other flatfish,'' except Pacific sanddab, 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 predominately occur south of 40°10′ 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′ N. lat. and 37°11′ N. lat. (North Central Region), recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from June 1 through November 30 (i.e., it′s closed from January 1 through May 31 and from December 1 through December 31).

(*2*) Between 37°11′ N. lat. and 36° N. lat. (Monterey South Central Region), recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from May 1 through November 30 (i.e., it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from December 1 through December 31).

(*3*) Between 36° N. lat. and 34°27′ N. lat. (Morro Bay South Central Region), recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from May 1 through November 30 (i.e., it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from December 1 through December 31).

(*4*) South of 34°27′ N. lat. (South Region), recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from January 1 through December 31.

(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.

[69 FR 77038, Dec. 23, 2004]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 660.384, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 660.385 Washington coastal tribal fisheries management measures.

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 § 660.324). Measures implemented to minimize adverse impacts to groundfish EFH, as described in § 660.306, do not apply to tribal fisheries in their usual and accustomed fishing areas (described in § 660.324). Treaty fisheries operating within tribal allocations are prohibited from operating outside ususal and accustomed fishing areas. 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 and are specified here with the tribal allocations.

(a) *Sablefish*. The tribal allocation is 694 mt per year. This allocation is, for each year, 10 percent of the Monterey through Vancouver area (North of 36° N. lat.) OY, less 1.6 percent estimated discard mortality.

(b) *Rockfish*. The tribes will require full retention of all overfished rockfish species and all other marketable rockfish species during treaty fisheries.

(1) *Black Rockfish.* For the commercial harvest of black rockfish off Washington State, a harvest guideline of: 30,000 lb (13,608 kg) north of Cape Alava, WA (48°10′ N. lat.) and 10,000 lb (4,536 kg) between Destruction Island, WA (47°40′ N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38.17′ N. lat.). There are no tribal harvest restrictions for black rockfish in the area between Cape Alava and Destruction Island.

(2) *Thornyheads.* The tribes will manage their fisheries to the limited entry trip limits in place at the beginning on the year for both shortspine and longspine thornyheads as follows:

(i) *Trawl gear.* (A) Shortspine thornyhead cumulative trip limits are as follows:

(*1*) Small and large footrope trawl gear-17,000 lb (7,711-kg) per 2 months.

(*2*) Selective flatfish trawl gear-3,000–lb (1,361–kg) per 2 months.

(*3*) Multiple bottom trawl gear- 3,000–lb (1,361–kg) per 2 months.

(B) Longspine thornyhead cumulative trip limits are as follows:

(*1*) Small and large footrope trawl gear- 22,000–lb (9,979–kg) per 2 months.

(*2*) Selective flatfish trawl gear-5,000-lb (2,268-kg) per 2 months.

(*3*) Multiple bottom trawl gear-5,000-lb (2,268-kg) per 2 months.

(ii) Fixed gear. (A) Shortspine thornyhead cumulative trip limits are 2,000–lb (907–kg) per 2 months.

(B) Longspine thornyhead cumulative trip limits are 10,000–lb (4,536–kg) per 2 months.

(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, for a given vessel, throughout the year. These limits may be adjusted by the tribe inseason to minimize the incidental catch of canary rockfish and widow rockfish, provided the average 2-month cumulative yellowtail rockfish limit does not exceed 180,000 lb (81,647 kg) for the fleet.

(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.

(c) *Lingcod.* Lingcod taken in the treaty fisheries are subject to an overall expected total lingcod catch of 250 mt.

(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 Dover sole, English sole, rex sole, arrowtooth flounder, and other flatfish in place at the beginning of the season.For Dover sole and arrowtooth flounder, the limited entry trip limits in place at the beginning of the season will be combined across periods and the fleet to create a cumulative harvest target.The limits available to individual vessels will then be adjusted inseason to stay within the overall harvest target as well as estimated impacts to overfished species.For petrale sole, treaty fishing vessels are restricted to a 50,000 lb (22,680 kg) per 2 month limit for the entire year.Trawl vessels are restricted to using small footrope trawl gear.

(e) *Pacific whiting*—The tribal allocation for 2010 is 49,939 mt.

(f) *Pacific cod.* There is a tribal harvest guideline of 400 mt of Pacific cod. The tribes will manage their fisheries to stay within this harvest guideline.

(g) *Spiny dogfish.* The tribes will manage their spiny dogfish fishery within the limited entry trip limits for the non-tribal fisheries.

[69 FR 77041, Dec. 23, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 22812, May 3, 2005; 71 FR 8498, Feb. 17, 2006; 71 FR 27415, May 11, 2006; 71 FR 37844, July 3, 2006; 71 FR 78663, Dec. 29, 2006; 72 FR 53167, Sept. 18, 2007; 72 FR 71589, Dec. 18, 2007; 73 FR 26329, May 9, 2008; 74 FR 9893, Mar. 6, 2009; 75 FR 8825, Feb. 26, 2010; 75 FR 23626, May 4, 2010]

§ 660.390 Groundfish conservation areas.

In § 660.302, a groundfish conservation area is defined in part as ''a geographic area defined by coordinates expressed

in degrees latitude and longitude, wherein fishing by a particular gear type or types may be prohibited.'' 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 at §§ 660.381 through 660.384.

(a) *North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area*. The North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) is a C-shaped area off the northern Washington coast intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The North Coast Recreational YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 48°18.00′ N. lat.; 125°18.00′ W. long.;
(2) 48°18.00′ N. lat.; 124°59.00′ W. long.;
(3) 48°11.00′ N. lat.; 124°59.00′ W. long.;
(4) 48°11.00′ N. lat.; 125°11.00′ W. long.;
(5) 48°04.00′ N. lat.; 125°11.00′ W. long.;
(6) 48°04.00′ N. lat.; 124°59.00′ W. long.;
(7) 48°00.00′ N. lat.; 124°59.00′ W. long.;
(8) 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) *North Coast Commercial Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area*. The North Coast Commercial Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) is an area off the northern Washington coast, overlapping the northern part of North Coast Recreational YRCA, intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The North Coast Commercial YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 48°11.77′ N. lat., 125°13.03′ W. long.;
(2) 48°16.43′ N. lat., 125°07.55′ W. long.;
(3) 48°14.72′ N. lat., 125°01.84′ W. long.;
(4) 48°13.36′ N. lat., 125°03.20′ W. long.;
(5) 48°12.74′ N. lat., 125°05.83′ W. long.;
(6) 48°11.55′ N. lat., 125°04.99′ W. long.;
(7) 48°09.96′ N. lat., 125°06.63′ W. long.;
(8) 48°09.68′ N. lat., 125°08.75′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 48°11.77′ N. lat., 125°13.03′ W. long.

(c) *Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area*. The Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) is an area off the northern Washington coast, overlapping the southern part of North Coast Recreational YRCA, intended to protect yelloweye rockfish.The Salmon Troll YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 48°00.00′ N. lat., 125°14.00′ W. long.;
(2) 48°02.00′ N. lat., 125°14.00′ W. long.;
(3) 48°02.00′ N. lat., 125°16.50′ W. long.;
(4) 48°00.00′ N. lat., 125°16.50′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 48°00.00′ N. lat., 125°14.00′ W. long.

(d) *South Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area*. The South Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) is an area off the southern Washington coast intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The South Coast Recreational YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 46°58.00′ N. lat., 124°48.00′ W. long.;
(2) 46°55.00′ N. lat., 124°48.00′ W. long.;
(3) 46°55.00′ N. lat., 124°49.00′ W. long.;
(4) 46°58.00′ N. lat., 124°49.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 46°58.00′ N. lat., 124°48.00′ W. long.

(e) *Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA*. The Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA is an area off the southern Washington coast intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The Westport Recreational YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 46°54.30′ N. lat., 124°53.40′ W. long.;
(2) 46°54.30′ N. lat., 124°51.00′ W. long.;
(3) 46°53.30′ N. lat., 124°51.00′ W. long.;
(4) 46°53.30′ N. lat., 124°53.40′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 46°54.30′ N. lat., 124°53.40′ W. long.

(f) *Stonewall Bank Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area*. The Stonewall Bank Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) is an area off central Oregon, near Stonewall Bank, intended to protect yelloweye rockfish.The Stonewall Bank YRCA is defined by straight lines

connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 44°37.46′ N. lat.; 124°24.92′ W. long.;
(2) 44°37.46′ N. lat.; 124°23.63′ W. long.;
(3) 44°28.71′ N. lat.; 124°21.80′ W. long.;
(4) 44°28.71′ N. lat.; 124°24.10′ W. long.;
(5) 44°31.42′ N. lat.; 124°25.47′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 44°37.46′ N. lat.; 124°24.92′ W. long.

(g) *Point St. George YRCA.* The Point St. George YRCA is an area off the northern California coast, northwest of Point St. George, intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The Point St. George YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 41°51.00′ N. lat., 124°23.75′ W. long.;
(2) 41°51.00′ N. lat., 124°20.75′ W. long.;
(3) 41°48.00′ N. lat., 124°20.75′ W. long.;
(4) 41°48.00′ N. lat., 124°23.75′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 41°51.00′ N. lat., 124°23.75′ W. long.

(h) *South Reef YRCA.* The South Reef YRCA is an area off the northern California coast, southwest of Crescent City, intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The South Reef YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 41°42.20′ N. lat., 124°16.00′ W. long.;
(2) 41°42.20′ N. lat., 124°13.80′ W. long.;
(3) 41°40.50′ N. lat., 124°13.80′ W. long.;
(4) 41°40.50′ N. lat., 124°16.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 41°42.20′ N. lat., 124°16.00′ W. long.

(i) *Reading Rock YRCA.* The Reading Rock YRCA is an area off the northern California coast, between Crescent City and Eureka, intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The Reading Rock YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 41°21.50′ N. lat., 124°12.00′ W. long.;
(2) 41°21.50′ N. lat., 124°10.00′ W. long.;
(3) 41°20.00′ N. lat., 124°10.00′ W. long.;
(4) 41°20.00′ N. lat., 124°12.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 41°21.50′ N. lat., 124°12.00′ W. long.

(j) *Point Delgada YRCAs.* The Point Delgada YRCAs are two areas off the northern California coast, south of Point Delgada and Shelter Cove, intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The Northern Point Delgada YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 39°59.00′ N. lat., 124°05.00′ W. long.;
(2) 39°59.00′ N. lat., 124°03.00′ W. long.;
(3) 39°57.00′ N. lat., 124°03.00′ W. long.;
(4) 39°57.00′ N. lat., 124°05.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 39°59.00′ N. lat., 124°05.00′ W. long.

(k) *Southern Point Delgada YRCA.* The Southern Point Delgada YRCA is defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed:

(1) 39°57.00′ N. lat., 124°05.00′ W. long.;
(2) 39°57.00′ N. lat., 124°02.00′ W. long.;
(3) 39°54.00′ N. lat., 124°02.00′ W. long.;
(4) 39°54.00′ N. lat., 124°05.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 39°57.00′ N. lat., 124°05.00′ W. long.

(l) *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:

(1) 33°50.00′ N. lat., 119°30.00′ W. long.;
(2) 33°50.00′ N. lat., 118°50.00′ W. long.;
(3) 32°20.00′ N. lat., 118°50.00′ W. long.;
(4) 32°20.00′ N. lat., 119°37.00′ W. long.;
(5) 33°00.00′ N. lat., 119°37.00′ W. long.;
(6) 33°00.00′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;
(7) 33°33.00′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;
(8) 33°33.00′ N. lat., 119°30.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 33°50.00′ N. lat., 119°30.00′ W. long.

(m) 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:

(1) 32°42.00′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.;
(2) 32°42.00′ N. lat., 117°50.00′ W. long.;
(3) 32°36.70′ N. lat., 117°50.00′ W. long.;
(4) 32°30.00′ N. lat., 117°53.50′ W. long.;
(5) 32°30.00′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 32°42.00′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.

(n) *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.

(o) *Cordell Banks*. Cordell Banks are located offshore of California's Marin County. Generally, fishing for groundfish is prohibited in waters of depths 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:

(1) 38°03.18′ N. lat., 123°20.77′ W. long.;
(2) 38°06.29′ N. lat., 123°25.03′ W. long.;
(3) 38°06.34′ N. lat., 123°29.32′ W. long.;
(4) 38°04.57′ N. lat., 123°31.30′ W. long.;
(5) 38°02.32′ N. lat., 123°31.07′ W. long.;
(6) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°28.40′ W. long.;
(7) 37°58.10′ N. lat., 123°26.66′ W. long.;
(8) 37°55.07′ N. lat., 123°26.81′ W. long.;
(9) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°23.08′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 38°03.18′ N. lat., 123°20.77′ W. long.

(p) *Rockfish Conservation Areas*. RCA restrictions are detailed at §§660.381 through 660.384.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 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 Areas*. 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 Areas*. 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 Areas*. 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 pursuant to §660.370. Recreational RCA boundaries are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates and are provided in §§660.391 through 660.394.

[71 FR 78663, Dec. 29, 2006, as amended at 72 FR 53167, Sept. 18, 2007; 74 FR 9893, Mar. 6, 2009]

§660.391 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours.

Boundaries for RCAs are defined by straight lines connecting a series of latitude/longitude coordinates. This section provides coordinates for the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours.

(a) The 10–fm (18–m) depth contour between the U.S. border with Canada and 46°16′ N. lat. is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 48°23.80′ N. lat., 124°44.18′ W. long.;
(2) 48°23.60′ N. lat., 124°44.80′ W. long.;
(3) 48°23.45′ N. lat., 124°44.80′ W. long.;
(4) 48°23.30′ N. lat., 124°44.20′ W. long.;
(5) 48°22.20′ N. lat., 124°44.30′ W. long.;
(6) 48°20.25′ N. lat., 124°42.20′ W. long.;

(7) 48°12.80′ N. lat., 124°43.10′ W. long.;
(8) 48°11.10′ N. lat., 124°46.50′ W. long.;
(9) 48°10.00′ N. lat., 124°46.50′ W. long.;
(10) 48°08.50′ N. lat., 124°44.20′ W. long.;
(11) 47°59.40′ N. lat., 124°42.50′ W. long.;
(12) 47°52.60′ N. lat., 124°38.80′ W. long.;
(13) 47°51.50′ N. lat., 124°34.60′ W. long.;
(14) 47°39.80′ N. lat., 124°28.10′ W. long.;
(15) 47°31.70′ N. lat., 124°26.30′ W. long.;
(16) 47°25.20′ N. lat., 124°24.80′ W. long.;
(17) 47°09.80′ N. lat., 124°15.20′ W. long.;
(18) 46°54.40′ N. lat., 124°14.80′ W. long.;
(19) 46°48.30′ N. lat., 124°10.25′ W. long.;
(20) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°10.30′ W. long.;
(21) 46°27.20′ N. lat., 124°06.50′ W. long.; and
(22) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°10.00′ W. long.

(b) The 20–fm (37–m) depth contour between the U.S. border with Canada and 42° N. lat. is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 48°23.90′ N. lat., 124°44.20′ W. long.;
(2) 48°23.60′ N. lat., 124°44.90′ W. long.;
(3) 48°18.60′ N. lat., 124°43.60′ W. long.;
(4) 48°18.60′ N. lat., 124°48.20′ W. long.;
(5) 48°10.00′ N. lat., 124°48.80′ W. long.;
(6) 48°02.40′ N. lat., 124°49.30′ W. long.;
(7) 47°37.60′ N. lat., 124°34.30′ W. long.;
(8) 47°31.70′ N. lat., 124°32.40′ W. long.;
(9) 47°17.90′ N. lat., 124°25.00′ W. long.;
(10) 46°58.80′ N. lat., 124°18.30′ W. long.;
(11) 46°47.40′ N. lat., 124°12.70′ W. long.;
(12) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°12.40′ W. long.;
(13) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°11.50′ W. long.;
(14) 46°16.01′ N. lat., 124°11.56′ W. long.;
(15) 46°15.09′ N. lat., 124°11.33′ W. long.;
(16) 46°11.94′ N. lat., 124°08.51′ W. long.;
(17) 46°08.02′ N. lat., 124°04.06′ W. long.;
(18) 46°05.05′ N. lat., 124°02.13′ W. long.;
(19) 46°02.19′ N. lat., 124°01.35′ W. long.;
(20) 45°58.28′ N. lat., 124°01.70′ W. long.;
(21) 45°55.64′ N. lat., 124°01.16′ W. long.;
(22) 45°52.61′ N. lat., 124°00.33′ W. long.;
(23) 45°48.43′ N. lat., 124°00.65′ W. long.;
(24) 45°46.59′ N. lat., 124°00.79′ W. long.;
(25) 45°45.00′ N. lat., 124°00.54′ W. long.;
(26) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°00.53′ W. long.;
(27) 45°44.75′ N. lat., 123°59.92′ W. long.;
(28) 45°44.57′ N. lat., 123°59.64′ W. long.;
(29) 45°41.86′ N. lat., 123°58.82′ W. long.;
(30) 45°36.40′ N. lat., 123°59.42′ W. long.;
(31) 45°34.10′ N. lat., 123°59.90′ W. long.;
(32) 45°32.81′ N. lat., 124°00.35′ W. long.;
(33) 45°29.87′ N. lat., 124°00.98′ W. long.;
(34) 45°27.49′ N. lat., 124°00.79′ W. long.;
(35) 45°25.37′ N. lat., 124°00.73′ W. long.;
(36) 45°22.06′ N. lat., 124°01.66′ W. long.;
(37) 45°17.27′ N. lat., 124°00.76′ W. long.;
(38) 45°14.09′ N. lat., 124°00.75′ W. long.;
(39) 45°12.50′ N. lat., 124°00.53′ W. long.;
(40) 45°11.92′ N. lat., 124°01.62′ W. long.;
(41) 45°11.02′ N. lat., 124°00.60′ W. long.;
(42) 45°10.08′ N. lat., 124°00.58′ W. long.;
(43) 45°05.51′ N. lat., 124°02.15′ W. long.;
(44) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°02.55′ W. long.;
(45) 45°01.03′ N. lat., 124°03.22′ W. long.;
(46) 44°57.98′ N. lat., 124°04.29′ W. long.;
(47) 44°55.37′ N. lat., 124°04.39′ W. long.;
(48) 44°51.56′ N. lat., 124°05.54′ W. long.;
(49) 44°45.24′ N. lat., 124°06.47′ W. long.;
(50) 44°42.69′ N. lat., 124°06.73′ W. long.;
(51) 44°33.86′ N. lat., 124°07.43′ W. long.;
(52) 44°29.78′ N. lat., 124°07.62′ W. long.;
(53) 44°28.53′ N. lat., 124°07.93′ W. long.;
(54) 44°23.71′ N. lat., 124°08.30′ W. long.;
(55) 44°21.75′ N. lat., 124°08.79′ W. long.;
(56) 44°20.99′ N. lat., 124°08.48′ W. long.;
(57) 44°17.29′ N. lat., 124°08.82′ W. long.;
(58) 44°11.90′ N. lat., 124°09.44′ W. long.;
(59) 44°03.25′ N. lat., 124°10.33′ W. long.;
(60) 43°52.69′ N. lat., 124°12.01′ W. long.;
(61) 43°42.94′ N. lat., 124°13.88′ W. long.;
(62) 43°41.44′ N. lat., 124°14.47′ W. long.;
(63) 43°36.60′ N. lat., 124°14.92′ W. long.;
(64) 43°29.85′ N. lat., 124°17.35′ W. long.;
(65) 43°25.00′ N. lat., 124°20.84′ W. long.;
(66) 43°21.61′ N. lat., 124°24.09′ W. long.;
(67) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°24.74′ W. long.;
(68) 43°20.51′ N. lat., 124°25.01′ W. long.;
(69) 43°19.33′ N. lat., 124°25.43′ W. long.;
(70) 43°16.18′ N. lat., 124°26.02′ W. long.;
(71) 43°14.39′ N. lat., 124°26.17′ W. long.;
(72) 43°13.94′ N. lat., 124°26.72′ W. long.;
(73) 43°13.39′ N. lat., 124°26.41′ W. long.;
(74) 43°11.39′ N. lat., 124°26.90′ W. long.;
(75) 43°10.06′ N. lat., 124°28.24′ W. long.;
(76) 43°07.48′ N. lat., 124°28.65′ W. long.;
(77) 43°06.67′ N. lat., 124°28.63′ W. long.;
(78) 43°06.43′ N. lat., 124°28.22′ W. long.;
(79) 43°03.09′ N. lat., 124°28.52′ W. long.;
(80) 42°57.55′ N. lat., 124°30.74′ W. long.;
(81) 42°52.91′ N. lat., 124°35.03′ W. long.;
(82) 42°51.58′ N. lat., 124°36.43′ W. long.;
(83) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°37.13′ W. long.;
(84) 42°49.85′ N. lat., 124°37.20′ W. long.;
(85) 42°46.07′ N. lat., 124°36.98′ W. long.;
(86) 42°46.03′ N. lat., 124°34.76′ W. long.;
(87) 42°45.37′ N. lat., 124°33.59′ W. long.;
(88) 42°43.91′ N. lat., 124°32.14′ W. long.;
(89) 42°41.73′ N. lat., 124°29.20′ W. long.;
(90) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°28.95′ W. long.;
(91) 42°40.49′ N. lat., 124°28.95′ W. long.;
(92) 42°40.06′ N. lat., 124°28.94′ W. long.;
(93) 42°39.74′ N. lat., 124°27.80′ W. long.;
(94) 42°37.53′ N. lat., 124°26.39′ W. long.;
(95) 42°34.33′ N. lat., 124°26.56′ W. long.;
(96) 42°32.81′ N. lat., 124°27.55′ W. long.;

(97) 42°31.66′ N. lat., 124°29.58′ W. long.;
(98) 42°30.70′ N. lat., 124°30.91′ W. long.;
(99) 42°29.20′ N. lat., 124°31.27′ W. long.;
(100) 42°27.52′ N. lat., 124°30.79′ W. long.;
(101) 42°24.70′ N. lat., 124°29.65′ W. long.;
(102) 42°23.93′ N. lat., 124°28.60′ W. long.;
(103) 42°19.35′ N. lat., 124°27.23′ W. long.;
(104) 42°14.87′ N. lat., 124°26.14′ W. long.;
(105) 42°11.85′ N. lat., 124°23.78′ W. long.;
(106) 42°08.08′ N. lat., 124°22.91′ W. long.;
(107) 42°07.04′ N. lat., 124°22.66′ W. long.;
(108) 42°05.17′ N. lat., 124°21.41′ W. long.;
(109) 42°04.16′ N. lat., 124°20.55′ W. long.;
(110) 42°02.12′ N. lat., 124°20.51′ W. long.;
(111) 42°01.42′ N. lat., 124°20.29′ W. long.; and
(112) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°19.61′ W. long.

(c) The 25–fm (46–m) depth contour between the Queets River, WA, and 42° N. lat. is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 47°31.70′ N. lat., 124°34.70′ W. long.;
(2) 47°25.70′ N. lat., 124°33.00′ W. long.;
(3) 47°12.80′ N. lat., 124°26.00′ W. long.;
(4) 46°53.00′ N. lat., 124°21.00′ W. long.;
(5) 46°44.20′ N. lat., 124°15.00′ W. long.;
(6) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°13.70′ W. long.;
(7) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°12.50′ W. long.;
(8) 46°15.99′ N. lat., 124°12.04′ W. long.;
(9) 46°13.72′ N. lat., 124°11.04′ W. long.;
(10) 46°09.50′ N. lat., 124°07.62′ W. long.;
(11) 46°04.00′ N. lat., 124°03.20′ W. long.;
(12) 45°57.61′ N. lat., 124°01.85′ W. long.;
(13) 45°51.73′ N. lat., 124°01.06′ W. long.;
(14) 45°47.27′ N. lat., 124°01.22′ W. long.;
(15) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°00.94′ W. long.;
(16) 45°43.19′ N. lat., 124°00.32′ W. long.;
(17) 45°36.11′ N. lat., 124°00.38′ W. long.;
(18) 45°32.95′ N. lat., 124°01.38′ W. long.;
(19) 45°27.47′ N. lat., 124°01.46′ W. long.;
(20) 45°23.18′ N. lat., 124°01.94′ W. long.;
(21) 45°19.04′ N. lat., 124°01.29′ W. long.;
(22) 45°16.79′ N. lat., 124°01.90′ W. long.;
(23) 45°13.54′ N. lat., 124°01.64′ W. long.;
(24) 45°09.56′ N. lat., 124°01.94′ W. long.;
(25) 45°06.15′ N. lat., 124°02.38′ W. long.;
(26) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°02.96′ W. long.;
(27) 45°00.77′ N. lat., 124°03.72′ W. long.;
(28) 44°49.08′ N. lat., 124°06.49′ W. long.;
(29) 44°40.06′ N. lat., 124°08.14′ W. long.;
(30) 44°36.64′ N. lat., 124°08.51′ W. long.;
(31) 44°29.41′ N. lat., 124°09.24′ W. long.;
(32) 44°25.18′ N. lat., 124°09.37′ W. long.;
(33) 44°16.34′ N. lat., 124°10.30′ W. long.;
(34) 44°12.16′ N. lat., 124°10.82′ W. long.;
(35) 44°06.59′ N. lat., 124°11.00′ W. long.;
(36) 44°02.09′ N. lat., 124°11.24′ W. long.;
(37) 43°57.82′ N. lat., 124°11.60′ W. long.;
(38) 43°53.44′ N. lat., 124°12.34′ W. long.;
(39) 43°49.19′ N. lat., 124°13.08′ W. long.;
(40) 43°45.19′ N. lat., 124°13.73′ W. long.;
(41) 43°41.22′ N. lat., 124°14.59′ W. long.;
(42) 43°37.52′ N. lat., 124°15.05′ W. long.;
(43) 43°33.97′ N. lat., 124°16.00′ W. long.;
(44) 43°29.72′ N. lat., 124°17.78′ W. long.;
(45) 43°27.63′ N. lat., 124°19.11′ W. long.;
(46) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°25.24′ W. long.;
(47) 43°20.66′ N. lat., 124°25.39′ W. long.;
(48) 43°15.57′ N. lat., 124°26.86′ W. long.;
(49) 43°06.88′ N. lat., 124°29.30′ W. long.;
(50) 43°03.37′ N. lat., 124°29.06′ W. long.;
(51) 43°01.03′ N. lat., 124°29.41′ W. long.;
(52) 42°56.59′ N. lat., 124°31.93′ W. long.;
(53) 42°54.08′ N. lat., 124°34.55′ W. long.;
(54) 42°51.16′ N. lat., 124°37.02′ W. long.;
(55) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°36.41′ W. long.;
(56) 42°49.27′ N. lat., 124°37.73′ W. long.;
(57) 42°46.02′ N. lat., 124°37.54′ W. long.;
(58) 42°45.76′ N. lat., 124°35.68′ W. long.;
(59) 42°42.25′ N. lat., 124°30.47′ W. long.;
(60) 42°40.51′ N. lat., 124°29.00′ W. long.;
(61) 42°40.00′ N. lat., 124°29.01′ W. long.;
(62) 42°39.64′ N. lat., 124°28.28′ W. long.;
(63) 42°38.80′ N. lat., 124°27.57′ W. long.;
(64) 42°35.42′ N. lat., 124°26.77′ W. long.;
(65) 42°33.13′ N. lat., 124°29.06′ W. long.;
(66) 42°31.44′ N. lat., 124°30.71′ W. long.;
(67) 42°29.03′ N. lat., 124°31.71′ W. long.;
(68) 42°24.98′ N. lat., 124°29.95′ W. long.;
(69) 42°20.05′ N. lat., 124°28.16′ W. long.;
(70) 42°14.24′ N. lat., 124°26.03′ W. long.;
(71) 42°10.23′ N. lat., 124°23.93′ W. long.;
(72) 42°06.20′ N. lat., 124°22.70′ W. long.;
(73) 42°04.66′ N. lat., 124°21.49′ W. long.;
(74) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°20.80′ W. long.;

(d) The 25-fm (46-m) depth contour between the Queets River, WA, and 42° N. lat., modified to reduce impacts on canary and yelloweye rockfish by shifting the line shoreward in the area between 47°31.70′ N. lat. and 46°44.18′ N. lat., is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 47°31.70′ N. lat., 124°34.66′ W. long.;

(2) 47°25.67′ N. lat., 124°32.78′ W. long.;
(3) 47°12.82′ N. lat., 124°26.00′ W. long.;
(4) 46°52.94′ N. lat., 124°18.94′ W. long.;
(5) 46°44.18′ N. lat., 124°14.89′ W. long.;
(6) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°13.70′ W. long.;
(7) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°12.50′ W. long.;
(8) 46°15.99′ N. lat., 124°12.04′ W. long.;
(9) 46°13.72′ N. lat., 124°11.04′ W. long.;
(10) 46°09.50′ N. lat., 124°07.62′ W. long.;
(11) 46°04.00′ N. lat., 124°03.20′ W. long.;
(12) 45°57.61′ N. lat., 124°01.85′ W. long.;
(13) 45°51.73′ N. lat., 124°01.06′ W. long.;
(14) 45°47.27′ N. lat., 124°01.22′ W. long.;
(15) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°00.94′ W. long.;
(16) 45°43.19′ N. lat., 124°00.32′ W. long.;
(17) 45°36.11′ N. lat., 124°00.38′ W. long.;
(18) 45°32.95′ N. lat., 124°01.38′ W. long.;
(19) 45°27.47′ N. lat., 124°01.46′ W. long.;
(20) 45°23.18′ N. lat., 124°01.94′ W. long.;
(21) 45°19.04′ N. lat., 124°01.29′ W. long.;
(22) 45°16.79′ N. lat., 124°01.90′ W. long.;
(23) 45°13.54′ N. lat., 124°01.64′ W. long.;
(24) 45°09.56′ N. lat., 124°01.94′ W. long.;
(25) 45°06.15′ N. lat., 124°02.38′ W. long.;
(26) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°02.96′ W. long.;
(27) 45°00.77′ N. lat., 124°03.72′ W. long.;
(28) 44°49.08′ N. lat., 124°06.49′ W. long.;
(29) 44°40.06′ N. lat., 124°08.14′ W. long.;
(30) 44°36.64′ N. lat., 124°08.51′ W. long.;
(31) 44°29.41′ N. lat., 124°09.24′ W. long.;
(32) 44°25.18′ N. lat., 124°09.37′ W. long.;
(33) 44°16.34′ N. lat., 124°10.30′ W. long.;
(34) 44°12.16′ N. lat., 124°10.82′ W. long.;
(35) 44°06.59′ N. lat., 124°11.00′ W. long.;
(36) 44°02.09′ N. lat., 124°11.24′ W. long.;
(37) 43°57.82′ N. lat., 124°11.60′ W. long.;
(38) 43°53.44′ N. lat., 124°12.34′ W. long.;
(39) 43°49.19′ N. lat., 124°13.08′ W. long.;
(40) 43°45.19′ N. lat., 124°13.73′ W. long.;
(41) 43°41.22′ N. lat., 124°14.59′ W. long.;
(42) 43°37.52′ N. lat., 124°15.05′ W. long.;
(43) 43°33.97′ N. lat., 124°16.00′ W. long.;
(44) 43°29.72′ N. lat., 124°17.78′ W. long.;
(45) 43°27.63′ N. lat., 124°19.11′ W. long.;
(46) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°25.24′ W. long.;
(47) 43°20.66′ N. lat., 124°25.39′ W. long.;
(48) 43°15.57′ N. lat., 124°26.86′ W. long.;
(49) 43°06.88′ N. lat., 124°29.30′ W. long.;
(50) 43°03.37′ N. lat., 124°29.06′ W. long.;
(51) 43°01.03′ N. lat., 124°29.41′ W. long.;
(52) 42°56.59′ N. lat., 124°31.93′ W. long.;
(53) 42°54.08′ N. lat., 124°34.55′ W. long.;
(54) 42°51.16′ N. lat., 124°37.02′ W. long.;
(55) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°36.41′ W. long.;
(56) 42°49.27′ N. lat., 124°37.73′ W. long.;
(57) 42°46.02′ N. lat., 124°37.54′ W. long.;
(58) 42°45.76′ N. lat., 124°35.68′ W. long.;
(59) 42°42.25′ N. lat., 124°30.47′ W. long.;
(60) 42°40.51′ N. lat., 124°29.00′ W. long.;
(61) 42°40.00′ N. lat., 124°29.01′ W. long.;
(62) 42°39.64′ N. lat., 124°28.28′ W. long.;
(63) 42°38.80′ N. lat., 124°27.57′ W. long.;
(64) 42°35.42′ N. lat., 124°26.77′ W. long.;
(65) 42°33.13′ N. lat., 124°29.06′ W. long.;
(66) 42°31.44′ N. lat., 124°30.71′ W. long.;
(67) 42°29.03′ N. lat., 124°31.71′ W. long.;
(68) 42°24.98′ N. lat., 124°29.95′ W. long.;
(69) 42°20.05′ N. lat., 124°28.16′ W. long.;
(70) 42°14.24′ N. lat., 124°26.03′ W. long.;
(71) 42°10.23′ N. lat., 124°23.93′ W. long.;
(72) 42°06.20′ N. lat., 124°22.70′ W. long.;
(73) 42°04.66′ N. lat., 124°21.49′ W. long.; and
(74) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°20.80′ W. long.

(e) 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°13.04′ 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°43.46′ 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°01.90′ W. long.;
(33) 45°29.81′ N. lat., 124°02.45′ W. long.;
(34) 45°27.97′ N. lat., 124°01.90′ W. long.;
(35) 45°27.22′ N. lat., 124°02.66′ 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°02.69′ W. long.;
(41) 45°11.05′ N. lat., 124°03.59′ W. long.;
(42) 45°08.55′ N. lat., 124°03.47′ W. long.;
(43) 45°03.82′ N. lat., 124°04.43′ W. long.;
(44) 45°02.81′ N. lat., 124°04.64′ 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°12.04′ 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°13.18′ 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°20.48′ 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°09.26′ 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°59.72′ 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°36.41′ W. long.;
(79) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°38.39′ W. long.;
(80) 42°49.37′ N. lat., 124°38.81′ W. long.;
(81) 42°46.42′ N. lat., 124°37.69′ W. long.;
(82) 42°46.07′ N. lat., 124°38.56′ W. long.;
(83) 42°45.29′ N. lat., 124°37.95′ W. long.;
(84) 42°45.61′ N. lat., 124°36.87′ W. long.;
(85) 42°44.27′ N. lat., 124°33.64′ W. long.;
(86) 42°42.75′ N. lat., 124°31.84′ W. long.;
(87) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°29.67′ W. long.;
(88) 42°40.04′ N. lat., 124°29.20′ W. long.;
(89) 42°38.09′ N. lat., 124°28.39′ W. long.;
(90) 42°36.73′ N. lat., 124°27.54′ W. long.;
(91) 42°36.56′ N. lat., 124°28.40′ W. long.;
(92) 42°35.77′ N. lat., 124°28.79′ W. long.;
(93) 42°34.03′ N. lat., 124°29.98′ W. long.;
(94) 42°34.19′ N. lat., 124°30.58′ W. long.;
(95) 42°31.27′ N. lat., 124°32.24′ W. long.;
(96) 42°27.07′ N. lat., 124°32.53′ W. long.;
(97) 42°24.21′ N. lat., 124°31.23′ W. long.;
(98) 42°20.47′ N. lat., 124°28.87′ W. long.;
(99) 42°14.60′ N. lat., 124°26.80′ W. long.;
(100) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°26.25′ W. long.;
(101) 42°10.90′ N. lat., 124°24.56′ W. long.;
(102) 42°07.04′ N. lat., 124°23.35′ W. long.;
(103) 42°02.16′ N. lat., 124°22.59′ W. long.;
(104) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°21.81′ W. long.;
(105) 41°55.75′ N. lat., 124°20.72′ W. long.;
(106) 41°50.93′ N. lat., 124°23.76′ W. long.;
(107) 41°42.53′ N. lat., 124°16.47′ W. long.;
(108) 41°37.20′ N. lat., 124°17.05′ W. long.;
(109) 41°24.58′ N. lat., 124°10.51′ W. long.;
(110) 41°20.73′ N. lat., 124°11.73′ W. long.;
(111) 41°17.59′ N. lat., 124°10.66′ W. long.;
(112) 41°04.54′ N. lat., 124°14.47′ W. long.;
(113) 40°54.26′ N. lat., 124°13.90′ W. long.;
(114) 40°40.31′ N. lat., 124°26.24′ W. long.;
(115) 40°34.00′ N. lat., 124°27.39′ W. long.;
(116) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°31.32′ W. long.;
(117) 40°28.89′ N. lat., 124°32.43′ W. long.;
(118) 40°24.77′ N. lat., 124°29.51′ W. long.;
(119) 40°22.47′ N. lat., 124°24.12′ W. long.;
(120) 40°19.73′ N. lat., 124°23.59′ W. long.;
(121) 40°18.64′ N. lat., 124°21.89′ W. long.;
(122) 40°17.67′ N. lat., 124°23.07′ W. long.;
(123) 40°15.58′ N. lat., 124°23.61′ W. long.;
(124) 40°13.42′ N. lat., 124°22.94′ W. long.;
(125) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°16.65′ W. long.;
(126) 40°09.46′ N. lat., 124°15.28′ W. long.;
(127) 40°08.89′ N. lat., 124°15.24′ W. long.;

(128) 40°06.40′ N. lat., 124°10.97′ W. long.;
(129) 40°06.08′ N. lat., 124°09.34′ W. long.;
(130) 40°06.64′ N. lat., 124°08.00′ W. long.;
(131) 40°05.08′ N. lat., 124°07.57′ W. long.;
(132) 40°04.29′ N. lat., 124°08.12′ W. long.;
(133) 40°00.61′ N. lat., 124°07.35′ W. long.;
(134) 39°58.60′ N. lat., 124°05.51′ W. long.;
(135) 39°54.89′ N. lat., 124°04.67′ W. long.;
(136) 39°53.01′ N. lat., 124°02.33′ W. long.;
(137) 39°53.20′ N. lat., 123°58.18′ W. long.;
(138) 39°48.45′ N. lat., 123°53.21′ W. long.;
(139) 39°43.89′ N. lat., 123°51.75′ W. long.;
(140) 39°39.60′ N. lat., 123°49.14′ W. long.;
(141) 39°34.43′ N. lat., 123°48.48′ W. long.;
(142) 39°30.63′ N. lat., 123°49.71′ W. long.;
(143) 39°21.25′ N. lat., 123°50.54′ W. long.;
(144) 39°08.87′ N. lat., 123°46.24′ W. long.;
(145) 39°03.79′ N. lat., 123°43.91′ W. long.;
(146) 38°59.65′ N. lat., 123°45.94′ W. long.;
(147) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°46.28′ W. long.;
(148) 38°56.80′ N. lat., 123°46.48′ W. long.;
(149) 38°51.16′ N. lat., 123°41.48′ W. long.;
(150) 38°45.77′ N. lat., 123°35.14′ W. long.;
(151) 38°42.21′ N. lat., 123°28.17′ W. long.;
(152) 38°34.05′ N. lat., 123°20.96′ W. long.;
(153) 38°22.47′ N. lat., 123°07.48′ W. long.;
(154) 38°16.52′ N. lat., 123°05.62′ W. long.;
(155) 38°14.42′ N. lat., 123°01.91′ W. long.;
(156) 38°08.24′ N. lat., 122°59.79′ W. long.;
(157) 38°02.69′ N. lat., 123°01.96′ W. long.;
(158) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°04.75′ W. long.;
(159) 37°58.41′ N. lat., 123°02.93′ W. long.;
(160) 37°58.25′ N. lat., 122°56.49′ W. long.;
(161) 37°50.30′ N. lat., 122°52.23′ W. long.;
(162) 37°43.36′ N. lat., 123°04.18′ W. long.;
(163) 37°40.77′ N. lat., 123°01.62′ W. long.;
(164) 37°40.13′ N. lat., 122°57.30′ W. long.;
(165) 37°42.59′ N. lat., 122°53.64′ W. long.;
(166) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 122°44.20′ W. long.;
(167) 37°29.62′ N. lat., 122°36.00′ W. long.;
(168) 37°22.38′ N. lat., 122°31.66′ W. long.;
(169) 37°13.86′ N. lat., 122°28.27′ W. long.;
(170) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°26.50′ W. long.;
(171) 37°08.10′ N. lat., 122°24.75′ W. long.;
(172) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°23.60′ W. long.;
(173) 37°05.84′ N. lat., 122°22.47′ W. long.;
(174) 36°58.77′ N. lat., 122°13.03′ W. long.;
(175) 36°53.74′ N. lat., 122°03.39′ W. long.;
(176) 36°52.71′ N. lat., 122°00.14′ W. long.;
(177) 36°52.51′ N. lat., 121°56.77′ W. long.;
(178) 36°49.44′ N. lat., 121°49.63′ W. long.;
(179) 36°48.01′ N. lat., 121°49.92′ W. long.;
(180) 36°48.25′ N. lat., 121°47.66′ W. long.;
(181) 36°46.26′ N. lat., 121°51.27′ W. long.;
(182) 36°39.14′ N. lat., 121°52.05′ W. long.;
(183) 36°38.00′ N. lat., 121°53.57′ W. long.;
(184) 36°39.14′ N. lat., 121°55.45′ W. long.;
(185) 36°38.50′ N. lat., 121°57.90′ W. long.;

(186) 36°36.75′ N. lat., 121°59.44′ W. long.;
(187) 36°34.97′ N. lat., 121°59.37′ W. long.;
(188) 36°33.07′ N. lat., 121°58.32′ W. long.;
(189) 36°33.27′ N. lat., 121°57.07′ W. long.;
(190) 36°32.68′ N. lat., 121°57.03′ W. long.;
(191) 36°32.04′ N. lat., 121°55.98′ W. long.;
(192) 36°31.61′ N. lat., 121°55.72′ W. long.;
(193) 36°31.59′ N. lat., 121°57.12′ W. long.;
(194) 36°31.52′ N. lat., 121°57.57′ W. long.;
(195) 36°30.88′ N. lat., 121°57.90′ W. long.;
(196) 36°30.25′ N. lat., 121°57.37′ W. long.;
(197) 36°29.47′ N. lat., 121°57.55′ W. long.;
(198) 36°26.72′ N. lat., 121°56.40′ W. long.;
(199) 36°24.33′ N. lat., 121°56.00′ W. long.;
(200) 36°23.36′ N. lat., 121°55.45′ W. long.;
(201) 36°18.86′ N. lat., 121°56.15′ W. long.;
(202) 36°16.21′ N. lat., 121°54.81′ W. long.;
(203) 36°15.30′ N. lat., 121°53.79′ W. long.;
(204) 36°12.04′ N. lat., 121°45.38′ W. long.;
(205) 36°11.87′ N. lat., 121°44.45′ W. long.;
(206) 36°12.13′ N. lat., 121°44.25′ W. long.;
(207) 36°11.89′ N. lat., 121°43.65′ W. long.;
(208) 36°10.56′ N. lat., 121°42.62′ W. long.;
(209) 36°09.90′ N. lat., 121°41.57′ W. long.;
(210) 36°08.14′ N. lat., 121°40.44′ W. long.;
(211) 36°06.69′ N. lat., 121°38.79′ W. long.;
(212) 36°05.85′ N. lat., 121°38.47′ W. long.;
(213) 36°03.08′ N. lat., 121°36.25′ W. long.;
(214) 36°02.92′ N. lat., 121°35.89′ W. long.;
(215) 36°01.53′ N. lat., 121°36.13′ W. long.;
(216) 36°00.59′ N. lat., 121°35.40′ W. long.;
(217) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°34.10′ W. long.;
(218) 35°59.93′ N. lat., 121°33.81′ W. long.;
(219) 35°59.69′ N. lat., 121°31.84′ W. long.;
(220) 35°58.59′ N. lat., 121°30.30′ W. long.;
(221) 35°54.02′ N. lat., 121°29.71′ W. long.;
(222) 35°51.54′ N. lat., 121°27.67′ W. long.;
(223) 35°50.42′ N. lat., 121°25.79′ W. long.;
(224) 35°48.37′ N. lat., 121°24.29′ W. long.;
(225) 35°47.02′ N. lat., 121°22.46′ W. long.;
(226) 35°42.28′ N. lat., 121°21.20′ W. long.;
(227) 35°41.57′ N. lat., 121°21.82′ W. long.;
(228) 35°39.24′ N. lat., 121°18.84′ W. long.;
(229) 35°35.14′ N. lat., 121°10.45′ W. long.;
(230) 35°30.11′ N. lat., 121°05.59′ W. long.;
(231) 35°25.86′ N. lat., 121°00.07′ W. long.;
(232) 35°22.82′ N. lat., 120°54.68′ W. long.;
(233) 35°17.96′ N. lat., 120°55.54′ W. long.;
(234) 35°14.83′ N. lat., 120°55.42′ W. long.;
(235) 35°08.87′ N. lat., 120°50.22′ W. long.;
(236) 35°05.55′ N. lat., 120°44.89′ W. long.;
(237) 35°02.91′ N. lat., 120°43.94′ W. long.;
(238) 34°53.80′ N. lat., 120°43.94′ W. long.;
(239) 34°34.89′ N. lat., 120°41.92′ W. long.;
(240) 34°32.48′ N. lat., 120°40.05′ W. long.;
(241) 34°30.12′ N. lat., 120°32.81′ W. long.;
(242) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°30.46′ W. long.;
(243) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°30.31′ W. long.;

(244) 34°25.84′ N. lat., 120°27.40′ W. long.;
(245) 34°25.16′ N. lat., 120°20.18′ W. long.;
(246) 34°25.88′ N. lat., 120°18.24′ W. long.;
(247) 34°27.26′ N. lat., 120°12.47′ W. long.;
(248) 34°26.27′ N. lat., 120°02.22′ W. long.;
(249) 34°23.41′ N. lat., 119°53.40′ W. long.;
(250) 34°23.33′ N. lat., 119°48.74′ W. long.;
(251) 34°22.31′ N. lat., 119°41.36′ W. long.;
(252) 34°21.72′ N. lat., 119°40.14′ W. long.;
(253) 34°21.25′ N. lat., 119°41.18′ W. long.;
(254) 34°20.25′ N. lat., 119°39.03′ W. long.;
(255) 34°19.87′ N. lat., 119°33.65′ W. long.;
(256) 34°18.67′ N. lat., 119°30.16′ W. long.;
(257) 34°16.95′ N. lat., 119°27.90′ W. long.;
(258) 34°13.02′ N. lat., 119°26.99′ W. long.;
(259) 34°08.62′ N. lat., 119°20.89′ W. long.;
(260) 34°06.95′ N. lat., 119°17.68′ W. long.;
(261) 34°05.93′ N. lat., 119°15.17′ W. long.;
(262) 34°08.42′ N. lat., 119°13.11′ W. long.;
(263) 34°05.23′ N. lat., 119°13.34′ W. long.;
(264) 34°04.98′ N. lat., 119°11.39′ W. long.;
(265) 34°04.55′ N. lat., 119°11.09′ W. long.;
(266) 34°04.15′ N. lat., 119°09.35′ W. long.;
(267) 34°04.89′ N. lat., 119°07.86′ W. long.;
(268) 34°04.08′ N. lat., 119°07.33′ W. long.;
(269) 34°04.10′ N. lat., 119°06.89′ W. long.;
(270) 34°05.08′ N. lat., 119°07.02′ W. long.;
(271) 34°05.27′ N. lat., 119°04.95′ W. long.;
(272) 34°04.51′ N. lat., 119°04.70′ W. long.;
(273) 34°02.26′ N. lat., 118°59.88′ W. long.;
(274) 34°01.08′ N. lat., 118°59.77′ W. long.;
(275) 34°00.94′ N. lat., 118°51.65′ W. long.;
(276) 33°59.77′ N. lat., 118°49.26′ W. long.;
(277) 34°00.04′ N. lat., 118°48.92′ W. long.;
(278) 33°59.65′ N. lat., 118°48.43′ W. long.;
(279) 33°59.46′ N. lat., 118°47.25′ W. long.;
(280) 33°59.80′ N. lat., 118°45.89′ W. long.;
(281) 34°00.21′ N. lat., 118°37.64′ W. long.;
(282) 33°59.26′ N. lat., 118°34.58′ W. long.;
(283) 33°58.07′ N. lat., 118°33.36′ W. long.;
(284) 33°53.76′ N. lat., 118°30.14′ W. long.;
(285) 33°51.00′ N. lat., 118°25.19′ W. long.;
(286) 33°50.07′ N. lat., 118°24.70′ W. long.;
(287) 33°50.16′ N. lat., 118°23.77′ W. long.;
(288) 33°48.80′ N. lat., 118°25.31′ W. long.;
(289) 33°47.07′ N. lat., 118°27.07′ W. long.;
(290) 33°46.12′ N. lat., 118°26.87′ W. long.;
(291) 33°44.15′ N. lat., 118°25.15′ W. long.;
(292) 33°43.54′ N. lat., 118°23.02′ W. long.;
(293) 33°41.35′ N. lat., 118°18.86′ W. long.;
(294) 33°39.96′ N. lat., 118°17.37′ W. long.;
(295) 33°40.12′ N. lat., 118°16.33′ W. long.;
(296) 33°39.28′ N. lat., 118°16.21′ W. long.;
(297) 33°38.04′ N. lat., 118°14.86′ W. long.;
(298) 33°36.57′ N. lat., 118°14.67′ W. long.;
(299) 33°34.93′ N. lat., 118°10.94′ W. long.;
(300) 33°35.14′ N. lat., 118°08.61′ W. long.;
(301) 33°35.69′ N. lat., 118°07.68′ W. long.;

(302) 33°36.21′ N. lat., 118°07.53′ W. long.;
(303) 33°36.43′ N. lat., 118°06.73′ W. long.;
(304) 33°36.05′ N. lat., 118°06.15′ W. long.;
(305) 33°36.32′ N. lat., 118°03.91′ W. long.;
(306) 33°35.69′ N. lat., 118°03.64′ W. long.;
(307) 33°34.62′ N. lat., 118°00.04′ W. long.;
(308) 33°34.80′ N. lat., 117°57.73′ W. long.;
(309) 33°35.57′ N. lat., 117°56.62′ W. long.;
(310) 33°35.46′ N. lat., 117°55.99′ W. long.;
(311) 33°35.98′ N. lat., 117°55.99′ W. long.;
(312) 33°35.46′ N. lat., 117°55.38′ W. long.;
(313) 33°35.21′ N. lat., 117°53.46′ W. long.;
(314) 33°33.61′ N. lat., 117°50.45′ W. long.;
(315) 33°31.41′ N. lat., 117°47.28′ W. long.;
(316) 33°27.54′ N. lat., 117°44.36′ W. long.;
(317) 33°26.63′ N. lat., 117°43.17′ W. long.;
(318) 33°25.21′ N. lat., 117°40.90′ W. long.;
(319) 33°20.33′ N. lat., 117°35.99′ W. long.;
(320) 33°16.35′ N. lat., 117°31.51′ W. long.;
(321) 33°11.53′ N. lat., 117°26.81′ W. long.;
(322) 33°07.59′ N. lat., 117°21.13′ W. long.;
(323) 33°02.21′ N. lat., 117°19.05′ W. long.;
(324) 32°56.55′ N. lat., 117°17.70′ W. long.;
(325) 32°54.61′ N. lat., 117°16.60′ W. long.;
(326) 32°52.32′ N. lat., 117°15.97′ W. long.;
(327) 32°51.48′ N. lat., 117°16.15′ W. long.;
(328) 32°51.85′ N. lat., 117°17.26′ W. long.;
(329) 32°51.55′ N. lat., 117°19.01′ W. long.;
(330) 32°49.55′ N. lat., 117°19.63′ W. long.;
(331) 32°46.71′ N. lat., 117°18.32′ W. long.;
(332) 32°36.35′ N. lat., 117°15.68′ W. long.; and
(333) 32°32.85′ N. lat., 117°15.44′ W. long.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) The 30 fm (55–m) depth contour around the northern Channel Islands of 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.;
(83) 34°01.41′ N. lat., 119°20.61′ W. long.; and
(84) 34°00.98′ N. lat., 119°20.46′ W. long.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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°06.94′ 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°05.81′ W. long.;
(8) 45°53.98′ N. lat., 124°05.05′ W. long.;
(9) 45°49.75′ N. lat., 124°05.14′ W. long.;
(10) 45°47.87′ 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°05.20′ W. long.;
(22) 45°05.80′ N. lat., 124°05.40′ W. long.;
(23) 45°05.08′ 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°10.90′ 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°42.26′ 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°14.44′ 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°17.38′ 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°16.79′ 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°51.61′ 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°13.97′ N. lat., 124°31.99′ W. long.;
(55) 43°13.72′ 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°32.33′ 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°38.57′ W. long.;
(62) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°39.68′ W. long.;
(63) 42°49.13′ N. lat., 124°39.70′ W. long.;
(64) 42°46.47′ N. lat., 124°38.89′ W. long.;
(65) 42°45.74′ N. lat., 124°38.86′ W. long.;
(66) 42°44.79′ N. lat., 124°37.96′ W. long.;
(67) 42°45.01′ N. lat., 124°36.39′ W. long.;
(68) 42°44.14′ N. lat., 124°35.17′ W. long.;
(69) 42°42.14′ N. lat., 124°32.82′ W. long.;
(70) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°31.98′ W. long.;
(71) 42°38.81′ 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°34.84′ W. long.;
(75) 42°26.74′ N. lat., 124°35.59′ W. long.;
(76) 42°23.84′ N. lat., 124°34.06′ 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°25.63′ W. long.;
(82) 42°04.66′ N. lat., 124°24.40′ 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°49.26′ N. lat., 121°52.53′ W. long.;
(137) 36°49.22′ N. lat., 121°49.85′ W. long.;
(138) 36°47.87′ N. lat., 121°50.15′ W. long.;
(139) 36°48.07′ N. lat., 121°48.21′ W. long.;
(140) 36°45.93′ N. lat., 121°52.11′ W. long.;
(141) 36°40.55′ N. lat., 121°52.59′ W. long.;
(142) 36°38.93′ N. lat., 121°58.17′ W. long.;
(143) 36°36.54′ N. lat., 122°00.18′ W. long.;
(144) 36°32.96′ N. lat., 121°58.84′ W. long.;
(145) 36°33.14′ N. lat., 121°57.56′ W. long.;
(146) 36°31.81′ N. lat., 121°55.86′ W. long.;
(147) 36°31.53′ N. lat., 121°58.09′ W. long.;

(148) 36°23.28′ N. lat., 121°56.10′ W. long.;
(149) 36°17.52′ N. lat., 121°57.33′ W. long.;
(150) 36°15.90′ N. lat., 121°57.00′ W. long.;
(151) 36°11.06′ N. lat., 121°43.10′ W. long.;
(152) 36°02.85′ N. lat., 121°36.21′ W. long.;
(153) 36°01.22′ N. lat., 121°36.36′ W. long.;
(154) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°34.73′ W. long.;
(155) 35°58.67′ N. lat., 121°30.68′ W. long.;
(156) 35°54.16′ N. lat., 121°30.21′ W. long.;
(157) 35°46.98′ N. lat., 121°24.02′ W. long.;
(158) 35°40.75′ N. lat., 121°21.89′ W. long.;
(159) 35°34.36′ N. lat., 121°11.07′ W. long.;
(160) 35°29.30′ N. lat., 121°05.74′ W. long.;
(161) 35°22.15′ N. lat., 120°56.15′ W. long.;
(162) 35°14.93′ N. lat., 120°56.37′ W. long.;
(163) 35°04.06′ N. lat., 120°46.35′ W. long.;
(164) 34°45.85′ N. lat., 120°43.96′ W. long.;
(165) 34°37.80′ N. lat., 120°44.44′ W. long.;
(166) 34°32.82′ N. lat., 120°42.08′ W. long.;
(167) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°31.27′ W. long.;
(168) 34°24.25′ N. lat., 120°23.33′ W. long.;
(169) 34°26.48′ N. lat., 120°13.93′ W. long.;
(170) 34°25.12′ N. lat., 120°03.46′ W. long.;
(171) 34°17.58′ N. lat., 119°31.62′ W. long.;
(172) 34°11.49′ N. lat., 119°27.30′ W. long.;
(173) 34°05.59′ N. lat., 119°15.52′ W. long.;
(174) 34°08.60′ N. lat., 119°12.93′ W. long.;
(175) 34°04.81′ N. lat., 119°13.44′ W. long.;
(176) 34°04.26′ N. lat., 119°12.39′ W. long.;
(177) 34°03.89′ N. lat., 119°07.06′ W. long.;
(178) 34°05.14′ N. lat., 119°05.55′ W. long.;
(179) 34°01.27′ N. lat., 118°59.62′ W. long.;
(180) 33°59.56′ N. lat., 118°48.21′ W. long.;
(181) 33°59.30′ N. lat., 118°35.43′ W. long.;
(182) 33°55.14′ N. lat., 118°32.16′ W. long.;
(183) 33°52.95′ N. lat., 118°34.49′ W. long.;
(184) 33°51.07′ N. lat., 118°31.50′ W. long.;
(185) 33°52.45′ N. lat., 118°28.54′ W. long.;
(186) 33°49.86′ N. lat., 118°24.10′ W. long.;
(187) 33°47.14′ N. lat., 118°28.38′ W. long.;
(188) 33°44.14′ N. lat., 118°25.18′ W. long.;
(189) 33°41.54′ N. lat., 118°19.63′ W. long.;
(190) 33°37.86′ N. lat., 118°15.06′ W. long.;
(191) 33°36.58′ N. lat., 118°15.97′ W. long.;
(192) 33°34.78′ N. lat., 118°12.60′ W. long.;
(193) 33°34.46′ N. lat., 118°08.77′ W. long.;
(194) 33°35.92′ N. lat., 118°07.04′ W. long.;
(195) 33°36.06′ N. lat., 118°03.96′ W. long.;
(196) 33°34.98′ N. lat., 118°02.74′ W. long.;
(197) 33°34.03′ N. lat., 117°59.37′ W. long.;
(198) 33°35.46′ N. lat., 117°55.61′ W. long.;
(199) 33°34.97′ N. lat., 117°53.33′ W. long.;
(200) 33°31.20′ N. lat., 117°47.40′ W. long.;
(201) 33°27.26′ N. lat., 117°44.34′ W. long.;
(202) 33°24.84′ N. lat., 117°40.75′ W. long.;
(203) 33°11.45′ N. lat., 117°26.84′ W. long.;
(204) 33°07.59′ N. lat., 117°21.46′ W. long.;
(205) 33°01.74′ N. lat., 117°19.23′ W. long.;

(206) 32°56.44′ N. lat., 117°18.08′ W. long.;
(207) 32°54.63′ N. lat., 117°16.94′ W. long.;
(208) 32°51.67′ N. lat., 117°16.21′ W. long.;
(209) 32°52.16′ N. lat., 117°19.41′ W. long.;
(210) 32°46.91′ N. lat., 117°20.43′ W. long.;
(211) 32°43.49′ N. lat., 117°18.12′ W. long.; and
(212) 32°33.00′ N. lat., 117°16.39′ W. long.

(l) 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.

(m) 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.

(n) 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:
(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.

[69 FR 77042, Dec. 23, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 16149, Mar. 30, 2005; 71 FR 8498, Feb. 17, 2006; 71 FR 78665, Dec. 29, 2006; 72 FR 13045, Mar. 20, 2007; 74 FR 9893, Mar. 6, 2009]

§ 660.392 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 50 fm (91 m) through 75 fm (137 m) depth contours.

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°10.00′ N. lat., 124°55.68′ W. long.;
(8) 48°03.14′ N. lat., 124°57.02′ W. long.;
(9) 47°56.05′ N. lat., 124°55.60′ W. long.;
(10) 47°52.58′ N. lat., 124°54.00′ W. long.;
(11) 47°50.18′ N. lat., 124°52.36′ W. long.;
(12) 47°45.34′ N. lat., 124°51.07′ W. long.;
(13) 47°40.96′ N. lat., 124°48.84′ W. long.;
(14) 47°34.59′ N. lat., 124°46.24′ W. long.;
(15) 47°27.86′ N. lat., 124°42.12′ W. long.;
(16) 47°22.34′ N. lat., 124°39.43′ W. long.;
(17) 47°17.66′ N. lat., 124°38.75′ W. long.;
(18) 47°06.25′ N. lat., 124°39.74′ W. long.;
(19) 47°00.43′ N. lat., 124°38.01′ W. long.;
(20) 46°52.00′ N. lat., 124°32.44′ W. long.;
(21) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°26.66′ W. long.;
(22) 46°35.41′ N. lat., 124°25.51′ W. long.;
(23) 46°25.43′ N. lat., 124°23.46′ W. long.;
(24) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°17.32′ W. long.;
(25) 45°50.88′ N. lat., 124°09.68′ W. long.;
(26) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°09.39′ W. long.;
(27) 45°20.25′ N. lat., 124°07.34′ W. long.;
(28) 45°12.99′ N. lat., 124°06.71′ W. long.;
(29) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°09.17′ W. long.;
(30) 44°52.48′ N. lat., 124°11.22′ W. long.;
(31) 44°42.41′ N. lat., 124°19.70′ W. long.;
(32) 44°38.80′ N. lat., 124°26.58′ W. long.;
(33) 44°23.39′ N. lat., 124°31.70′ W. long.;
(34) 44°20.30′ N. lat., 124°38.72′ W. long.;
(35) 44°13.52′ N. lat., 124°40.45′ W. long.;
(36) 44°18.80′ N. lat., 124°35.48′ W. long.;
(37) 44°19.62′ N. lat., 124°27.18′ W. long.;
(38) 44°08.30′ N. lat., 124°22.17′ W. long.;
(39) 43°56.65′ N. lat., 124°16.86′ W. long.;
(40) 43°34.95′ N. lat., 124°17.47′ W. long.;
(41) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°29.11′ W. long.;
(42) 43°12.60′ N. lat., 124°35.80′ W. long.;
(43) 43°08.96′ N. lat., 124°33.77′ W. long.;
(44) 42°59.66′ N. lat., 124°34.79′ W. long.;
(45) 42°54.29′ N. lat., 124°39.46′ W. long.;
(46) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°39.84′ W. long.;
(47) 42°46.50′ N. lat., 124°39.99′ W. long.;
(48) 42°41.00′ N. lat., 124°34.92′ W. long.;
(49) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°34.98′ W. long.;
(50) 42°36.29′ N. lat., 124°34.70′ W. long.;
(51) 42°28.36′ N. lat., 124°37.90′ W. long.;
(52) 42°25.53′ N. lat., 124°37.68′ W. long.;
(53) 42°18.64′ N. lat., 124°29.47′ W. long.;
(54) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°27.67′ W. long.;
(55) 42°03.04′ N. lat., 124°25.81′ W. long.;
(56) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°26.21′ W. long.;
(57) 41°57.60′ N. lat., 124°27.35′ W. long.;
(58) 41°52.53′ N. lat., 124°26.51′ W. long.;
(59) 41°50.17′ N. lat., 124°25.63′ W. long.;
(60) 41°46.01′ N. lat., 124°22.16′ W. long.;
(61) 41°26.50′ N. lat., 124°21.78′ W. long.;
(62) 41°15.66′ N. lat., 124°16.42′ W. long.;
(63) 41°05.45′ N. lat., 124°16.89′ W. long.;
(64) 40°54.55′ N. lat., 124°19.53′ W. long.;
(65) 40°42.22′ N. lat., 124°28.29′ W. long.;
(66) 40°39.68′ N. lat., 124°28.37′ W. long.;
(67) 40°36.76′ N. lat., 124°27.39′ W. long.;
(68) 40°34.44′ N. lat., 124°28.89′ W. long.;
(69) 40°32.57′ N. lat., 124°32.43′ W. long.;
(70) 40°30.95′ N. lat., 124°33.87′ W. long.;
(71) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°34.18′ W. long.;
(72) 40°28.90′ N. lat., 124°34.59′ W. long.;
(73) 40°24.36′ N. lat., 124°31.42′ W. long.;
(74) 40°23.66′ N. lat., 124°28.35′ W. long.;
(75) 40°22.54′ N. lat., 124°24.71′ W. long.;
(76) 40°21.52′ N. lat., 124°24.86′ W. long.;
(77) 40°21.25′ N. lat., 124°25.59′ W. long.;
(78) 40°20.63′ N. lat., 124°26.47′ W. long.;
(79) 40°19.18′ N. lat., 124°25.98′ W. long.;
(80) 40°18.42′ N. lat., 124°24.77′ W. long.;
(81) 40°18.64′ N. lat., 124°22.81′ W. long.;
(82) 40°15.31′ N. lat., 124°25.28′ W. long.;
(83) 40°15.37′ N. lat., 124°26.82′ W. long.;
(84) 40°11.91′ N. lat., 124°22.68′ 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°48.53′ N. lat., 121°57.84′ W. long.;
(114) 36°48.91′ N. lat., 121°49.92′ W. long.;
(115) 36°36.82′ N. lat., 122°00.66′ W. long.;
(116) 36°32.89′ N. lat., 121°58.85′ W. long.;
(117) 36°33.10′ N. lat., 121°57.56′ W. long.;
(118) 36°31.82′ N. lat., 121°55.96′ W. long.;
(119) 36°31.57′ N. lat., 121°58.15′ W. long.;
(120) 36°23.15′ N. lat., 121°57.12′ W. long.;
(121) 36°17.10′ N. lat., 122°00.53′ W. long.;
(122) 36°10.41′ N. lat., 121°42.88′ W. long.;
(123) 36°02.56′ N. lat., 121°36.37′ W. long.;
(124) 36°01.11′ N. lat., 121°36.39′ W. long.;
(125) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°35.15′ W. long.;
(126) 35°58.26′ N. lat., 121°32.88′ W. long.;
(127) 35°40.38′ N. lat., 121°22.59′ W. long.;
(128) 35°27.74′ N. lat., 121°04.69′ W. long.;
(129) 35°01.43′ N. lat., 120°48.01′ W. long.;
(130) 34°37.98′ N. lat., 120°46.48′ W. long.;
(131) 34°32.98′ N. lat., 120°43.34′ W. long.;
(132) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°33.31′ W. long.;
(133) 34°23.47′ N. lat., 120°24.76′ W. long.;
(134) 34°25.78′ N. lat., 120°16.82′ W. long.;
(135) 34°24.65′ N. lat., 120°04.83′ W. long.;
(136) 34°23.18′ N. lat., 119°56.18′ W. long.;
(137) 34°19.20′ N. lat., 119°41.64′ W. long.;
(138) 34°16.82′ N. lat., 119°35.32′ W. long.;
(139) 34°13.43′ N. lat., 119°32.29′ W. long.;
(140) 34°05.39′ N. lat., 119°15.13′ W. long.;
(141) 34°07.98′ N. lat., 119°13.43′ W. long.;
(142) 34°07.64′ N. lat., 119°13.10′ W. long.;
(143) 34°04.56′ N. lat., 119°13.73′ W. long.;
(144) 34°03.90′ N. lat., 119°12.66′ W. long.;
(145) 34°03.66′ N. lat., 119°06.82′ W. long.;
(146) 34°04.58′ N. lat., 119°04.91′ W. long.;
(147) 34°01.28′ N. lat., 119°00.21′ W. long.;
(148) 34°00.19′ N. lat., 119°03.14′ W. long.;
(149) 33°59.66′ N. lat., 119°03.10′ W. long.;
(150) 33°59.54′ N. lat., 119°00.88′ W. long.;
(151) 34°00.82′ N. lat., 118°59.03′ W. long.;
(152) 33°59.11′ N. lat., 118°47.52′ W. long.;
(153) 33°59.07′ N. lat., 118°36.33′ W. long.;
(154) 33°55.06′ N. lat., 118°32.86′ W. long.;
(155) 33°53.56′ N. lat., 118°37.75′ W. long.;
(156) 33°51.22′ N. lat., 118°36.14′ W. long.;

(157) 33°50.48′ N. lat., 118°32.16′ W. long.;
(158) 33°51.86′ N. lat., 118°28.71′ W. long.;
(159) 33°50.09′ N. lat., 118°27.88′ W. long.;
(160) 33°49.95′ N. lat., 118°26.38′ W. long.;
(161) 33°50.73′ N. lat., 118°26.17′ W. long.;
(162) 33°49.86′ N. lat., 118°24.25′ W. long.;
(163) 33°48.10′ N. lat., 118°26.87′ W. long.;
(164) 33°47.54′ N. lat., 118°29.66′ W. long.;
(165) 33°44.10′ N. lat., 118°25.25′ W. long.;
(166) 33°41.78′ N. lat., 118°20.28′ W. long.;
(167) 33°38.18′ N. lat., 118°15.69′ W. long.;
(168) 33°37.50′ N. lat., 118°16.71′ W. long.;
(169) 33°35.98′ N. lat., 118°16.54′ W. long.;
(170) 33°34.15′ N. lat., 118°11.22′ W. long.;
(171) 33°34.29′ N. lat., 118°08.35′ W. long.;
(172) 33°35.53′ N. lat., 118°06.66′ W. long.;
(173) 33°35.93′ N. lat., 118°04.78′ W. long.;
(174) 33°34.97′ N. lat., 118°02.91′ W. long.;
(175) 33°33.84′ N. lat., 117°59.77′ W. long.;
(176) 33°35.33′ N. lat., 117°55.89′ W. long.;
(177) 33°35.05′ N. lat., 117°53.72′ W. long.;
(178) 33°31.32′ N. lat., 117°48.01′ W. long.;
(179) 33°27.99′ N. lat., 117°45.19′ W. long.;
(180) 33°26.93′ N. lat., 117°44.24′ W. long.;
(181) 33°25.46′ N. lat., 117°42.06′ W. long.;
(182) 33°18.45′ N. lat., 117°35.73′ W. long.;
(183) 33°10.29′ N. lat., 117°25.68′ W. long.;
(184) 33°07.47′ N. lat., 117°21.62′ W. long.;
(185) 33°04.47′ N. lat., 117°21.24′ W. long.;
(186) 32°59.89′ N. lat., 117°19.11′ W. long.;
(187) 32°57.41′ N. lat., 117°18.64′ W. long.;
(188) 32°55.71′ N. lat., 117°18.99′ W. long.;
(189) 32°54.43′ N. lat., 117°16.93′ W. long.;
(190) 32°52.34′ N. lat., 117°16.73′ W. long.;
(191) 32°52.64′ N. lat., 117°17.76′ W. long.;
(192) 32°52.24′ N. lat., 117°19.36′ W. long.;
(193) 32°47.06′ N. lat., 117°21.92′ W. long.;
(194) 32°41.93′ N. lat., 117°19.68′ W. long.; and
(195) 32°33.59′ N. lat., 117°17.89′ 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.;
(4) 48°30.31′ N. lat., 124°51.73′ W. long.; and
(5) 48°30.15′ N. lat., 124°56.12′ 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°10.00′ N. lat., 124°56.72′ W. long.;
(12) 48°06.90′ N. lat., 124°57.72′ W. long.;
(13) 48°02.23′ N. lat., 125°00.20′ W. long.;
(14) 48°00.87′ N. lat., 125°00.37′ W. long.;
(15) 47°56.30′ N. lat., 124°59.51′ W. long.;
(16) 47°46.84′ N. lat., 124°57.34′ W. long.;
(17) 47°36.49′ N. lat., 124°50.93′ W. long.;
(18) 47°32.01′ N. lat., 124°48.45′ W. long.;
(19) 47°27.19′ N. lat., 124°46.47′ W. long.;
(20) 47°21.76′ N. lat., 124°43.29′ W. long.;
(21) 47°17.82′ N. lat., 124°42.12′ W. long.;
(22) 47°08.87′ N. lat., 124°43.10′ W. long.;
(23) 47°03.16′ N. lat., 124°42.61′ W. long.;
(24) 46°49.70′ N. lat., 124°36.80′ W. long.;
(25) 46°42.91′ N. lat., 124°33.20′ W. long.;
(26) 46°39.67′ N. lat., 124°30.59′ W. long.;
(27) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°29.70′ W. long.;
(28) 46°32.47′ N. lat., 124°26.34′ W. long.;
(29) 46°23.69′ N. lat., 124°25.41′ W. long.;
(30) 46°20.84′ N. lat., 124°24.24′ W. long.;
(31) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°19.10′ W. long.;
(32) 46°15.97′ N. lat., 124°18.80′ W. long.;
(33) 46°11.23′ N. lat., 124°19.96′ W. long.;
(34) 46°02.51′ N. lat., 124°19.84′ W. long.;
(35) 45°59.05′ N. lat., 124°16.52′ W. long.;
(36) 45°50.99′ N. lat., 124°12.83′ W. long.;
(37) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°11.58′ W. long.;
(38) 45°45.85′ N. lat., 124°11.54′ W. long.;
(39) 45°38.53′ N. lat., 124°11.92′ W. long.;
(40) 45°30.90′ N. lat., 124°10.94′ W. long.;
(41) 45°21.20′ N. lat., 124°09.12′ W. long.;
(42) 45°12.43′ N. lat., 124°08.74′ W. long.;
(43) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°10.94′ W. long.;
(44) 44°59.89′ N. lat., 124°11.95′ W. long.;
(45) 44°51.96′ N. lat., 124°15.15′ W. long.;
(46) 44°44.63′ N. lat., 124°20.07′ W. long.;
(47) 44°39.23′ N. lat., 124°28.09′ W. long.;
(48) 44°30.61′ N. lat., 124°31.66′ W. long.;
(49) 44°26.20′ N. lat., 124°35.87′ W. long.;
(50) 44°23.65′ N. lat., 124°39.07′ W. long.;
(51) 44°20.30′ N. lat., 124°38.72′ W. long.;
(52) 44°13.52′ N. lat., 124°40.45′ W. long.;
(53) 44°10.97′ N. lat., 124°38.78′ W. long.;
(54) 44°08.71′ N. lat., 124°33.54′ W. long.;
(55) 44°04.91′ N. lat., 124°24.55′ W. long.;
(56) 43°57.49′ N. lat., 124°20.05′ W. long.;
(57) 43°50.26′ N. lat., 124°21.85′ W. long.;
(58) 43°41.69′ N. lat., 124°21.94′ W. long.;
(59) 43°35.51′ N. lat., 124°21.51′ W. long.;
(60) 43°25.77′ N. lat., 124°28.47′ W. long.;
(61) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°31.26′ W. long.;
(62) 43°20.25′ N. lat., 124°31.59′ W. long.;

(63) 43°12.73′ N. lat., 124°36.68′ W. long.;
(64) 43°08.08′ N. lat., 124°36.10′ W. long.;
(65) 43°00.33′ N. lat., 124°37.57′ W. long.;
(66) 42°53.99′ N. lat., 124°41.03′ W. long.;
(67) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°41.09′ W. long.;
(68) 42°46.66′ N. lat., 124°41.13′ W. long.;
(69) 42°41.74′ N. lat., 124°37.46′ W. long.;
(70) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°37.39′ W. long.;
(71) 42°37.42′ N. lat., 124°37.22′ W. long.;
(72) 42°27.35′ N. lat., 124°39.91′ W. long.;
(73) 42°23.94′ N. lat., 124°38.29′ W. long.;
(74) 42°17.72′ N. lat., 124°31.10′ W. long.;
(75) 42°10.36′ N. lat., 124°29.11′ W. long.;
(76) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°28.00′ W. long.;
(77) 41°54.87′ N. lat., 124°28.50′ W. long.;
(78) 41°45.80′ N. lat., 124°23.89′ W. long.;
(79) 41°34.40′ N. lat., 124°24.03′ W. long.;
(80) 41°28.33′ N. lat., 124°25.46′ W. long.;
(81) 41°15.80′ N. lat., 124°18.90′ W. long.;
(82) 41°09.77′ N. lat., 124°17.99′ W. long.;
(83) 41°02.26′ N. lat., 124°18.71′ W. long.;
(84) 40°53.54′ N. lat., 124°21.18′ W. long.;
(85) 40°49.93′ N. lat., 124°23.02′ W. long.;
(86) 40°43.15′ N. lat., 124°28.74′ W. long.;
(87) 40°40.19′ N. lat., 124°29.07′ W. long.;
(88) 40°36.77′ N. lat., 124°27.61′ W. long.;
(89) 40°34.13′ N. lat., 124°29.39′ W. long.;
(90) 40°33.15′ N. lat., 124°33.46′ W. long.;
(91) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°35.84′ W. long.;
(92) 40°24.72′ N. lat., 124°33.06′ W. long.;
(93) 40°23.91′ N. lat., 124°31.28′ W. long.;
(94) 40°23.67′ N. lat., 124°28.35′ W. long.;
(95) 40°22.53′ N. lat., 124°24.72′ W. long.;
(96) 40°21.51′ N. lat., 124°24.86′ W. long.;
(97) 40°21.02′ N. lat., 124°27.70′ W. long.;
(98) 40°19.75′ N. lat., 124°27.06′ W. long.;
(99) 40°18.23′ N. lat., 124°25.30′ W. long.;
(100) 40°18.60′ N. lat., 124°22.86′ W. long.;
(101) 40°15.43′ N. lat., 124°25.37′ W. long.;
(102) 40°15.55′ N. lat., 124°28.16′ W. long.;
(103) 40°11.27′ N. lat., 124°22.56′ W. long.;
(104) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°19.97′ W. long.;
(105) 40°09.20′ N. lat., 124°15.81′ W. long.;
(106) 40°07.51′ N. lat., 124°15.29′ W. long.;
(107) 40°05.22′ N. lat., 124°10.06′ W. long.;
(108) 40°06.51′ N. lat., 124°08.01′ W. long.;
(109) 40°00.72′ N. lat., 124°08.45′ W. long.;
(110) 39°56.60′ N. lat., 124°07.12′ W. long.;
(111) 39°52.58′ N. lat., 124°03.57′ W. long.;
(112) 39°50.65′ N. lat., 123°57.98′ W. long.;
(113) 39°40.16′ N. lat., 123°52.41′ W. long.;
(114) 39°30.12′ N. lat., 123°52.92′ W. long.;
(115) 39°24.53′ N. lat., 123°55.16′ W. long.;
(116) 39°11.58′ N. lat., 123°50.93′ W. long.;
(117) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°51.14′ W. long.;
(118) 38°55.13′ N. lat., 123°51.14′ W. long.;
(119) 38°28.58′ N. lat., 123°22.84′ W. long.;
(120) 38°08.57′ N. lat., 123°14.74′ W. long.;
(121) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°15.61′ W. long.;
(122) 37°56.98′ N. lat., 123°21.82′ W. long.;
(123) 37°49.65′ N. lat., 123°17.48′ W. long.;
(124) 37°36.41′ N. lat., 122°58.09′ W. long.;
(125) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°40.22′ W. long.;
(126) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°37.64′ W. long.;
(127) 37°02.08′ N. lat., 122°25.49′ W. long.;
(128) 36°48.20′ N. lat., 122°03.32′ W. long.;
(129) 36°51.46′ N. lat., 121°57.54′ W. long.;
(130) 36°48.13′ N. lat., 121°58.16′ W. long.;
(131) 36°48.84′ N. lat., 121°50.06′ W. long.;
(132) 36°45.38′ N. lat., 121°53.56′ W. long.;
(133) 36°45.13′ N. lat., 121°57.06′ W. long.;
(134) 36°36.86′ N. lat., 122°00.81′ W. long.;
(135) 36°32.77′ N. lat., 121°58.90′ W. long.;
(136) 36°33.03′ N. lat., 121°57.63′ W. long.;
(137) 36°31.87′ N. lat., 121°56.10′ W. long.;
(138) 36°31.59′ N. lat., 121°58.27′ W. long.;
(139) 36°23.26′ N. lat., 121°57.70′ W. long.;

(140) 36°17.30′ N. lat., 122°01.55′ W. long.;
(141) 36°10.42′ N. lat., 121°42.90′ W. long.;
(142) 36°02.55′ N. lat., 121°36.35′ W. long.;
(143) 36°01.09′ N. lat., 121°36.41′ W. long.;
(144) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°35.34′ W. long.;
(145) 35°58.25′ N. lat., 121°32.88′ W. long.;
(146) 35°40.38′ N. lat., 121°22.59′ W. long.;
(147) 35°26.31′ N. lat., 121°03.73′ W. long.;
(148) 35°01.36′ N. lat., 120°49.02′ W. long.;
(149) 34°39.52′ N. lat., 120°48.72′ W. long.;
(150) 34°31.26′ N. lat., 120°44.12′ W. long.;
(151) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°36.00′ W. long.;
(152) 34°23.00′ N. lat., 120°25.32′ W. long.;
(153) 34°25.65′ N. lat., 120°17.20′ W. long.;
(154) 34°23.18′ N. lat., 119°56.17′ W. long.;
(155) 34°18.73′ N. lat., 119°41.89′ W. long.;
(156) 34°11.18′ N. lat., 119°31.21′ W. long.;
(157) 34°10.01′ N. lat., 119°25.84′ W. long.;
(158) 34°03.88′ N. lat., 119°12.46′ W. long.;
(159) 34°03.58′ N. lat., 119°06.71′ W. long.;
(160) 34°04.52′ N. lat., 119°04.89′ W. long.;
(161) 34°01.28′ N. lat., 119°00.27′ W. long.;
(162) 34°00.20′ N. lat., 119°03.18′ W. long.;
(163) 33°59.60′ N. lat., 119°03.14′ W. long.;
(164) 33°59.45′ N. lat., 119°00.87′ W. long.;
(165) 34°00.71′ N. lat., 118°59.07′ W. long.;
(166) 33°59.05′ N. lat., 118°47.34′ W. long.;
(167) 33°58.86′ N. lat., 118°36.24′ W. long.;
(168) 33°55.05′ N. lat., 118°32.85′ W. long.;
(169) 33°53.63′ N. lat., 118°37.88′ W. long.;
(170) 33°51.22′ N. lat., 118°36.13′ W. long.;
(171) 33°50.19′ N. lat., 118°32.19′ W. long.;
(172) 33°51.28′ N. lat., 118°29.12′ W. long.;
(173) 33°49.89′ N. lat., 118°28.04′ W. long.;
(174) 33°49.95′ N. lat., 118°26.38′ W. long.;
(175) 33°50.73′ N. lat., 118°26.16′ W. long.;
(176) 33°50.06′ N. lat., 118°24.79′ W. long.;
(177) 33°48.48′ N. lat., 118°26.86′ W. long.;
(178) 33°47.75′ N. lat., 118°30.21′ W. long.;
(179) 33°44.10′ N. lat., 118°25.25′ W. long.;
(180) 33°41.77′ N. lat., 118°20.32′ W. long.;
(181) 33°38.17′ N. lat., 118°15.69′ W. long.;
(182) 33°37.48′ N. lat., 118°16.72′ W. long.;
(183) 33°35.80′ N. lat., 118°16.65′ W. long.;
(184) 33°33.92′ N. lat., 118°11.36′ W. long.;
(185) 33°34.09′ N. lat., 118°08.15′ W. long.;
(186) 33°35.73′ N. lat., 118°05.01′ W. long.;
(187) 33°33.75′ N. lat., 117°59.82′ W. long.;
(188) 33°35.25′ N. lat., 117°55.89′ W. long.;
(189) 33°35.03′ N. lat., 117°53.80′ W. long.;
(190) 33°31.37′ N. lat., 117°48.15′ W. long.;
(191) 33°27.49′ N. lat., 117°44.85′ W. long.;
(192) 33°16.63′ N. lat., 117°34.01′ W. long.;
(193) 33°07.21′ N. lat., 117°21.96′ W. long.;
(194) 33°03.35′ N. lat., 117°21.22′ W. long.;
(195) 33°02.14′ N. lat., 117°20.26′ W. long.;
(196) 32°59.87′ N. lat., 117°19.16′ W. long.;
(197) 32°57.39′ N. lat., 117°18.72′ W. long.;

(198) 32°56.11′ N. lat., 117°18.41′ W. long.;
(199) 32°55.31′ N. lat., 117°18.80′ W. long.;
(200) 32°54.38′ N. lat., 117°17.09′ W. long.;
(201) 32°52.81′ N. lat., 117°16.94′ W. long.;
(202) 32°52.56′ N. lat., 117°19.30′ W. long.;
(203) 32°50.86′ N. lat., 117°20.98′ W. long.;
(204) 32°46.96′ N. lat., 117°22.69′ W. long.;
(205) 32°45.58′ N. lat., 117°22.38′ W. long.;
(206) 32°44.98′ N. lat., 117°21.87′ W. long.;
(207) 32°43.52′ N. lat., 117°19.32′ W. long.;
(208) 32°41.52′ N. lat., 117°20.12′ W. long.;
(209) 32°37.00′ N. lat., 117°20.10′ W. long.;
(210) 32°34.76′ N. lat., 117°18.77′ W. long.; and
(211) 32°33.70′ N. lat., 117°18.46′ 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) 34°09.83′ N. lat., 120°25.61′ W. long.;
(2) 34°07.03′ N. lat., 120°16.43′ W. long.;
(3) 34°06.38′ N. lat., 120°04.00′ W. long.;
(4) 34°07.90′ N. lat., 119°55.12′ W. long.;
(5) 34°05.07′ N. lat., 119°37.33′ W. long.;
(6) 34°05.04′ N. lat., 119°32.80′ W. long.;
(7) 34°04.00′ N. lat., 119°26.70′ W. long.;
(8) 34°02.27′ N. lat., 119°18.73′ W. long.;
(9) 34°00.98′ N. lat., 119°19.10′ W. long.;
(10) 33°59.44′ N. lat., 119°21.89′ W. long.;
(11) 33°58.70′ N. lat., 119°32.22′ W. long.;
(12) 33°57.81′ N. lat., 119°33.72′ W. long.;
(13) 33°57.65′ N. lat., 119°35.94′ W. long.;
(14) 33°56.14′ N. lat., 119°41.09′ W. long.;
(15) 33°55.84′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.;
(16) 33°57.22′ N. lat., 119°52.09′ W. long.;
(17) 33°59.32′ N. lat., 119°55.65′ W. long.;
(18) 33°57.73′ N. lat., 119°55.06′ W. long.;
(19) 33°56.48′ N. lat., 119°53.80′ W. long.;
(20) 33°49.29′ N. lat., 119°55.76′ W. long.;
(21) 33°48.11′ N. lat., 119°59.72′ W. long.;
(22) 33°49.14′ N. lat., 120°03.58′ W. long.;
(23) 33°52.95′ N. lat., 120°10.00′ W. long.;
(24) 33°56.00′ N. lat., 120°17.00′ W. long.;
(25) 34°00.12′ N. lat., 120°28.12′ W. long.;
(26) 34°08.23′ N. lat., 120°36.25′ W. long.;
(27) 34°08.80′ N. lat., 120°34.58′ W. long.; and
(28) 34°09.83′ N. lat., 120°25.61′ 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°04.44′ N. lat., 118°37.61′ 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°03.49′ N. lat., 118°38.81′ W. long.; and
(14) 33°04.44′ N. lat., 118°37.61′ 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°38.17′ 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°26.30′ N. lat., 118°25.38′ W. long.;
(6) 33°25.35′ N. lat., 118°22.83′ W. long.;
(7) 33°22.60′ N. lat., 118°18.82′ W. long.;
(8) 33°19.49′ N. lat., 118°16.91′ W. long.;
(9) 33°17.13′ N. lat., 118°16.58′ W. long.;
(10) 33°16.65′ N. lat., 118°17.71′ W. long.;
(11) 33°18.35′ N. lat., 118°27.86′ W. long.;
(12) 33°20.07′ N. lat., 118°32.34′ W. long.;
(13) 33°21.82′ N. lat., 118°32.08′ W. long.;
(14) 33°23.15′ N. lat., 118°29.89′ W. long.;
(15) 33°24.99′ N. lat., 118°32.25′ W. long.;
(16) 33°25.73′ N. lat., 118°34.88′ W. long.; and
(17) 33°28.15′ N. lat., 118°38.17′ 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°21.77′ N. lat., 125°02.59′ W. long.;
(12) 48°23.00′ N. lat., 124°59.30′ W. long.;
(13) 48°23.90′ N. lat., 124°54.37′ W. long.;
(14) 48°23.05′ N. lat., 124°48.80′ W. long.;
(15) 48°17.10′ N. lat., 124°54.82′ W. long.;
(16) 48°05.10′ N. lat., 124°59.40′ W. long.;
(17) 48°04.50′ N. lat., 125°02.00′ W. long.;
(18) 48°04.70′ N. lat., 125°04.08′ W. long.;
(19) 48°05.20′ N. lat., 125°04.90′ W. long.;
(20) 48°06.25′ N. lat., 125°06.40′ W. long.;
(21) 48°05.91′ N. lat., 125°08.30′ W. long.;
(22) 48°07.00′ N. lat., 125°09.80′ W. long.;
(23) 48°06.93′ N. lat., 125°11.48′ W. long.;
(24) 48°04.98′ N. lat., 125°10.02′ W. long.;
(25) 47°54.00′ N. lat., 125°04.98′ W. long.;
(26) 47°44.52′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(27) 47°42.00′ N. lat., 124°58.98′ W. long.;
(28) 47°35.52′ N. lat., 124°55.50′ W. long.;
(29) 47°22.02′ N. lat., 124°44.40′ W. long.;
(30) 47°16.98′ N. lat., 124°45.48′ W. long.;
(31) 47°10.98′ N. lat., 124°48.48′ W. long.;
(32) 47°04.98′ N. lat., 124°49.02′ W. long.;
(33) 46°57.98′ N. lat., 124°46.50′ W. long.;
(34) 46°54.00′ N. lat., 124°45.00′ W. long.;
(35) 46°48.48′ N. lat., 124°44.52′ W. long.;
(36) 46°40.02′ N. lat., 124°36.00′ W. long.;
(37) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°33.20′ W. long.;
(38) 46°34.09′ N. lat., 124°27.03′ W. long.;
(39) 46°24.64′ N. lat., 124°30.33′ W. long.;
(40) 46°19.98′ N. lat., 124°36.00′ W. long.;
(41) 46°18.14′ N. lat., 124°34.26′ W. long.;
(42) 46°18.72′ N. lat., 124°22.68′ W. long.;
(43) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°19.49′ W. long.;
(44) 46°14.63′ N. lat., 124°22.54′ W. long.;
(45) 46°11.08′ N. lat., 124°30.74′ W. long.;
(46) 46°04.28′ N. lat., 124°31.49′ W. long.;
(47) 45°55.97′ N. lat., 124°19.95′ W. long.;
(48) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°16.41′ W. long.;
(49) 45°44.97′ N. lat., 124°15.95′ W. long.;
(50) 45°43.14′ N. lat., 124°21.86′ W. long.;
(51) 45°34.45′ N. lat., 124°14.44′ W. long.;
(52) 45°20.25′ N. lat., 124°12.23′ W. long.;
(53) 45°15.49′ N. lat., 124°11.49′ W. long.;
(54) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°13.75′ W. long.;
(55) 44°57.31′ N. lat., 124°15.03′ W. long.;
(56) 44°43.90′ N. lat., 124°28.88′ W. long.;
(57) 44°28.64′ N. lat., 124°35.67′ W. long.;
(58) 44°25.31′ N. lat., 124°43.08′ W. long.;
(59) 44°16.28′ N. lat., 124°47.86′ W. long.;
(60) 44°13.47′ N. lat., 124°54.08′ W. long.;
(61) 44°02.88′ N. lat., 124°53.96′ W. long.;
(62) 44°00.14′ N. lat., 124°55.25′ W. long.;
(63) 43°57.68′ N. lat., 124°55.48′ W. long.;
(64) 43°56.66′ N. lat., 124°55.45′ W. long.;
(65) 43°57.50′ N. lat., 124°41.23′ W. long.;
(66) 44°01.79′ N. lat., 124°38.00′ W. long.;
(67) 44°02.17′ N. lat., 124°32.62′ W. long.;
(68) 43°58.15′ N. lat., 124°30.39′ W. long.;
(69) 43°53.25′ N. lat., 124°31.39′ W. long.;
(70) 43°35.56′ N. lat., 124°28.17′ W. long.;
(71) 43°21.84′ N. lat., 124°36.07′ W. long.;
(72) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°35.49′ W. long.;
(73) 43°19.73′ N. lat., 124°34.87′ W. long.;
(74) 43°09.38′ N. lat., 124°39.29′ W. long.;
(75) 43°07.11′ N. lat., 124°37.66′ W. long.;
(76) 42°56.27′ N. lat., 124°43.28′ W. long.;
(77) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°42.30′ W. long.;
(78) 42°45.01′ N. lat., 124°41.50′ W. long.;
(79) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°39.46′ W. long.;
(80) 42°39.71′ N. lat., 124°39.11′ W. long.;
(81) 42°32.87′ N. lat., 124°40.13′ W. long.;
(82) 42°32.30′ N. lat., 124°39.04′ W. long.;
(83) 42°26.96′ N. lat., 124°44.30′ W. long.;
(84) 42°24.11′ N. lat., 124°42.16′ W. long.;
(85) 42°21.10′ N. lat., 124°35.46′ W. long.;
(86) 42°14.72′ N. lat., 124°32.30′ W. long.;
(87) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°32.29′ W. long.;
(88) 42°09.25′ N. lat., 124°32.04′ W. long.;
(89) 42°01.88′ N. lat., 124°32.71′ W. long.;
(90) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°32.02′ W. long.;
(91) 41°46.18′ N. lat., 124°26.60′ W. long.;
(92) 41°29.22′ N. lat., 124°28.04′ W. long.;
(93) 41°09.62′ N. lat., 124°19.75′ W. long.;
(94) 40°50.71′ N. lat., 124°23.80′ W. long.;
(95) 40°43.35′ N. lat., 124°29.30′ W. long.;
(96) 40°40.24′ N. lat., 124°29.86′ W. long.;
(97) 40°37.50′ N. lat., 124°28.68′ W. long.;
(98) 40°34.42′ N. lat., 124°29.65′ W. long.;
(99) 40°34.74′ N. lat., 124°34.61′ W. long.;
(100) 40°31.70′ N. lat., 124°37.13′ W. long.;
(101) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°36.50′ W. long.;
(102) 40°25.03′ N. lat., 124°34.77′ W. long.;
(103) 40°23.58′ N. lat., 124°31.49′ W. long.;
(104) 40°23.64′ N. lat., 124°28.35′ W. long.;
(105) 40°22.53′ N. lat., 124°24.76′ W. long.;
(106) 40°21.46′ N. lat., 124°24.86′ W. long.;
(107) 40°21.74′ N. lat., 124°27.63′ W. long.;
(108) 40°19.76′ N. lat., 124°28.15′ W. long.;
(109) 40°18.00′ N. lat., 124°25.38′ W. long.;
(110) 40°18.54′ N. lat., 124°22.94′ W. long.;
(111) 40°15.55′ N. lat., 124°25.75′ W. long.;
(112) 40°16.06′ N. lat., 124°30.48′ W. long.;

(113) 40°15.75′ N. lat., 124°31.69′ W. long.;
(114) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°21.28′ W. long.;
(115) 40°08.37′ N. lat., 124°17.99′ W. long.;
(116) 40°09.00′ N. lat., 124°15.77′ W. long.;
(117) 40°06.93′ N. lat., 124°16.49′ W. long.;
(118) 40°03.60′ N. lat., 124°11.60′ W. long.;
(119) 40°06.20′ N. lat., 124°08.23′ W. long.;
(120) 40°00.94′ N. lat., 124°08.57′ W. long.;
(121) 40°00.01′ N. lat., 124°09.84′ W. long.;
(122) 39°57.75′ N. lat., 124°09.53′ W. long.;
(123) 39°55.56′ N. lat., 124°07.67′ W. long.;
(124) 39°52.21′ N. lat., 124°05.54′ W. long.;
(125) 39°48.07′ N. lat., 123°57.48′ W. long.;
(126) 39°41.60′ N. lat., 123°55.12′ W. long.;
(127) 39°30.39′ N. lat., 123°55.03′ W. long.;
(128) 39°29.48′ N. lat., 123°56.12′ W. long.;
(129) 39°13.76′ N. lat., 123°54.65′ W. long.;
(130) 39°05.21′ N. lat., 123°55.38′ W. long.;
(131) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°54.50′ W. long.;
(132) 38°55.90′ N. lat., 123°54.35′ W. long.;
(133) 38°48.59′ N. lat., 123°49.61′ W. long.;
(134) 38°28.82′ N. lat., 123°27.44′ W. long.;
(135) 38°09.70′ N. lat., 123°18.66′ W. long.;
(136) 38°01.81′ N. lat., 123°19.22′ W. long.;
(137) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°22.19′ W. long.;
(138) 37°57.70′ N. lat., 123°25.98′ W. long.;
(139) 37°56.73′ N. lat., 123°25.22′ W. long.;
(140) 37°55.59′ N. lat., 123°25.62′ W. long.;
(141) 37°52.79′ N. lat., 123°23.85′ W. long.;
(142) 37°49.13′ N. lat., 123°18.83′ W. long.;
(143) 37°46.01′ N. lat., 123°12.28′ W. long.;
(144) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 123°00.33′ W. long.;
(145) 37°28.20′ N. lat., 122°54.92′ W. long.;
(146) 37°27.34′ N. lat., 122°52.91′ W. long.;
(147) 37°26.45′ N. lat., 122°52.95′ W. long.;
(148) 37°26.06′ N. lat., 122°51.17′ W. long.;
(149) 37°23.07′ N. lat., 122°51.34′ W. long.;
(150) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°43.89′ W. long.;
(151) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°41.06′ W. long.;
(152) 37°04.12′ N. lat., 122°38.94′ W. long.;
(153) 37°00.64′ N. lat., 122°33.26′ W. long.;
(154) 36°59.15′ N. lat., 122°27.84′ W. long.;
(155) 37°1.41′ N. lat., 122°24.41′ W. long.;
(156) 36°58.75′ N. lat., 122°23.81′ W. long.;
(157) 36°59.17′ N. lat., 122°21.44′ W. long.;
(158) 36°57.51′ N. lat., 122°20.69′ W. long.;
(159) 36°51.46′ N. lat., 122°10.01′ W. long.;
(160) 36°48.43′ N. lat., 122°06.47′ W. long.;
(161) 36°48.66′ N. lat., 122°04.99′ W. long.;
(162) 36°47.75′ N. lat., 122°03.33′ W. long.;
(163) 36°51.23′ N. lat., 121°57.79′ W. long.;
(164) 36°49.72′ N. lat., 121°57.87′ W. long.;
(165) 36°48.84′ N. lat., 121°58.68′ W. long.;
(166) 36°47.89′ N. lat., 121°58.53′ W. long.;
(167) 36°48.66′ N. lat., 121°50.49′ W. long.;
(168) 36°45.56′ N. lat., 121°54.11′ W. long.;
(169) 36°45.30′ N. lat., 121°57.62′ W. long.;
(170) 36°38.54′ N. lat., 122°01.13′ W. long.;
(171) 36°35.76′ N. lat., 122°00.87′ W. long.;

(172) 36°32.58′ N. lat., 121°59.12′ W. long.;
(173) 36°32.95′ N. lat., 121°57.62′ W. long.;
(174) 36°31.96′ N. lat., 121°56.27′ W. long.;
(175) 36°31.74′ N. lat., 121°58.24′ W. long.;
(176) 36°30.57′ N. lat., 121°59.66′ W. long.;
(177) 36°27.80′ N. lat., 121°59.30′ W. long.;
(178) 36°26.52′ N. lat., 121°58.09′ W. long.;
(179) 36°23.65′ N. lat., 121°58.94′ W. long.;
(180) 36°20.93′ N. lat., 122°00.28′ W. long.;
(181) 36°18.23′ N. lat., 122°03.10′ W. long.;
(182) 36°14.21′ N. lat., 121°57.73′ W. long.;
(183) 36°14.68′ N. lat., 121°55.43′ W. long.;
(184) 36°10.42′ N. lat., 121°42.90′ W. long.;
(185) 36°02.55′ N. lat., 121°36.35′ W. long.;
(186) 36°01.04′ N. lat., 121°36.47′ W. long.;
(187) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°35.40′ W. long.;
(188) 35°58.25′ N. lat., 121°32.88′ W. long.;
(189) 35°39.35′ N. lat., 121°22.63′ W. long.;
(190) 35°25.09′ N. lat., 121°03.02′ W. long.;
(191) 35°10.84′ N. lat., 120°55.90′ W. long.;
(192) 35°04.35′ N. lat., 120°51.62′ W. long.;
(193) 34°55.25′ N. lat., 120°49.36′ W. long.;
(194) 34°47.95′ N. lat., 120°50.76′ W. long.;
(195) 34°39.27′ N. lat., 120°49.16′ W. long.;
(196) 34°31.05′ N. lat., 120°44.71′ W. long.;
(197) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°36.54′ W. long.;
(198) 34°22.60′ N. lat., 120°25.41′ W. long.;
(199) 34°25.45′ N. lat., 120°17.41′ W. long.;
(200) 34°22.94′ N. lat., 119°56.40′ W. long.;
(201) 34°18.37′ N. lat., 119°42.01′ W. long.;
(202) 34°11.22′ N. lat., 119°32.47′ W. long.;
(203) 34°09.58′ N. lat., 119°25.94′ W. long.;
(204) 34°03.89′ N. lat., 119°12.47′ W. long.;
(205) 34°03.57′ N. lat., 119°06.72′ W. long.;
(206) 34°04.53′ N. lat., 119°04.90′ W. long.;
(207) 34°02.84′ N. lat., 119°02.37′ W. long.;
(208) 34°01.30′ N. lat., 119°00.26′ W. long.;
(209) 34°00.22′ N. lat., 119°03.20′ W. long.;
(210) 33°59.56′ N. lat., 119°03.36′ W. long.;
(211) 33°59.35′ N. lat., 119°00.92′ W. long.;
(212) 34°00.49′ N. lat., 118°59.08′ W. long.;
(213) 33°59.07′ N. lat., 118°47.34′ W. long.;
(214) 33°58.73′ N. lat., 118°36.45′ W. long.;
(215) 33°55.24′ N. lat., 118°33.42′ W. long.;
(216) 33°53.71′ N. lat., 118°38.01′ W. long.;
(217) 33°51.19′ N. lat., 118°36.50′ W. long.;
(218) 33°49.85′ N. lat., 118°32.31′ W. long.;
(219) 33°49.61′ N. lat., 118°28.07′ W. long.;
(220) 33°49.77′ N. lat., 118°26.34′ W. long.;
(221) 33°50.36′ N. lat., 118°25.84′ W. long.;
(222) 33°49.92′ N. lat., 118°25.05′ W. long.;
(223) 33°48.70′ N. lat., 118°26.70′ W. long.;
(224) 33°47.72′ N. lat., 118°30.48′ W. long.;
(225) 33°44.11′ N. lat., 118°25.25′ W. long.;
(226) 33°41.62′ N. lat., 118°20.31′ W. long.;
(227) 33°38.15′ N. lat., 118°15.85′ W. long.;
(228) 33°37.53′ N. lat., 118°16.82′ W. long.;
(229) 33°35.76′ N. lat., 118°16.75′ W. long.;

(230) 33°33.76′ N. lat., 118°11.37′ W. long.;
(231) 33°33.76′ N. lat., 118°07.94′ W. long.;
(232) 33°35.59′ N. lat., 118°05.05′ W. long.;
(233) 33°33.67′ N. lat., 117°59.98′ W. long.;
(234) 33°34.98′ N. lat., 117°55.66′ W. long.;
(235) 33°34.84′ N. lat., 117°53.83′ W. long.;
(236) 33°31.43′ N. lat., 117°48.76′ W. long.;
(237) 33°16.61′ N. lat., 117°34.49′ W. long.;
(238) 33°07.43′ N. lat., 117°22.40′ W. long.;
(239) 33°02.93′ N. lat., 117°21.12′ W. long.;
(240) 33°02.09′ N. lat., 117°20.28′ W. long.;
(241) 32°59.91′ N. lat., 117°19.28′ W. long.;
(242) 32°57.27′ N. lat., 117°18.82′ W. long.;
(243) 32°56.17′ N. lat., 117°19.43′ W. long.;
(244) 32°55.22′ N. lat., 117°19.09′ W. long.;
(245) 32°54.30′ N. lat., 117°17.13′ W. long.;
(246) 32°52.89′ N. lat., 117°17.03′ W. long.;
(247) 32°52.61′ N. lat., 117°19.50′ W. long.;
(248) 32°50.85′ N. lat., 117°21.14′ W. long.;
(249) 32°47.11′ N. lat., 117°22.95′ W. long.;
(250) 32°45.66′ N. lat., 117°22.60′ W. long.;
(251) 32°42.99′ N. lat., 117°20.70′ W. long.;
(252) 32°40.72′ N. lat., 117°20.23′ W. long.;
(253) 32°38.11′ N. lat., 117°20.59′ W. long.; and
(254) 32°33.83′ N. lat., 117°19.18′ 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°10.82′ N. lat., 120°33.26′ W. long.;
(2) 34°11.78′ N. lat., 120°28.12′ W. long.;
(3) 34°08.65′ N. lat., 120°18.46′ W. long.;
(4) 34°07.01′ N. lat., 120°10.46′ W. long.;
(5) 34°06.56′ N. lat., 120°04.00′ W. long.;
(6) 34°08.11′ N. lat., 119°55.01′ 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°02.32′ N. lat., 119°18.46′ W. long.;
(12) 34°00.95′ N. lat., 119°18.95′ W. long.;
(13) 33°59.40′ N. lat., 119°21.74′ W. long.;
(14) 33°58.70′ N. lat., 119°32.21′ W. long.;
(15) 33°56.12′ N. lat., 119°41.10′ W. long.;
(16) 33°55.74′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.;
(17) 33°56.91′ N. lat., 119°52.04′ W. long.;
(18) 33°59.06′ N. lat., 119°55.38′ W. long.;
(19) 33°57.82′ N. lat., 119°54.99′ W. long.;
(20) 33°56.58′ N. lat., 119°53.75′ W. long.;
(21) 33°54.43′ N. lat., 119°54.07′ W. long.;
(22) 33°52.67′ N. lat., 119°54.78′ W. long.;
(23) 33°48.33′ N. lat., 119°55.09′ W. long.;
(24) 33°47.28′ N. lat., 119°57.30′ W. long.;
(25) 33°47.36′ N. lat., 120°00.39′ W. long.;
(26) 33°49.16′ N. lat., 120°05.06′ W. long.;
(27) 33°52.00′ N. lat., 120°08.15′ W. long.;
(28) 33°58.11′ N. lat., 120°25.59′ W. long.;
(29) 34°02.15′ N. lat., 120°32.70′ W. long.;
(30) 34°08.86′ N. lat., 120°37.12′ W. long.; and
(31) 34°10.82′ N. lat., 120°33.26′ 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°26.33′ N. lat., 118°25.37′ 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°32.35′ W. long.;
(13) 33°21.82′ N. lat., 118°32.09′ 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°27.57′ N. lat., 118°37.90′ W. long.; and
(18) 33°28.17′ N. lat., 118°38.16′ W. long.

[69 FR 77051, Dec. 23, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 8500, Feb. 17, 2006; 71 FR 78672, Dec. 29, 2006; 74 FR 9898, Mar. 6, 2009]

§ 660.393 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 100 fm (183 m) through 150 fm (274 m) depth contours.

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) 48°02.35′ N. lat., 125°17.30′ W. long.;
(36) 48°02.35′ N. lat., 125°18.07′ W. long.;
(37) 48°00.00′ N. lat., 125°19.30′ W. long.;
(38) 47°59.50′ N. lat., 125°18.88′ W. long.;
(39) 47°58.68′ N. lat., 125°16.19′ W. long.;
(40) 47°56.62′ N. lat., 125°13.50′ W. long.;
(41) 47°53.71′ N. lat., 125°11.96′ W. long.;
(42) 47°51.70′ N. lat., 125°09.38′ W. long.;
(43) 47°49.95′ N. lat., 125°06.07′ W. long.;
(44) 47°49.00′ N. lat., 125°03.00′ W. long.;
(45) 47°46.95′ N. lat., 125°04.00′ W. long.;
(46) 47°46.58′ N. lat., 125°03.15′ W. long.;
(47) 47°44.07′ N. lat., 125°04.28′ W. long.;
(48) 47°43.32′ N. lat., 125°04.41′ W. long.;
(49) 47°40.95′ N. lat., 125°04.14′ W. long.;
(50) 47°39.58′ N. lat., 125°04.97′ W. long.;
(51) 47°36.23′ N. lat., 125°02.77′ W. long.;
(52) 47°34.28′ N. lat., 124°58.66′ W. long.;
(53) 47°32.17′ N. lat., 124°57.77′ W. long.;
(54) 47°30.27′ N. lat., 124°56.16′ W. long.;
(55) 47°30.60′ N. lat., 124°54.80′ W. long.;
(56) 47°29.26′ N. lat., 124°52.21′ W. long.;
(57) 47°28.21′ N. lat., 124°50.65′ W. long.;
(58) 47°27.38′ N. lat., 124°49.34′ W. long.;
(59) 47°25.61′ N. lat., 124°48.26′ W. long.;
(60) 47°23.54′ N. lat., 124°46.42′ W. long.;
(61) 47°20.64′ N. lat., 124°45.91′ W. long.;
(62) 47°17.99′ N. lat., 124°45.59′ W. long.;
(63) 47°18.20′ N. lat., 124°49.12′ W. long.;
(64) 47°15.01′ N. lat., 124°51.09′ W. long.;
(65) 47°12.61′ N. lat., 124°54.89′ W. long.;
(66) 47°08.22′ N. lat., 124°56.53′ W. long.;
(67) 47°08.50′ N. lat., 124°57.74′ W. long.;
(68) 47°01.92′ N. lat., 124°54.95′ W. long.;
(69) 47°01.08′ N. lat., 124°59.22′ W. long.;
(70) 46°58.48′ N. lat., 124°57.81′ W. long.;
(71) 46°56.79′ N. lat., 124°56.03′ W. long.;
(72) 46°58.01′ N. lat., 124°55.09′ W. long.;
(73) 46°55.07′ N. lat., 124°54.14′ W. long.;
(74) 46°59.60′ N. lat., 124°49.79′ W. long.;
(75) 46°58.72′ N. lat., 124°48.78′ W. long.;
(76) 46°54.45′ N. lat., 124°48.36′ W. long.;
(77) 46°53.99′ N. lat., 124°49.95′ W. long.;
(78) 46°54.38′ N. lat., 124°52.73′ W. long.;
(79) 46°52.38′ N. lat., 124°52.02′ W. long.;
(80) 46°48.93′ N. lat., 124°49.17′ W. long.;
(81) 46°41.50′ N. lat., 124°43.00′ W. long.;
(82) 46°34.50′ N. lat., 124°28.50′ W. long.;
(83) 46°29.00′ N. lat., 124°30.00′ W. long.;
(84) 46°20.00′ N. lat., 124°36.50′ W. long.;

(85) 46°18.40′ N. lat., 124°37.70′ W. long.;
(86) 46°18.03′ N. lat., 124°35.46′ W. long.;
(87) 46°17.00′ N. lat., 124°22.50′ W. long.;
(88) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°20.62′ W. long.;
(89) 46°13.52′ N. lat., 124°25.49′ W. long.;
(90) 46°12.17′ N. lat., 124°30.74′ W. long.;
(91) 46°10.63′ N. lat., 124°37.96′ W. long.;
(92) 46°09.29′ N. lat., 124°39.01′ W. long.;
(93) 46°02.40′ N. lat., 124°40.37′ W. long.;
(94) 45°56.45′ N. lat., 124°38.00′ W. long.;
(95) 45°51.92′ N. lat., 124°38.50′ W. long.;
(96) 45°47.20′ N. lat., 124°35.58′ W. long.;
(97) 45°46.40′ N. lat., 124°32.36′ W. long.;
(98) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°32.10′ W. long.;
(99) 45°41.75′ N. lat., 124°28.12′ W. long.;
(100) 45°36.95′ N. lat., 124°24.47′ W. long.;
(101) 45°31.84′ N. lat., 124°22.04′ W. long.;
(102) 45°27.10′ N. lat., 124°21.74′ W. long.;
(103) 45°20.25′ N. lat., 124°18.54′ W. long.;
(104) 45°18.14′ N. lat., 124°17.59′ W. long.;
(105) 45°11.08′ N. lat., 124°16.97′ W. long.;
(106) 45°04.39′ N. lat., 124°18.35′ W. long.;
(107) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°18.60′ W. long.;
(108) 44°58.05′ N. lat., 124°21.58′ W. long.;
(109) 44°47.67′ N. lat., 124°31.41′ W. long.;
(110) 44°44.54′ N. lat., 124°33.58′ W. long.;
(111) 44°39.88′ N. lat., 124°35.00′ W. long.;
(112) 44°32.90′ N. lat., 124°36.81′ W. long.;
(113) 44°30.34′ N. lat., 124°38.56′ W. long.;
(114) 44°30.04′ N. lat., 124°42.31′ W. long.;
(115) 44°26.84′ N. lat., 124°44.91′ W. long.;
(116) 44°17.99′ N. lat., 124°51.04′ W. long.;
(117) 44°12.92′ N. lat., 124°56.28′ W. long.;
(118) 44°00.14′ N. lat., 124°55.25′ W. long.;
(119) 43°57.68′ N. lat., 124°55.48′ W. long.;
(120) 43°56.66′ N. lat., 124°55.45′ W. long.;
(121) 43°56.47′ N. lat., 124°34.61′ W. long.;
(122) 43°42.73′ N. lat., 124°32.41′ W. long.;
(123) 43°30.92′ N. lat., 124°34.43′ W. long.;
(124) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°39.39′ W. long.;
(125) 43°17.45′ N. lat., 124°41.16′ W. long.;
(126) 43°07.04′ N. lat., 124°41.25′ W. long.;
(127) 43°03.45′ N. lat., 124°44.36′ W. long.;
(128) 43°03.91′ N. lat., 124°50.81′ W. long.;
(129) 42°55.70′ N. lat., 124°52.79′ W. long.;
(130) 42°54.12′ N. lat., 124°47.36′ W. long.;
(131) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°45.33′ W. long.;
(132) 42°44.00′ N. lat., 124°42.38′ W. long.;
(133) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°41.71′ W. long.;
(134) 42°38.23′ N. lat., 124°41.25′ W. long.;
(135) 42°33.02′ N. lat., 124°42.38′ W. long.;
(136) 42°31.90′ N. lat., 124°42.04′ W. long.;
(137) 42°30.08′ N. lat., 124°42.67′ W. long.;
(138) 42°28.28′ N. lat., 124°47.08′ W. long.;
(139) 42°25.22′ N. lat., 124°43.51′ W. long.;
(140) 42°19.23′ N. lat., 124°37.91′ W. long.;
(141) 42°16.29′ N. lat., 124°36.11′ W. long.;
(142) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°35.81′ W. long.;
(143) 42°05.66′ N. lat., 124°34.92′ W. long.;
(144) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°35.27′ W. long.;
(145) 41°47.04′ N. lat., 124°27.64′ W. long.;
(146) 41°32.92′ N. lat., 124°28.79′ W. long.;
(147) 41°24.17′ N. lat., 124°28.46′ W. long.;
(148) 41°10.12′ N. lat., 124°20.50′ W. long.;
(149) 40°51.41′ N. lat., 124°24.38′ W. long.;
(150) 40°43.71′ N. lat., 124°29.89′ W. long.;

(151) 40°40.14′ N. lat., 124°30.90′ W. long.;
(152) 40°37.35′ N. lat., 124°29.05′ W. long.;
(153) 40°34.76′ N. lat., 124°29.82′ W. long.;
(154) 40°36.78′ N. lat., 124°37.06′ W. long.;
(155) 40°32.44′ N. lat., 124°39.58′ W. long.;
(156) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°38.13′ W. long.;
(157) 40°24.82′ N. lat., 124°35.12′ W. long.;
(158) 40°23.30′ N. lat., 124°31.60′ W. long.;
(159) 40°23.52′ N. lat., 124°28.78′ W. long.;
(160) 40°22.43′ N. lat., 124°25.00′ W. long.;
(161) 40°21.72′ N. lat., 124°24.94′ W. long.;
(162) 40°21.87′ N. lat., 124°27.96′ W. long.;
(163) 40°21.40′ N. lat., 124°28.74′ W. long.;
(164) 40°19.68′ N. lat., 124°28.49′ W. long.;
(165) 40°17.73′ N. lat., 124°25.43′ W. long.;
(166) 40°18.37′ N. lat., 124°23.35′ W. long.;
(167) 40°15.75′ N. lat., 124°26.05′ W. long.;
(168) 40°16.75′ N. lat., 124°33.71′ W. long.;
(169) 40°16.29′ N. lat., 124°34.36′ W. long.;
(170) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°21.12′ W. long.;
(171) 40°07.70′ N. lat., 124°18.44′ W. long.;
(172) 40°08.84′ N. lat., 124°15.86′ W. long.;
(173) 40°06.53′ N. lat., 124°17.39′ W. long.;
(174) 40°03.15′ N. lat., 124°14.43′ W. long.;
(175) 40°02.19′ N. lat., 124°12.85′ W. long.;
(176) 40°02.89′ N. lat., 124°11.78′ W. long.;
(177) 40°02.78′ N. lat., 124°10.70′ W. long.;
(178) 40°04.57′ N. lat., 124°10.08′ W. long.;
(179) 40°06.06′ N. lat., 124°08.30′ W. long.;
(180) 40°04.05′ N. lat., 124°08.93′ W. long.;
(181) 40°01.17′ N. lat., 124°08.80′ W. long.;
(182) 40°01.03′ N. lat., 124°10.06′ W. long.;
(183) 39°58.07′ N. lat., 124°11.89′ W. long.;
(184) 39°56.39′ N. lat., 124°08.71′ W. long.;
(185) 39°54.64′ N. lat., 124°07.30′ W. long.;
(186) 39°53.86′ N. lat., 124°07.95′ W. long.;
(187) 39°51.95′ N. lat., 124°07.63′ W. long.;
(188) 39°48.78′ N. lat., 124°03.29′ W. long.;
(189) 39°47.36′ N. lat., 124°03.31′ W. long.;
(190) 39°40.08′ N. lat., 123°58.37′ W. long.;
(191) 39°36.16′ N. lat., 123°56.90′ W. long.;
(192) 39°30.75′ N. lat., 123°55.86′ W. long.;
(193) 39°31.62′ N. lat., 123°57.33′ W. long.;
(194) 39°30.91′ N. lat., 123°57.88′ W. long.;
(195) 39°01.79′ N. lat., 123°56.59′ W. long.;
(196) 38°59.42′ N. lat., 123°55.67′ W. long.;
(197) 38°58.89′ N. lat., 123°56.28′ W. long.;
(198) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°56.28′ W. long.;
(199) 38°54.72′ N. lat., 123°55.68′ W. long.;
(200) 38°48.95′ N. lat., 123°51.85′ W. long.;
(201) 38°36.67′ N. lat., 123°40.20′ W. long.;
(202) 38°33.82′ N. lat., 123°39.23′ W. long.;
(203) 38°29.02′ N. lat., 123°33.52′ W. long.;
(204) 38°18.88′ N. lat., 123°25.93′ W. long.;
(205) 38°14.12′ N. lat., 123°23.26′ W. long.;
(206) 38°11.07′ N. lat., 123°22.07′ W. long.;
(207) 38°03.18′ N. lat., 123°20.77′ W. long.;
(208) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°23.08′ W. long.;

(209) 37°55.07′ N. lat., 123°26.81′ W. long.;
(210) 37°50.66′ N. lat., 123°23.06′ W. long.;
(211) 37°45.18′ N. lat., 123°11.88′ W. long.;
(212) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 123°01.20′ W. long.;
(213) 37°26.81′ N. lat., 122°55.57′ W. long.;
(214) 37°26.78′ N. lat., 122°53.91′ W. long.;
(215) 37°25.74′ N. lat., 122°54.13′ W. long.;
(216) 37°25.33′ N. lat., 122°53.59′ W. long.;
(217) 37°25.29′ N. lat., 122°52.57′ W. long.;
(218) 37°24.50′ N. lat., 122°52.09′ W. long.;
(219) 37°23.25′ N. lat., 122°53.12′ W. long.;
(220) 37°15.58′ N. lat., 122°48.36′ W. long.;
(221) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°44.50′ W. long.;
(222) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°41.25′ W. long.;
(223) 37°03.18′ N. lat., 122°38.15′ W. long.;
(224) 37°00.48′ N. lat., 122°33.93′ W. long.;
(225) 36°58.70′ N. lat., 122°27.22′ W. long.;
(226) 37°00.85′ N. lat., 122°24.70′ W. long.;
(227) 36°58.00′ N. lat., 122°24.14′ W. long.;
(228) 36°58.74′ N. lat., 122°21.51′ W. long.;
(229) 36°56.97′ N. lat., 122°21.32′ W. long.;
(230) 36°51.52′ N. lat., 122°10.68′ W. long.;
(231) 36°48.39′ N. lat., 122°07.60′ W. long.;
(232) 36°47.43′ N. lat., 122°03.22′ W. long.;
(233) 36°50.95′ N. lat., 121°58.03′ W. long.;
(234) 36°49.92′ N. lat., 121°58.01′ W. long.;
(235) 36°48.88′ N. lat., 121°58.90′ W. long.;
(236) 36°47.70′ N. lat., 121°58.75′ W. long.;
(237) 36°48.37′ N. lat., 121°51.14′ W. long.;
(238) 36°45.74′ N. lat., 121°54.17′ W. long.;
(239) 36°45.51′ N. lat., 121°57.72′ W. long.;
(240) 36°38.84′ N. lat., 122°01.32′ W. long.;
(241) 36°35.62′ N. lat., 122°00.98′ W. long.;
(242) 36°32.46′ N. lat., 121°59.15′ W. long.;
(243) 36°32.79′ N. lat., 121°57.67′ W. long.;
(244) 36°31.98′ N. lat., 121°56.55′ W. long.;
(245) 36°31.79′ N. lat., 121°58.40′ W. long.;
(246) 36°30.73′ N. lat., 121°59.70′ W. long.;
(247) 36°30.31′ N. lat., 122°00.22′ W. long.;
(248) 36°29.35′ N. lat., 122°00.36′ W. long.;
(249) 36°27.66′ N. lat., 121°59.80′ W. long.;
(250) 36°26.22′ N. lat., 121°58.35′ W. long.;
(251) 36°21.20′ N. lat., 122°00.72′ W. long.;
(252) 36°20.47′ N. lat., 122°02.92′ W. long.;
(253) 36°18.46′ N. lat., 122°04.51′ W. long.;
(254) 36°15.92′ N. lat., 122°01.33′ W. long.;
(255) 36°13.76′ N. lat., 121°57.27′ W. long.;
(256) 36°14.43′ N. lat., 121°55.43′ W. long.;
(257) 36°10.24′ N. lat., 121°43.08′ W. long.;
(258) 36°07.66′ N. lat., 121°40.91′ W. long.;
(259) 36°02.49′ N. lat., 121°36.51′ W. long.;
(260) 36°01.08′ N. lat., 121°36.63′ W. long.;
(261) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°35.41′ W. long.;
(262) 35°57.84′ N. lat., 121°32.81′ W. long.;
(263) 35°50.36′ N. lat., 121°29.32′ W. long.;
(264) 35°39.03′ N. lat., 121°22.86′ W. long.;
(265) 35°24.30′ N. lat., 121°02.56′ W. long.;
(266) 35°16.53′ N. lat., 121°00.39′ W. long.;

(267) 35°04.82′ N. lat., 120°53.96′ W. long.;
(268) 34°52.51′ N. lat., 120°51.62′ W. long.;
(269) 34°43.36′ N. lat., 120°52.12′ W. long.;
(270) 34°37.64′ N. lat., 120°49.99′ W. long.;
(271) 34°30.80′ N. lat., 120°45.02′ W. long.;
(272) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°39.00′ W. long.;
(273) 34°21.90′ N. lat., 120°25.25′ W. long.;
(274) 34°24.86′ N. lat., 120°16.81′ W. long.;
(275) 34°22.80′ N. lat., 119°57.06′ W. long.;
(276) 34°18.59′ N. lat., 119°44.84′ W. long.;
(277) 34°15.04′ N. lat., 119°40.34′ W. long.;
(278) 34°14.40′ N. lat., 119°45.39′ W. long.;
(279) 34°12.32′ N. lat., 119°42.41′ W. long.;
(280) 34°09.71′ N. lat., 119°28.85′ W. long.;
(281) 34°04.70′ N. lat., 119°15.38′ W. long.;
(282) 34°03.33′ N. lat., 119°12.93′ W. long.;
(283) 34°02.72′ N. lat., 119°07.01′ W. long.;
(284) 34°03.90′ N. lat., 119°04.64′ W. long.;
(285) 34°01.80′ N. lat., 119°03.23′ W. long.;
(286) 33°59.32′ N. lat., 119°03.50′ W. long.;
(287) 33°59.00′ N. lat., 118°59.55′ W. long.;
(288) 33°59.51′ N. lat., 118°57.25′ W. long.;
(289) 33°58.82′ N. lat., 118°52.47′ W. long.;
(290) 33°58.54′ N. lat., 118°41.86′ W. long.;
(291) 33°55.07′ N. lat., 118°34.25′ W. long.;
(292) 33°54.28′ N. lat., 118°38.68′ W. long.;
(293) 33°51.00′ N. lat., 118°36.66′ W. long.;
(294) 33°39.77′ N. lat., 118°18.41′ W. long.;
(295) 33°35.50′ N. lat., 118°16.85′ W. long.;
(296) 33°32.68′ N. lat., 118°09.82′ W. long.;
(297) 33°34.09′ N. lat., 117°54.06′ W. long.;
(298) 33°31.60′ N. lat., 117°49.28′ W. long.;
(299) 33°16.07′ N. lat., 117°34.74′ W. long.;
(300) 33°07.06′ N. lat., 117°22.71′ W. long.;
(301) 32°59.28′ N. lat., 117°19.69′ W. long.;
(302) 32°55.36′ N. lat., 117°19.54′ W. long.;
(303) 32°53.35′ N. lat., 117°17.05′ W. long.;
(304) 32°53.36′ N. lat., 117°19.97′ W. long.;
(305) 32°46.39′ N. lat., 117°23.45′ W. long.;
(306) 32°42.79′ N. lat., 117°21.16′ W. long.; and
(307) 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°01.16′ 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°28.58′ W. long.;
(112) 45°19.90′ N. lat., 124°21.34′ W. long.;
(113) 45°12.44′ N. lat., 124°19.34′ W. long.;
(114) 45°07.48′ N. lat., 124°19.73′ W. long.;
(115) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°21.20′ W. long.;
(116) 44°59.96′ N. lat., 124°22.91′ W. long.;
(117) 44°54.73′ N. lat., 124°26.84′ W. long.;
(118) 44°51.16′ N. lat., 124°31.41′ W. long.;
(119) 44°49.97′ N. lat., 124°32.37′ W. long.;
(120) 44°47.06′ N. lat., 124°34.43′ W. long.;
(121) 44°41.38′ N. lat., 124°36.52′ W. long.;
(122) 44°31.80′ N. lat., 124°38.11′ W. long.;
(123) 44°30.35′ N. lat., 124°43.03′ W. long.;
(124) 44°27.95′ N. lat., 124°45.13′ W. long.;
(125) 44°24.73′ N. lat., 124°47.42′ W. long.;
(126) 44°19.67′ N. lat., 124°51.17′ W. long.;
(127) 44°17.96′ N. lat., 124°52.52′ W. long.;
(128) 44°13.70′ N. lat., 124°56.45′ W. long.;
(129) 44°12.26′ N. lat., 124°57.53′ W. long.;
(130) 44°08.30′ N. lat., 124°57.17′ W. long.;
(131) 44°07.57′ N. lat., 124°57.19′ W. long.;
(132) 44°04.78′ N. lat., 124°56.31′ W. long.;
(133) 44°01.14′ N. lat., 124°56.07′ W. long.;
(134) 43°57.49′ N. lat., 124°56.78′ W. long.;
(135) 43°54.58′ N. lat., 124°52.18′ W. long.;
(136) 43°53.18′ N. lat., 124°47.41′ W. long.;
(137) 43°53.60′ N. lat., 124°37.45′ W. long.;
(138) 43°53.05′ N. lat., 124°36.00′ W. long.;
(139) 43°47.93′ N. lat., 124°35.18′ W. long.;
(140) 43°39.32′ N. lat., 124°35.14′ W. long.;
(141) 43°32.38′ N. lat., 124°35.26′ W. long.;
(142) 43°30.19′ N. lat., 124°35.89′ W. long.;
(143) 43°27.80′ N. lat., 124°36.42′ W. long.;
(144) 43°23.73′ N. lat., 124°39.66′ W. long.;
(145) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°41.18′ W. long.;
(146) 43°10.48′ N. lat., 124°43.54′ W. long.;
(147) 43°04.77′ N. lat., 124°45.51′ W. long.;
(148) 43°05.94′ N. lat., 124°49.77′ W. long.;
(149) 43°03.38′ N. lat., 124°51.86′ W. long.;
(150) 43°00.39′ N. lat., 124°51.77′ W. long.;
(151) 42°56.80′ N. lat., 124°53.38′ W. long.;
(152) 42°54.53′ N. lat., 124°52.72′ W. long.;
(153) 42°52.89′ N. lat., 124°47.45′ W. long.;
(154) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°47.03′ W. long.;
(155) 42°48.10′ N. lat., 124°46.75′ W. long.;
(156) 42°46.34′ N. lat., 124°43.54′ W. long.;
(157) 42°41.66′ N. lat., 124°42.70′ W. long.;
(158) 42°39.97′ N. lat., 124°42.45′ W. long.;
(159) 42°32.53′ N. lat., 124°42.77′ W. long.;
(160) 42°30.37′ N. lat., 124°42.97′ W. long.;

(161) 42°28.07′ N. lat., 124°47.65′ W. long.;
(162) 42°21.58′ N. lat., 124°41.41′ W. long.;
(163) 42°15.17′ N. lat., 124°36.25′ W. long.;
(164) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°36.20′ W. long.;
(165) 42°8.29′ N. lat., 124°36.08′ W. long.;
(166) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°35.46′ W. long.;
(167) 41°47.67′ N. lat., 124°28.67′ W. long.;
(168) 41°32.91′ N. lat., 124°29.01′ W. long.;
(169) 41°22.57′ N. lat., 124°28.66′ W. long.;
(170) 41°13.38′ N. lat., 124°22.88′ W. long.;
(171) 41°06.42′ N. lat., 124°22.02′ W. long.;
(172) 40°50.19′ N. lat., 124°25.58′ W. long.;
(173) 40°44.08′ N. lat., 124°30.43′ W. long.;
(174) 40°40.54′ N. lat., 124°31.75′ W. long.;
(175) 40°37.36′ N. lat., 124°29.17′ W. long.;
(176) 40°35.30′ N. lat., 124°30.03′ W. long.;
(177) 40°37.02′ N. lat., 124°37.10′ W. long.;
(178) 40°35.82′ N. lat., 124°39.58′ W. long.;
(179) 40°31.70′ N. lat., 124°39.97′ W. long.;
(180) 40°29.88′ N. lat., 124°38.09′ W. long.;
(181) 40°24.77′ N. lat., 124°35.39′ W. long.;
(182) 40°23.22′ N. lat., 124°31.87′ W. long.;
(183) 40°23.40′ N. lat., 124°28.65′ W. long.;
(184) 40°22.30′ N. lat., 124°25.27′ W. long.;
(185) 40°21.91′ N. lat., 124°25.18′ W. long.;
(186) 40°21.91′ N. lat., 124°27.97′ W. long.;
(187) 40°21.37′ N. lat., 124°29.03′ W. long.;
(188) 40°19.74′ N. lat., 124°28.71′ W. long.;
(189) 40°18.52′ N. lat., 124°27.26′ W. long.;
(190) 40°17.57′ N. lat., 124°25.49′ W. long.;
(191) 40°18.20′ N. lat., 124°23.63′ W. long.;
(192) 40°15.89′ N. lat., 124°26.00′ W. long.;
(193) 40°17.00′ N. lat., 124°35.01′ W. long.;
(194) 40°15.97′ N. lat., 124°35.91′ W. long.;
(195) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°22.00′ W. long.;
(196) 40°07.35′ N. lat., 124°18.64′ W. long.;
(197) 40°08.46′ N. lat., 124°16.24′ W. long.;
(198) 40°06.26′ N. lat., 124°17.54′ W. long.;
(199) 40°03.26′ N. lat., 124°15.30′ W. long.;
(200) 40°02.00′ N. lat., 124°12.97′ W. long.;
(201) 40°02.60′ N. lat., 124°10.61′ W. long.;
(202) 40°03.63′ N. lat., 124°09.12′ W. long.;
(203) 40°02.18′ N. lat., 124°09.07′ W. long.;
(204) 40°01.26′ N. lat., 124°09.86′ W. long.;
(205) 39°58.05′ N. lat., 124°11.87′ W. long.;
(206) 39°56.39′ N. lat., 124°08.70′ W. long.;
(207) 39°54.64′ N. lat., 124°07.31′ W. long.;
(208) 39°53.87′ N. lat., 124°07.95′ W. long.;
(209) 39°52.42′ N. lat., 124°08.18′ W. long.;
(210) 39°42.50′ N. lat., 124°00.60′ W. long.;
(211) 39°34.23′ N. lat., 123°56.82′ W. long.;
(212) 39°33.00′ N. lat., 123°56.44′ W. long.;
(213) 39°30.96′ N. lat., 123°56.00′ W. long.;
(214) 39°32.03′ N. lat., 123°57.44′ W. long.;
(215) 39°31.43′ N. lat., 123°58.16′ W. long.;
(216) 39°05.56′ N. lat., 123°57.24′ W. long.;
(217) 39°01.75′ N. lat., 123°56.83′ W. long.;
(218) 38°59.52′ N. lat., 123°55.95′ W. long.;
(219) 38°58.98′ N. lat., 123°56.57′ W. long.;

(220) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°56.57′ W. long.;
(221) 38°53.91′ N. lat., 123°56.00′ W. long.;
(222) 38°42.57′ N. lat., 123°46.60′ W. long.;
(223) 38°28.72′ N. lat., 123°35.61′ W. long.;
(224) 38°28.01′ N. lat., 123°36.47′ W. long.;
(225) 38°20.94′ N. lat., 123°31.26′ W. long.;
(226) 38°15.94′ N. lat., 123°25.33′ W. long.;
(227) 38°10.95′ N. lat., 123°23.19′ W. long.;
(228) 38°05.52′ N. lat., 123°22.90′ W. long.;
(229) 38°08.46′ N. lat., 123°26.23′ W. long.;
(230) 38°06.95′ N. lat., 123°28.03′ W. long.;
(231) 38°06.34′ N. lat., 123°29.80′ W. long.;
(232) 38°04.57′ N. lat., 123°31.24′ W. long.;
(233) 38°02.33′ N. lat., 123°31.02′ W. long.;
(234) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°28.23′ W. long.;
(235) 37°58.10′ N. lat., 123°26.69′ W. long.;
(236) 37°55.46′ N. lat., 123°27.05′ W. long.;
(237) 37°51.51′ N. lat., 123°24.86′ W. long.;
(238) 37°45.01′ N. lat., 123°12.09′ W. long.;
(239) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 123°01.56′ W. long.;
(240) 37°26.62′ N. lat., 122°56.21′ W. long.;
(241) 37°14.41′ N. lat., 122°49.07′ W. long.;
(242) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°45.87′ W. long.;
(243) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°41.97′ W. long.;
(244) 37°03.19′ N. lat., 122°38.31′ W. long.;
(245) 37°00.99′ N. lat., 122°35.51′ W. long.;
(246) 36°58.23′ N. lat., 122°27.36′ W. long.;
(247) 37°00.54′ N. lat., 122°24.74′ W. long.;
(248) 36°57.81′ N. lat., 122°24.65′ W. long.;
(249) 36°58.54′ N. lat., 122°21.67′ W. long.;
(250) 36°56.52′ N. lat., 122°21.70′ W. long.;
(251) 36°55.37′ N. lat., 122°18.45′ W. long.;
(252) 36°52.16′ N. lat., 122°12.17′ W. long.;
(253) 36°51.53′ N. lat., 122°10.67′ W. long.;
(254) 36°48.05′ N. lat., 122°07.59′ W. long.;
(255) 36°47.35′ N. lat., 122°03.27′ W. long.;
(256) 36°50.71′ N. lat., 121°58.17′ W. long.;
(257) 36°48.89′ N. lat., 121°58.90′ W. long.;
(258) 36°47.70′ N. lat., 121°58.76′ W. long.;
(259) 36°48.37′ N. lat., 121°51.15′ W. long.;
(260) 36°45.74′ N. lat., 121°54.18′ W. long.;
(261) 36°45.50′ N. lat., 121°57.73′ W. long.;
(262) 36°44.02′ N. lat., 121°58.55′ W. long.;
(263) 36°38.84′ N. lat., 122°01.32′ W. long.;
(264) 36°35.63′ N. lat., 122°00.98′ W. long.;
(265) 36°32.47′ N. lat., 121°59.17′ W. long.;
(266) 36°32.52′ N. lat., 121°57.62′ W. long.;
(267) 36°30.16′ N. lat., 122°00.55′ W. long.;
(268) 36°24.56′ N. lat., 121°59.19′ W. long.;
(269) 36°22.19′ N. lat., 122°00.30′ W. long.;
(270) 36°20.62′ N. lat., 122°02.93′ W. long.;
(271) 36°18.89′ N. lat., 122°05.18′ W. long.;
(272) 36°14.45′ N. lat., 121°59.44′ W. long.;
(273) 36°13.73′ N. lat., 121°57.38′ W. long.;
(274) 36°14.41′ N. lat., 121°55.45′ W. long.;
(275) 36°10.25′ N. lat., 121°43.08′ W. long.;
(276) 36°07.67′ N. lat., 121°40.92′ W. long.;
(277) 36°02.51′ N. lat., 121°36.76′ W. long.;

(278) 36°01.04′ N. lat., 121°36.68′ 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°55.99′ N. lat., 119°41.40′ W. long.;
(322) 33°58.48′ N. lat., 119°27.90′ W. long.;
(323) 33°59.94′ N. lat., 119°19.57′ 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:
(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°10.00′ N. lat., 125°40.65′ W. long.;
(5) 48°08.72′ N. lat., 125°41.84′ W. long.;
(6) 48°07.00′ N. lat., 125°45.00′ W. long.;
(7) 48°06.13′ N. lat., 125°41.57′ W. long.;
(8) 48°05.00′ N. lat., 125°39.00′ W. long.;
(9) 48°04.15′ N. lat., 125°36.71′ W. long.;
(10) 48°03.00′ N. lat., 125°36.00′ W. long.;
(11) 48°01.65′ N. lat., 125°36.96′ W. long.;
(12) 48°01.00′ N. lat., 125°38.50′ W. long.;
(13) 47°57.50′ N. lat., 125°36.50′ W. long.;
(14) 47°56.53′ N. lat., 125°30.33′ W. long.;
(15) 47°57.28′ N. lat., 125°27.89′ W. long.;
(16) 47°59.00′ N. lat., 125°25.50′ W. long.;
(17) 48°01.77′ N. lat., 125°24.05′ W. long.;
(18) 48°02.08′ N. lat., 125°22.98′ W. long.;
(19) 48°03.00′ N. lat., 125°22.50′ W. long.;
(20) 48°03.46′ N. lat., 125°22.10′ W. long.;
(21) 48°04.29′ N. lat., 125°20.37′ W. long.;
(22) 48°02.00′ N. lat., 125°18.50′ W. long.;
(23) 48°00.01′ N. lat., 125°19.90′ W. long.;
(24) 47°58.75′ N. lat., 125°17.54′ W. long.;
(25) 47°53.50′ N. lat., 125°13.50′ W. long.;
(26) 47°48.88′ N. lat., 125°05.91′ W. long.;
(27) 47°48.50′ N. lat., 125°05.00′ W. long.;

(28) 47°45.98′ N. lat., 125°04.26′ W. long.;
(29) 47°45.00′ N. lat., 125°05.50′ W. long.;
(30) 47°42.11′ N. lat., 125°04.74′ W. long.;
(31) 47°39.00′ N. lat., 125°06.00′ W. long.;
(32) 47°35.53′ N. lat., 125°04.55′ W. long.;
(33) 47°30.90′ N. lat., 124°57.31′ W. long.;
(34) 47°29.54′ N. lat., 124°56.50′ W. long.;
(35) 47°29.50′ N. lat., 124°54.50′ W. long.;
(36) 47°28.57′ N. lat., 124°51.50′ W. long.;
(37) 47°25.00′ N. lat., 124°48.00′ W. long.;
(38) 47°23.95′ N. lat., 124°47.24′ W. long.;
(39) 47°23.00′ N. lat., 124°47.00′ W. long.;
(40) 47°21.00′ N. lat., 124°46.50′ W. long.;
(41) 47°18.20′ N. lat., 124°45.84′ W. long.;
(42) 47°18.50′ N. lat., 124°49.00′ W. long.;
(43) 47°19.17′ N. lat., 124°50.86′ W. long.;
(44) 47°18.07′ N. lat., 124°53.29′ W. long.;
(45) 47°17.78′ N. lat., 124°51.39′ W. long.;
(46) 47°16.81′ N. lat., 124°50.85′ W. long.;
(47) 47°15.96′ N. lat., 124°53.15′ W. long.;
(48) 47°14.31′ N. lat., 124°52.62′ W. long.;
(49) 47°11.87′ N. lat., 124°56.90′ W. long.;
(50) 47°12.39′ N. lat., 124°58.09′ W. long.;
(51) 47°09.50′ N. lat., 124°57.50′ W. long.;
(52) 47°09.00′ N. lat., 124°59.00′ W. long.;
(53) 47°06.06′ N. lat., 124°58.80′ W. long.;
(54) 47°03.62′ N. lat., 124°55.96′ W. long.;
(55) 47°02.89′ N. lat., 124°56.89′ W. long.;
(56) 47°01.04′ N. lat., 124°59.54′ W. long.;
(57) 46°58.47′ N. lat., 124°59.08′ W. long.;
(58) 46°58.29′ N. lat., 125°00.28′ W. long.;
(59) 46°56.30′ N. lat., 125°00.75′ W. long.;
(60) 46°57.09′ N. lat., 124°58.86′ W. long.;
(61) 46°55.95′ N. lat., 124°54.88′ W. long.;
(62) 46°54.79′ N. lat., 124°54.14′ W. long.;
(63) 46°58.00′ N. lat., 124°50.00′ W. long.;
(64) 46°54.50′ N. lat., 124°49.00′ W. long.;
(65) 46°54.53′ N. lat., 124°52.94′ W. long.;
(66) 46°49.52′ N. lat., 124°53.41′ W. long.;
(67) 46°42.24′ N. lat., 124°47.86′ W. long.;
(68) 46°39.50′ N. lat., 124°42.50′ W. long.;
(69) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°41.50′ W. long.;
(70) 46°37.50′ N. lat., 124°41.00′ W. long.;
(71) 46°36.50′ N. lat., 124°38.00′ W. long.;
(72) 46°33.85′ N. lat., 124°36.99′ W. long.;
(73) 46°33.50′ N. lat., 124°29.50′ W. long.;
(74) 46°32.00′ N. lat., 124°31.00′ W. long.;
(75) 46°30.53′ N. lat., 124°30.55′ W. long.;
(76) 46°25.50′ N. lat., 124°33.00′ W. long.;
(77) 46°23.00′ N. lat., 124°35.00′ W. long.;
(78) 46°21.05′ N. lat., 124°37.00′ W. long.;
(79) 46°20.64′ N. lat., 124°36.21′ W. long.;
(80) 46°20.36′ N. lat., 124°37.85′ W. long.;
(81) 46°19.48′ N. lat., 124°38.35′ W. long.;
(82) 46°17.87′ N. lat., 124°38.54′ W. long.;
(83) 46°16.15′ N. lat., 124°25.20′ W. long.;
(84) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°23.00′ W. long.;
(85) 46°14.87′ N. lat., 124°26.15′ W. long.;
(86) 46°13.37′ N. lat., 124°31.36′ W. long.;
(87) 46°12.08′ N. lat., 124°38.39′ W. long.;
(88) 46°09.46′ N. lat., 124°40.64′ W. long.;
(89) 46°07.29′ N. lat., 124°40.89′ W. long.;
(90) 46°02.76′ N. lat., 124°44.01′ W. long.;
(91) 46°01.22′ N. lat., 124°43.47′ W. long.;
(92) 45°51.82′ N. lat., 124°42.89′ W. long.;
(93) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°40.88′ W. long.;
(94) 45°45.95′ N. lat., 124°40.72′ W. long.;
(95) 45°44.11′ N. lat., 124°43.09′ W. long.;
(96) 45°34.50′ N. lat., 124°30.28′ W. long.;
(97) 45°21.10′ N. lat., 124°23.11′ W. long.;
(98) 45°20.25′ N. lat., 124°22.92′ W. long.;
(99) 45°09.69′ N. lat., 124°20.45′ W. long.;
(100) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°23.30′ W. long.;
(101) 44°56.41′ N. lat., 124°27.65′ W. long.;
(102) 44°44.47′ N. lat., 124°37.85′ W. long.;
(103) 44°37.17′ N. lat., 124°38.60′ W. long.;
(104) 44°35.55′ N. lat., 124°39.27′ W. long.;
(105) 44°31.81′ N. lat., 124°39.60′ W. long.;
(106) 44°31.48′ N. lat., 124°43.30′ W. long.;
(107) 44°12.67′ N. lat., 124°57.87′ W. long.;
(108) 44°08.30′ N. lat., 124°57.84′ W. long.;
(109) 44°07.38′ N. lat., 124°57.87′ W. long.;
(110) 43°57.42′ N. lat., 124°57.20′ W. long.;
(111) 43°52.52′ N. lat., 124°49.00′ W. long.;
(112) 43°51.55′ N. lat., 124°37.49′ W. long.;
(113) 43°47.83′ N. lat., 124°36.43′ W. long.;
(114) 43°31.79′ N. lat., 124°36.80′ W. long.;
(115) 43°29.34′ N. lat., 124°36.77′ W. long.;
(116) 43°26.37′ N. lat., 124°39.53′ W. long.;
(117) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°42.39′ W. long.;
(118) 43°16.15′ N. lat., 124°44.36′ W. long.;
(119) 43°09.33′ N. lat., 124°45.35′ W. long.;
(120) 43°08.77′ N. lat., 124°49.82′ W. long.;
(121) 43°08.83′ N. lat., 124°50.93′ W. long.;
(122) 43°05.89′ N. lat., 124°51.60′ W. long.;

(123) 43°04.60′ N. lat., 124°53.02′ W. long.;
(124) 43°02.64′ N. lat., 124°52.01′ W. long.;
(125) 43°00.39′ N. lat., 124°51.77′ W. long.;
(126) 42°58.00′ N. lat., 124°52.99′ W. long.;
(127) 42°57.56′ N. lat., 124°54.10′ W. long.;
(128) 42°53.82′ N. lat., 124°55.76′ W. long.;
(129) 42°52.31′ N. lat., 124°50.76′ W. long.;
(130) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°48.97′ W. long.;
(131) 42°47.78′ N. lat., 124°47.27′ W. long.;
(132) 42°46.31′ N. lat., 124°43.60′ W. long.;
(133) 42°41.63′ N. lat., 124°44.07′ W. long.;
(134) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°43.52′ W. long.;
(135) 42°38.83′ N. lat., 124°42.77′ W. long.;
(136) 42°35.36′ N. lat., 124°43.22′ W. long.;
(137) 42°32.78′ N. lat., 124°44.68′ W. long.;
(138) 42°32.02′ N. lat., 124°43.00′ W. long.;
(139) 42°30.54′ N. lat., 124°43.50′ W. long.;
(140) 42°28.16′ N. lat., 124°48.38′ W. long.;
(141) 42°18.26′ N. lat., 124°39.01′ W. long.;
(142) 42°13.66′ N. lat., 124°36.82′ W. long.;
(143) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°35.99′ W. long.;
(144) 41°47.80′ N. lat., 124°29.41′ W. long.;
(145) 41°23.51′ N. lat., 124°29.50′ W. long.;
(146) 41°13.29′ N. lat., 124°23.31′ W. long.;
(147) 41°06.23′ N. lat., 124°22.62′ W. long.;
(148) 40°55.60′ N. lat., 124°26.04′ W. long.;
(149) 40°49.62′ N. lat., 124°26.57′ W. long.;
(150) 40°45.72′ N. lat., 124°30.00′ W. long.;
(151) 40°40.56′ N. lat., 124°32.11′ W. long.;
(152) 40°37.33′ N. lat., 124°29.27′ W. long.;
(153) 40°35.60′ N. lat., 124°30.49′ W. long.;
(154) 40°37.38′ N. lat., 124°37.14′ W. long.;
(155) 40°36.03′ N. lat., 124°39.97′ W. long.;
(156) 40°31.58′ N. lat., 124°40.74′ W. long.;
(157) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°38.50′ W. long.;
(158) 40°29.76′ N. lat., 124°38.13′ W. long.;
(159) 40°28.22′ N. lat., 124°37.23′ W. long.;
(160) 40°24.86′ N. lat., 124°35.71′ W. long.;
(161) 40°23.01′ N. lat., 124°31.94′ W. long.;
(162) 40°23.39′ N. lat., 124°28.64′ W. long.;
(163) 40°22.29′ N. lat., 124°25.25′ W. long.;
(164) 40°21.90′ N. lat., 124°25.18′ W. long.;
(165) 40°22.02′ N. lat., 124°28.00′ W. long.;
(166) 40°21.34′ N. lat., 124°29.53′ W. long.;
(167) 40°19.74′ N. lat., 124°28.95′ W. long.;
(168) 40°18.13′ N. lat., 124°27.08′ W. long.;
(169) 40°17.45′ N. lat., 124°25.53′ W. long.;
(170) 40°17.97′ N. lat., 124°24.12′ W. long.;
(171) 40°15.96′ N. lat., 124°26.05′ W. long.;
(172) 40°17.00′ N. lat., 124°35.01′ W. long.;
(173) 40°15.97′ N. lat., 124°35.90′ W. long.;
(174) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°22.96′ W. long.;
(175) 40°07.00′ N. lat., 124°19.00′ W. long.;
(176) 40°08.10′ N. lat., 124°16.70′ W. long.;
(177) 40°05.90′ N. lat., 124°17.77′ W. long.;
(178) 40°02.99′ N. lat., 124°15.55′ W. long.;
(179) 40°02.00′ N. lat., 124°12.97′ W. long.;
(180) 40°02.60′ N. lat., 124°10.61′ W. long.;

(181) 40°03.63′ N. lat., 124°09.12′ W. long.;
(182) 40°02.18′ N. lat., 124°09.07′ W. long.;
(183) 39°58.25′ N. lat., 124°12.56′ W. long.;
(184) 39°57.03′ N. lat., 124°11.34′ W. long.;
(185) 39°56.30′ N. lat., 124°08.96′ W. long.;
(186) 39°54.82′ N. lat., 124°07.66′ W. long.;
(187) 39°52.57′ N. lat., 124°08.55′ W. long.;
(188) 39°45.34′ N. lat., 124°03.30′ W. long.;
(189) 39°39.82′ N. lat., 123°59.98′ W. long.;
(190) 39°34.59′ N. lat., 123°58.08′ W. long.;
(191) 39°34.22′ N. lat., 123°56.82′ W. long.;
(192) 39°32.98′ N. lat., 123°56.43′ W. long.;
(193) 39°31.47′ N. lat., 123°58.73′ W. long.;
(194) 39°05.68′ N. lat., 123°57.81′ W. long.;
(195) 39°00.24′ N. lat., 123°56.74′ W. long.;
(196) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°56.74′ W. long.;
(197) 38°54.31′ N. lat., 123°56.73′ W. long.;
(198) 38°41.42′ N. lat., 123°46.75′ W. long.;
(199) 38°39.61′ N. lat., 123°46.48′ W. long.;
(200) 38°37.52′ N. lat., 123°43.78′ W. long.;
(201) 38°35.25′ N. lat., 123°42.00′ W. long.;
(202) 38°28.79′ N. lat., 123°37.07′ W. long.;
(203) 38°18.75′ N. lat., 123°31.21′ W. long.;
(204) 38°14.43′ N. lat., 123°25.56′ W. long.;
(205) 38°08.75′ N. lat., 123°24.48′ W. long.;
(206) 38°10.10′ N. lat., 123°27.20′ W. long.;
(207) 38°07.16′ N. lat., 123°28.18′ W. long.;
(208) 38°06.15′ N. lat., 123°30.00′ W. long.;
(209) 38°04.28′ N. lat., 123°31.70′ W. long.;
(210) 38°01.88′ N. lat., 123°30.98′ W. long.;
(211) 38°00.75′ N. lat., 123°29.72′ W. long.;
(212) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°28.60′ W. long.;
(213) 37°58.23′ N. lat., 123°26.90′ W. long.;
(214) 37°55.32′ N. lat., 123°27.19′ W. long.;
(215) 37°51.47′ N. lat., 123°24.92′ W. long.;
(216) 37°44.47′ N. lat., 123°11.57′ W. long.;
(217) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 123°01.76′ W. long.;
(218) 37°26.10′ N. lat., 122°57.07′ W. long.;
(219) 37°26.51′ N. lat., 122°54.23′ W. long.;
(220) 37°25.05′ N. lat., 122°55.64′ W. long.;
(221) 37°24.42′ N. lat., 122°54.94′ W. long.;
(222) 37°25.16′ N. lat., 122°52.73′ W. long.;
(223) 37°24.55′ N. lat., 122°52.48′ W. long.;
(224) 37°22.81′ N. lat., 122°54.36′ W. long.;
(225) 37°19.87′ N. lat., 122°53.98′ W. long.;
(226) 37°15.16′ N. lat., 122°51.64′ W. long.;
(227) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°47.20′ W. long.;
(228) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°42.90′ W. long.;
(229) 37°01.68′ N. lat., 122°37.28′ W. long.;
(230) 36°59.70′ N. lat., 122°33.71′ W. long.;
(231) 36°58.00′ N. lat., 122°27.80′ W. long.;
(232) 37°00.25′ N. lat., 122°24.85′ W. long.;
(233) 36°57.50′ N. lat., 122°24.98′ W. long.;
(234) 36°58.38′ N. lat., 122°21.85′ W. long.;
(235) 36°55.85′ N. lat., 122°21.95′ W. long.;
(236) 36°52.02′ N. lat., 122°12.10′ W. long.;
(237) 36°47.63′ N. lat., 122°07.37′ W. long.;
(238) 36°47.26′ N. lat., 122°03.22′ W. long.;

(239) 36°50.34′ N. lat., 121°58.40′ W. long.;
(240) 36°48.83′ N. lat., 121°59.14′ W. long.;
(241) 36°44.81′ N. lat., 121°58.28′ W. long.;
(242) 36°39.00′ N. lat., 122°01.71′ W. long.;
(243) 36°29.60′ N. lat., 122°00.49′ W. long.;
(244) 36°23.43′ N. lat., 121°59.76′ W. long.;
(245) 36°18.90′ N. lat., 122°05.32′ W. long.;
(246) 36°15.38′ N. lat., 122°01.40′ W. long.;
(247) 36°13.79′ N. lat., 121°58.12′ W. long.;
(248) 36°10.12′ N. lat., 121°43.33′ W. long.;
(249) 36°02.57′ N. lat., 121°37.02′ W. long.;
(250) 36°01.01′ N. lat., 121°36.69′ W. long.;
(251) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°35.45′ W. long.;
(252) 35°57.74′ N. lat., 121°33.45′ W. long.;
(253) 35°51.32′ N. lat., 121°30.08′ W. long.;
(254) 35°45.84′ N. lat., 121°28.84′ W. long.;
(255) 35°38.94′ N. lat., 121°23.16′ W. long.;
(256) 35°26.00′ N. lat., 121°08.00′ W. long.;
(257) 35°07.42′ N. lat., 120°57.08′ W. long.;
(258) 34°42.76′ N. lat., 120°55.09′ W. long.;
(259) 34°37.75′ N. lat., 120°51.96′ W. long.;
(260) 34°29.29′ N. lat., 120°44.19′ W. long.;
(261) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°40.42′ W. long.;
(262) 34°21.89′ N. lat., 120°31.36′ W. long.;
(263) 34°20.79′ N. lat., 120°21.58′ W. long.;
(264) 34°23.97′ N. lat., 120°15.25′ W. long.;
(265) 34°22.11′ N. lat., 119°56.63′ W. long.;
(266) 34°19.00′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.;
(267) 34°15.00′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.;
(268) 34°08.00′ N. lat., 119°37.00′ W. long.;
(269) 34°08.39′ N. lat., 119°54.78′ W. long.;
(270) 34°07.10′ N. lat., 120°10.37′ W. long.;
(271) 34°10.08′ N. lat., 120°22.98′ W. long.;
(272) 34°13.16′ N. lat., 120°29.40′ W. long.;
(273) 34°09.41′ N. lat., 120°37.75′ W. long.;
(274) 34°03.15′ N. lat., 120°34.71′ W. long.;
(275) 33°57.09′ N. lat., 120°27.76′ W. long.;
(276) 33°51.00′ N. lat., 120°09.00′ W. long.;
(277) 33°38.16′ N. lat., 119°59.23′ W. long.;
(278) 33°37.04′ N. lat., 119°50.17′ W. long.;
(279) 33°42.28′ N. lat., 119°48.85′ W. long.;
(280) 33°53.96′ N. lat., 119°53.77′ W. long.;
(281) 33°55.88′ N. lat., 119°41.05′ W. long.;
(282) 33°59.94′ N. lat., 119°19.57′ W. long.;
(283) 34°03.12′ N. lat., 119°15.51′ W. long.;
(284) 34°01.97′ N. lat., 119°07.28′ W. long.;
(285) 34°03.60′ N. lat., 119°04.71′ W. long.;
(286) 33°59.30′ N. lat., 119°03.73′ W. long.;
(287) 33°58.87′ N. lat., 118°59.37′ W. long.;
(288) 33°58.08′ N. lat., 118°41.14′ W. long.;
(289) 33°50.93′ N. lat., 118°37.65′ W. long.;
(290) 33°39.54′ N. lat., 118°18.70′ W. long.;
(291) 33°35.42′ N. lat., 118°17.14′ W. long.;
(292) 33°32.15′ N. lat., 118°10.84′ W. long.;
(293) 33°33.71′ N. lat., 117°53.72′ W. long.;
(294) 33°31.17′ N. lat., 117°49.11′ W. long.;
(295) 33°16.53′ N. lat., 117°36.13′ W. long.;
(296) 33°06.77′ N. lat., 117°22.92′ W. long.;

(297) 32°58.94′ N. lat., 117°20.05′ W. long.;
(298) 32°55.83′ N. lat., 117°20.15′ W. long.;
(299) 32°46.29′ N. lat., 117°23.89′ W. long.;
(300) 32°42.00′ N. lat., 117°22.16′ W. long.;
(301) 32°39.47′ N. lat., 117°27.78′ W. long.; and
(302) 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:
(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:
(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:
(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.

[69 FR 77059, Dec. 23, 2004; 70 FR 13119, Mar. 18, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 16149, Mar. 30, 2005; 71 FR 8500, Feb. 17, 2006; 71 FR 78678, Dec. 29, 2006; 74 FR 9905, Mar. 6, 2009]

§ 660.394 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 180 fm (329 m) through 250 fm (457 m) depth contours.

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°10.00′ N. lat., 125°42.55′ W. long.;
(6) 48°08.86′ N. lat., 125°41.92′ W. long.;
(7) 48°08.15′ N. lat., 125°44.95′ W. long.;
(8) 48°07.18′ N. lat., 125°45.67′ W. long.;
(9) 48°05.79′ N. lat., 125°44.64′ W. long.;
(10) 48°06.04′ N. lat., 125°41.84′ W. long.;
(11) 48°04.26′ N. lat., 125°40.09′ W. long.;
(12) 48°04.18′ N. lat., 125°36.94′ W. long.;
(13) 48°03.02′ N. lat., 125°36.24′ W. long.;
(14) 48°01.75′ N. lat., 125°37.42′ W. long.;
(15) 48°01.39′ N. lat., 125°39.42′ W. long.;
(16) 47°57.08′ N. lat., 125°36.51′ W. long.;
(17) 47°55.20′ N. lat., 125°36.62′ W. long.;
(18) 47°54.33′ N. lat., 125°34.98′ W. long.;
(19) 47°54.73′ N. lat., 125°31.95′ W. long.;
(20) 47°56.39′ N. lat., 125°30.22′ W. long.;
(21) 47°55.86′ N. lat., 125°28.54′ W. long.;
(22) 47°58.07′ N. lat., 125°25.72′ W. long.;
(23) 48°00.81′ N. lat., 125°24.39′ W. long.;
(24) 48°01.81′ N. lat., 125°23.76′ W. long.;
(25) 48°02.16′ N. lat., 125°22.71′ W. long.;
(26) 48°03.46′ N. lat., 125°22.01′ W. long.;
(27) 48°04.21′ N. lat., 125°20.40′ W. long.;
(28) 48°03.15′ N. lat., 125°19.50′ W. long.;
(29) 48°01.92′ N. lat., 125°18.69′ W. long.;
(30) 48°00.85′ N. lat., 125°20.02′ W. long.;
(31) 48°00.12′ N. lat., 125°20.04′ W. long.;
(32) 47°58.18′ N. lat., 125°18.78′ W. long.;
(33) 47°58.24′ N. lat., 125°17.26′ W. long.;
(34) 47°52.47′ N. lat., 125°15.30′ W. long.;
(35) 47°52.13′ N. lat., 125°12.95′ W. long.;
(36) 47°50.60′ N. lat., 125°10.65′ W. long.;

(37) 47°49.39′ N. lat., 125°10.59′ W. long.;
(38) 47°48.74′ N. lat., 125°06.07′ W. long.;
(39) 47°47.03′ N. lat., 125°06.95′ W. long.;
(40) 47°47.46′ N. lat., 125°05.20′ W. long.;
(41) 47°45.88′ N. lat., 125°04.50′ W. long.;
(42) 47°44.51′ N. lat., 125°06.64′ W. long.;
(43) 47°42.22′ N. lat., 125°04.86′ W. long.;
(44) 47°38.49′ N. lat., 125°06.32′ W. long.;
(45) 47°34.93′ N. lat., 125°04.34′ W. long.;
(46) 47°30.85′ N. lat., 124°57.42′ W. long.;
(47) 47°28.80′ N. lat., 124°56.51′ W. long.;
(48) 47°29.25′ N. lat., 124°53.92′ W. long.;
(49) 47°28.29′ N. lat., 124°51.32′ W. long.;
(50) 47°24.04′ N. lat., 124°47.38′ W. long.;
(51) 47°18.24′ N. lat., 124°45.97′ W. long.;
(52) 47°19.36′ N. lat., 124°50.96′ W. long.;
(53) 47°18.07′ N. lat., 124°53.38′ W. long.;
(54) 47°17.73′ N. lat., 124°52.83′ W. long.;
(55) 47°17.77′ N. lat., 124°51.56′ W. long.;
(56) 47°16.84′ N. lat., 124°50.94′ W. long.;
(57) 47°16.01′ N. lat., 124°53.36′ W. long.;
(58) 47°14.32′ N. lat., 124°52.73′ W. long.;
(59) 47°11.97′ N. lat., 124°56.81′ W. long.;
(60) 47°12.93′ N. lat., 124°58.47′ W. long.;
(61) 47°09.43′ N. lat., 124°57.99′ W. long.;
(62) 47°09.36′ N. lat., 124°59.29′ W. long.;
(63) 47°05.88′ N. lat., 124°59.06′ W. long.;
(64) 47°03.64′ N. lat., 124°56.07′ W. long.;
(65) 47°01.00′ N. lat., 124°59.69′ W. long.;
(66) 46°58.72′ N. lat., 124°59.17′ W. long.;
(67) 46°58.30′ N. lat., 125°00.60′ W. long.;
(68) 46°55.61′ N. lat., 125°01.19′ W. long.;
(69) 46°56.96′ N. lat., 124°58.85′ W. long.;
(70) 46°55.91′ N. lat., 124°54.98′ W. long.;
(71) 46°54.55′ N. lat., 124°54.21′ W. long.;
(72) 46°56.80′ N. lat., 124°50.55′ W. long.;
(73) 46°54.87′ N. lat., 124°49.59′ W. long.;
(74) 46°54.63′ N. lat., 124°53.48′ W. long.;
(75) 46°52.33′ N. lat., 124°54.75′ W. long.;
(76) 46°45.12′ N. lat., 124°51.82′ W. long.;
(77) 46°39.20′ N. lat., 124°47.02′ W. long.;
(78) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°45.16′ W. long.;
(79) 46°33.45′ N. lat., 124°36.61′ W. long.;
(80) 46°33.37′ N. lat., 124°30.21′ W. long.;
(81) 46°31.67′ N. lat., 124°31.41′ W. long.;
(82) 46°27.87′ N. lat., 124°32.04′ W. long.;
(83) 46°21.01′ N. lat., 124°37.63′ W. long.;
(84) 46°18.58′ N. lat., 124°38.92′ W. long.;
(85) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°23.57′ W. long.;
(86) 46°12.85′ N. lat., 124°35.52′ W. long.;
(87) 46°12.27′ N. lat., 124°38.69′ W. long.;
(88) 46°08.71′ N. lat., 124°41.27′ W. long.;
(89) 46°05.80′ N. lat., 124°42.11′ W. long.;
(90) 46°02.84′ N. lat., 124°48.05′ W. long.;
(91) 46°02.41′ N. lat., 124°48.16′ W. long.;
(92) 45°58.96′ N. lat., 124°43.97′ W. long.;
(93) 45°47.05′ N. lat., 124°43.25′ W. long.;
(94) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°43.31′ W. long.;
(95) 45°44.22′ N. lat., 124°44.55′ W. long.;
(96) 45°34.97′ N. lat., 124°31.95′ W. long.;
(97) 45°20.25′ N. lat., 124°25.18′ W. long.;
(98) 45°13.09′ N. lat., 124°21.61′ W. long.;
(99) 45°09.59′ N. lat., 124°22.78′ W. long.;
(100) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°26.21′ W. long.;
(101) 45°00.22′ N. lat., 124°28.31′ W. long.;
(102) 44°53.53′ N. lat., 124°32.98′ W. long.;
(103) 44°40.79′ N. lat., 124°45.76′ W. long.;
(104) 44°41.35′ N. lat., 124°48.03′ W. long.;
(105) 44°40.27′ N. lat., 124°49.11′ W. long.;
(106) 44°38.52′ N. lat., 124°49.11′ W. long.;
(107) 44°38.25′ N. lat., 124°46.47′ W. long.;
(108) 44°28.84′ N. lat., 124°47.09′ W. long.;
(109) 44°23.24′ N. lat., 124°49.96′ W. long.;
(110) 44°13.07′ N. lat., 124°58.34′ W. long.;
(111) 44°08.30′ N. lat., 124°58.23′ W. long.;
(112) 43°57.99′ N. lat., 124°57.83′ W. long.;
(113) 43°51.43′ N. lat., 124°52.02′ W. long.;
(114) 43°50.72′ N. lat., 124°39.23′ W. long.;
(115) 43°39.04′ N. lat., 124°37.82′ W. long.;
(116) 43°27.76′ N. lat., 124°39.76′ W. long.;
(117) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°42.70′ W. long.;
(118) 43°20.22′ N. lat., 124°42.92′ W. long.;
(119) 43°13.07′ N. lat., 124°46.03′ W. long.;
(120) 43°10.43′ N. lat., 124°50.27′ W. long.;
(121) 43°08.83′ N. lat., 124°50.93′ W. long.;
(122) 43°05.89′ N. lat., 124°51.60′ W. long.;
(123) 43°04.60′ N. lat., 124°53.01′ W. long.;
(124) 43°02.64′ N. lat., 124°52.01′ W. long.;
(125) 43°00.39′ N. lat., 124°51.77′ W. long.;
(126) 42°58.00′ N. lat., 124°52.99′ W. long.;
(127) 42°57.56′ N. lat., 124°54.10′ W. long.;

(128) 42°53.82′ N. lat., 124°55.76′ W. long.;
(129) 42°53.20′ N. lat., 124°53.56′ W. long.;
(130) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°52.36′ W. long.;
(131) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°52.36′ W. long.;
(132) 42°49.43′ N. lat., 124°52.03′ W. long.;
(133) 42°47.68′ N. lat., 124°47.72′ W. long.;
(134) 42°46.17′ N. lat., 124°44.05′ W. long.;
(135) 42°41.67′ N. lat., 124°44.36′ W. long.;
(136) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°43.86′ W. long.;
(137) 42°38.79′ N. lat., 124°42.88′ W. long.;
(138) 42°32.39′ N. lat., 124°45.38′ W. long.;
(139) 42°32.08′ N. lat., 124°43.44′ W. long.;
(140) 42°30.98′ N. lat., 124°43.84′ W. long.;
(141) 42°28.37′ N. lat., 124°48.91′ W. long.;
(142) 42°20.07′ N. lat., 124°41.59′ W. long.;
(143) 42°15.05′ N. lat., 124°38.07′ W. long.;
(144) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°37.77′ W. long.;
(145) 42°07.37′ N. lat., 124°37.25′ W. long.;
(146) 42°04.93′ N. lat., 124°36.79′ W. long.;
(147) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°36.26′ W. long.;
(148) 41°47.60′ N. lat., 124°29.75′ W. long.;
(149) 41°22.07′ N. lat., 124°29.55′ W. long.;
(150) 41°13.58′ N. lat., 124°24.17′ W. long.;
(151) 41°06.51′ N. lat., 124°23.07′ W. long.;
(152) 40°55.20′ N. lat., 124°27.46′ W. long.;
(153) 40°49.76′ N. lat., 124°27.17′ W. long.;
(154) 40°45.79′ N. lat., 124°30.37′ W. long.;
(155) 40°40.31′ N. lat., 124°32.47′ W. long.;
(156) 40°37.42′ N. lat., 124°37.20′ W. long.;
(157) 40°36.03′ N. lat., 124°39.97′ W. long.;
(158) 40°31.48′ N. lat., 124°40.95′ W. long.;
(159) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°38.50′ W. long.;
(160) 40°24.81′ N. lat., 124°35.82′ W. long.;
(161) 40°22.00′ N. lat., 124°30.01′ W. long.;
(162) 40°16.84′ N. lat., 124°29.87′ W. long.;
(163) 40°17.06′ N. lat., 124°35.51′ W. long.;
(164) 40°16.41′ N. lat., 124°39.10′ W. long.;
(165) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°23.56′ W. long.;
(166) 40°06.67′ N. lat., 124°19.08′ W. long.;
(167) 40°08.10′ N. lat., 124°16.71′ W. long.;
(168) 40°05.90′ N. lat., 124°17.77′ W. long.;
(169) 40°02.80′ N. lat., 124°16.28′ W. long.;
(170) 40°01.98′ N. lat., 124°12.99′ W. long.;
(171) 40°01.53′ N. lat., 124°09.82′ W. long.;
(172) 39°58.28′ N. lat., 124°12.93′ W. long.;
(173) 39°57.06′ N. lat., 124°12.03′ W. long.;
(174) 39°56.31′ N. lat., 124°08.98′ W. long.;
(175) 39°55.20′ N. lat., 124°07.98′ W. long.;
(176) 39°52.57′ N. lat., 124°09.04′ W. long.;
(177) 39°42.78′ N. lat., 124°02.11′ W. long.;
(178) 39°34.76′ N. lat., 123°58.51′ W. long.;
(179) 39°34.22′ N. lat., 123°56.82′ W. long.;
(180) 39°32.98′ N. lat., 123°56.43′ W. long.;
(181) 39°32.14′ N. lat., 123°58.83′ W. long.;
(182) 39°07.79′ N. lat., 123°58.72′ W. long.;
(183) 39°00.99′ N. lat., 123°57.56′ W. long.;
(184) 39°00.05′ N. lat., 123°56.83′ W. long.;
(185) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°57.22′ W. long.;

(186) 38°56.28′ N. lat., 123°57.53′ W. long.;
(187) 38°56.01′ N. lat., 123°58.72′ W. long.;
(188) 38°52.41′ N. lat., 123°56.38′ W. long.;
(189) 38°46.81′ N. lat., 123°51.46′ W. long.;
(190) 38°45.56′ N. lat., 123°51.32′ W. long.;
(191) 38°43.24′ N. lat., 123°49.91′ W. long.;
(192) 38°41.42′ N. lat., 123°47.22′ W. long.;
(193) 38°40.97′ N. lat., 123°47.80′ W. long.;
(194) 38°38.58′ N. lat., 123°46.07′ W. long.;
(195) 38°37.38′ N. lat., 123°43.80′ W. long.;
(196) 38°33.86′ N. lat., 123°41.51′ W. long.;
(197) 38°29.45′ N. lat., 123°38.42′ W. long.;
(198) 38°28.20′ N. lat., 123°38.17′ W. long.;
(199) 38°24.09′ N. lat., 123°35.26′ W. long.;
(200) 38°16.72′ N. lat., 123°31.42′ W. long.;
(201) 38°15.32′ N. lat., 123°29.33′ W. long.;
(202) 38°14.45′ N. lat., 123°26.15′ W. long.;
(203) 38°10.26′ N. lat., 123°25.43′ W. long.;
(204) 38°12.61′ N. lat., 123°28.08′ W. long.;
(205) 38°11.98′ N. lat., 123°29.35′ W. long.;
(206) 38°08.23′ N. lat., 123°28.04′ W. long.;
(207) 38°06.39′ N. lat., 123°30.59′ W. long.;
(208) 38°04.25′ N. lat., 123°31.81′ W. long.;
(209) 38°02.08′ N. lat., 123°31.27′ W. long.;
(210) 38°00.17′ N. lat., 123°29.43′ W. long.;
(211) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°28.55′ W. long.;
(212) 37°58.24′ N. lat., 123°26.91′ W. long.;
(213) 37°55.32′ N. lat., 123°27.19′ W. long.;
(214) 37°51.52′ N. lat., 123°25.01′ W. long.;
(215) 37°44.21′ N. lat., 123°11.38′ W. long.;
(216) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 123°01.86′ W. long.;
(217) 37°14.29′ N. lat., 122°52.99′ W. long.;
(218) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°49.28′ W. long.;
(219) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°44.65′ W. long.;
(220) 37°00.86′ N. lat., 122°37.55′ W. long.;
(221) 36°59.71′ N. lat., 122°33.73′ W. long.;
(222) 36°57.98′ N. lat., 122°27.80′ W. long.;
(223) 36°59.83′ N. lat., 122°25.17′ W. long.;
(224) 36°57.21′ N. lat., 122°25.17′ W. long.;
(225) 36°57.79′ N. lat., 122°22.28′ W. long.;
(226) 36°55.86′ N. lat., 122°21.99′ W. long.;
(227) 36°52.06′ N. lat., 122°12.12′ W. long.;
(228) 36°47.63′ N. lat., 122°07.40′ W. long.;
(229) 36°47.26′ N. lat., 122°03.23′ W. long.;
(230) 36°49.53′ N. lat., 121°59.35′ W. long.;
(231) 36°44.81′ N. lat., 121°58.29′ W. long.;
(232) 36°38.95′ N. lat., 122°02.02′ W. long.;
(233) 36°23.43′ N. lat., 121°59.76′ W. long.;
(234) 36°19.66′ N. lat., 122°06.25′ W. long.;
(235) 36°14.78′ N. lat., 122°01.52′ W. long.;
(236) 36°13.64′ N. lat., 121°57.83′ W. long.;
(237) 36°09.99′ N. lat., 121°43.48′ W. long.;
(238) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°36.95′ W. long.;
(239) 35°57.09′ N. lat., 121°34.16′ W. long.;
(240) 35°52.71′ N. lat., 121°32.32′ W. long.;
(241) 35°51.23′ N. lat., 121°30.54′ W. long.;
(242) 35°46.07′ N. lat., 121°29.75′ W. long.;
(243) 35°34.08′ N. lat., 121°19.83′ W. long.;

(244) 35°31.41′ N. lat., 121°14.80′ W. long.;
(245) 35°15.42′ N. lat., 121°03.47′ W. long.;
(246) 35°07.70′ N. lat., 120°59.31′ W. long.;
(247) 34°57.27′ N. lat., 120°56.93′ W. long.;
(248) 34°44.27′ N. lat., 120°57.65′ W. long.;
(249) 34°32.75′ N. lat., 120°50.08′ W. long.;
(250) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°41.50′ W. long.;
(251) 34°20.00′ N. lat., 120°30.99′ W. long.;
(252) 34°19.15′ N. lat., 120°19.78′ W. long.;
(253) 34°23.24′ N. lat., 120°14.17′ W. long.;
(254) 34°21.35′ N. lat., 119°54.89′ W. long.;
(255) 34°09.79′ N. lat., 119°44.51′ W. long.;
(256) 34°07.34′ N. lat., 120°06.71′ W. long.;
(257) 34°09.74′ N. lat., 120°19.78′ W. long.;
(258) 34°13.95′ N. lat., 120°29.78′ W. long.;
(259) 34°09.41′ N. lat., 120°37.75′ W. long.;
(260) 34°03.39′ N. lat., 120°35.26′ W. long.;
(261) 33°56.82′ N. lat., 120°28.30′ W. long.;
(262) 33°50.71′ N. lat., 120°09.24′ W. long.;
(263) 33°38.21′ N. lat., 119°59.90′ W. long.;
(264) 33°35.35′ N. lat., 119°51.95′ W. long.;
(265) 33°35.99′ N. lat., 119°49.13′ W. long.;
(266) 33°42.74′ N. lat., 119°47.80′ W. long.;
(267) 33°53.65′ N. lat., 119°53.29′ W. long.;
(268) 33°57.85′ N. lat., 119°31.05′ W. long.;
(269) 33°56.78′ N. lat., 119°27.44′ W. long.;
(270) 33°58.03′ N. lat., 119°27.82′ W. long.;
(271) 33°59.31′ N. lat., 119°20.02′ W. long.;
(272) 34°02.91′ N. lat., 119°15.38′ W. long.;
(273) 33°59.04′ N. lat., 119°03.02′ W. long.;
(274) 33°57.88′ N. lat., 118°41.69′ W. long.;
(275) 33°50.89′ N. lat., 118°37.78′ W. long.;
(276) 33°39.54′ N. lat., 118°18.70′ W. long.;
(277) 33°35.42′ N. lat., 118°17.15′ W. long.;
(278) 33°31.26′ N. lat., 118°10.84′ W. long.;
(279) 33°32.71′ N. lat., 117°52.05′ W. long.;
(280) 32°58.94′ N. lat., 117°20.05′ W. long.;
(281) 32°46.45′ N. lat., 117°24.37′ W. long.;
(282) 32°42.25′ N. lat., 117°22.87′ W. long.;
(283) 32°39.50′ N. lat., 117°27.80′ W. long.; and
(284) 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 180 fm (329 m) depth contour between 42° N. lat. 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) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°36.37′ W. long.;
(2) 41°47.79′ N. lat., 124°29.48′ W. long.;
(3) 41°21.16′ N. lat., 124°28.97′ W. long.;
(4) 41°11.30′ N. lat., 124°22.86′ W. long.;
(5) 41°06.51′ N. lat., 124°23.07′ W. long.;
(6) 40°55.20′ N. lat., 124°27.46′ W. long.;
(7) 40°53.95′ N. lat., 124°26.04′ W. long.;
(8) 40°49.96′ N. lat., 124°26.04′ W. long.;
(9) 40°44.49′ N. lat., 124°30.81′ W. long.;
(10) 40°40.58′ N. lat., 124°32.05′ W. long.;
(11) 40°38.82′ N. lat., 124°29.45′ W. long.;
(12) 40°35.65′ N. lat., 124°30.34′ W. long.;
(13) 40°37.39′ N. lat., 124°37.00′ W. long.;
(14) 40°36.03′ N. lat., 124°39.97′ W. long.;
(15) 40°31.42′ N. lat., 124°40.85′ W. long.;
(16) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°37.12′ W. long.;
(17) 40°27.36′ N. lat., 124°37.14′ W. long.;
(18) 40°24.81′ N. lat., 124°35.82′ W. long.;
(19) 40°22.45′ N. lat., 124°30.94′ W. long.;
(20) 40°14.00′ N. lat., 124°32.90′ W. long.;
(21) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°23.56′ W. long.;
(22) 40°06.67′ N. lat., 124°19.08′ W. long.;
(23) 40°08.10′ N. lat., 124°16.71′ W. long.;
(24) 40°05.90′ N. lat., 124°17.77′ W. long.;
(25) 40°02.80′ N. lat., 124°16.28′ W. long.;
(26) 40°01.98′ N. lat., 124°12.99′ W. long.;
(27) 40°01.52′ N. lat., 124°09.83′ W. long.;
(28) 39°58.55′ N. lat., 124°12.32′ W. long.;
(29) 39°55.74′ N. lat., 124°07.37′ W. long.;
(30) 39°42.78′ N. lat., 124°02.11′ W. long.;
(31) 39°34.76′ N. lat., 123°58.51′ W. long.;
(32) 39°34.22′ N. lat., 123°56.82′ W. long.;
(33) 39°32.98′ N. lat., 123°56.43′ W. long.;
(34) 39°32.14′ N. lat., 123°58.83′ W. long.;
(35) 39°07.79′ N. lat., 123°58.72′ W. long.;
(36) 39°00.99′ N. lat., 123°57.56′ W. long.;
(37) 39°00.05′ N. lat., 123°56.83′ W. long.;
(38) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°57.04′ W. long.;
(39) 38°51.19′ N. lat., 123°55.70′ W. long.;
(40) 38°47.29′ N. lat., 123°51.12′ W. long.;
(41) 38°45.48′ N. lat., 123°51.36′ W. long.;
(42) 38°43.24′ N. lat., 123°49.91′ W. long.;
(43) 38°41.61′ N. lat., 123°47.50′ W. long.;
(44) 38°35.75′ N. lat., 123°43.76′ W. long.;
(45) 38°34.92′ N. lat., 123°42.45′ W. long.;
(46) 38°19.84′ N. lat., 123°31.96′ W. long.;
(47) 38°14.38′ N. lat., 123°25.51′ W. long.;
(48) 38°09.39′ N. lat., 123°24.39′ W. long.;
(49) 38°10.02′ N. lat., 123°26.73′ W. long.;
(50) 38°04.11′ N. lat., 123°31.62′ W. long.;
(51) 38°02.11′ N. lat., 123°31.11′ W. long.;
(52) 38°00.23′ N. lat., 123°29.51′ W. long.;
(53) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°28.72′ W. long.;
(54) 37°58.07′ N. lat., 123°26.97′ W. long.;
(55) 37°50.80′ N. lat., 123°24.47′ W. long.;
(56) 37°44.21′ N. lat., 123°11.38′ W. long.;
(57) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 123°01.86′ W. long.;
(58) 37°23.42′ N. lat., 122°56.78′ W. long.;
(59) 37°23.23′ N. lat., 122°53.78′ W. long.;
(60) 37°13.97′ N. lat., 122°49.91′ W. long.;
(61) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°45.61′ W. long.;
(62) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°42.89′ W. long.;
(63) 37°01.10′ N. lat., 122°37.50′ W. long.;
(64) 36°57.81′ N. lat., 122°28.29′ W. long.;
(65) 36°59.83′ N. lat., 122°25.17′ W. long.;
(66) 36°57.21′ N. lat., 122°25.17′ W. long.;
(67) 36°57.81′ N. lat., 122°21.73′ W. long.;
(68) 36°56.10′ N. lat., 122°21.51′ W. long.;
(69) 36°55.17′ N. lat., 122°16.94′ W. long.;
(70) 36°52.06′ N. lat., 122°12.12′ W. long.;
(71) 36°47.63′ N. lat., 122°07.40′ W. long.;
(72) 36°47.37′ N. lat., 122°03.10′ W. long.;
(73) 36°24.14′ N. lat., 121°59.45′ W. long.;
(74) 36°21.82′ N. lat., 122°00.80′ W. long.;
(75) 36°19.47′ N. lat., 122°05.28′ W. long.;
(76) 36°14.67′ N. lat., 122°00.88′ W. long.;
(77) 36°09.34′ N. lat., 121°42.61′ W. long.;
(78) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°35.77′ W. long.;
(79) 35°56.78′ N. lat., 121°32.69′ W. long.;
(80) 35°52.71′ N. lat., 121°32.32′ W. long.;
(81) 35°51.23′ N. lat., 121°30.54′ W. long.;
(82) 35°46.07′ N. lat., 121°29.75′ W. long.;
(83) 35°34.08′ N. lat., 121°19.83′ W. long.;
(84) 35°31.41′ N. lat., 121°14.80′ W. long.;
(85) 35°15.42′ N. lat., 121°03.47′ W. long.;

(86) 35°07.21′ N. lat., 120°59.05′ W. long.;
(87) 35°07.45′ N. lat., 120°57.09′ W. long.;
(88) 34°44.29′ N. lat., 120°54.28′ W. long.;
(89) 34°44.24′ N. lat., 120°57.62′ W. long.;
(90) 34°40.04′ N. lat., 120°53.95′ W. long.;
(91) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°41.50′ W. long.;
(92) 34°21.16′ N. lat., 120°33.11′ W. long.;
(93) 34°19.15′ N. lat., 120°19.78′ W. long.;
(94) 34°23.24′ N. lat., 120°14.17′ W. long.;
(95) 34°21.47′ N. lat., 119°54.68′ W. long.;
(96) 34°09.79′ N. lat., 119°44.51′ W. long.;
(97) 34°07.34′ N. lat., 120°06.71′ W. long.;
(98) 34°09.43′ N. lat., 120°18.34′ W. long.;
(99) 34°12.50′ N. lat., 120°18.34′ W. long.;
(100) 34°12.50′ N. lat., 120°26.11′ W. long.;
(101) 34°14.02′ N. lat., 120°29.61′ W. long.;
(102) 34°09.55′ N. lat., 120°37.83′ W. long.;
(103) 34°05.35′ N. lat., 120°36.23′ W. long.;
(104) 34°02.21′ N. lat., 120°36.23′ W. long.;
(105) 34°02.21′ N. lat., 120°33.94′ W. long.;
(106) 33°56.82′ N. lat., 120°28.30′ W. long.;
(107) 33°50.40′ N. lat., 120°09.94′ W. long.;
(108) 33°38.21′ N. lat., 119°59.90′ W. long.;
(109) 33°35.35′ N. lat., 119°51.95′ W. long.;
(110) 33°35.99′ N. lat., 119°49.13′ W. long.;
(111) 33°42.74′ N. lat., 119°47.81′ W. long.;
(112) 33°51.63′ N. lat., 119°52.94′ W. long.;
(113) 33°51.62′ N. lat., 119°47.94′ W. long.;
(114) 33°54.67′ N. lat., 119°47.94′ W. long.;
(115) 33°57.84′ N. lat., 119°30.94′ W. long.;
(116) 33°54.11′ N. lat., 119°30.94′ W. long.;
(117) 33°54.11′ N. lat., 119°25.94′ W. long.;
(118) 33°58.14′ N. lat., 119°25.94′ W. long.;
(119) 33°59.31′ N. lat., 119°20.02′ W. long.;
(120) 34°02.91′ N. lat., 119°15.38′ W. long.;
(121) 33°59.04′ N. lat., 119°03.02′ W. long.;
(122) 33°57.88′ N. lat., 118°41.69′ W. long.;
(123) 33°50.89′ N. lat., 118°37.78′ W. long.;
(124) 33°39.16′ N. lat., 118°18.24′ W. long.;
(125) 33°35.44′ N. lat., 118°17.31′ W. long.;
(126) 33°31.37′ N. lat., 118°10.39′ W. long.;
(127) 33°32.71′ N. lat., 117°52.05′ W. long.;
(128) 32°58.94′ N. lat., 117°20.06′ W. long.; and
(129) 32°35.48′ N. lat., 117°28.83′ W. long.

(g) 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:

(1) 48°14.75′ N. lat., 125°41.73′ W. long.;
(2) 48°12.85′ N. lat., 125°38.06′ W. long.;
(3) 48°10.00′ N. lat., 125°41.82′ W. long.;
(4) 48°07.10′ N. lat., 125°45.65′ W. long.;
(5) 48°05.71′ N. lat., 125°44.70′ W. long.;
(6) 48°04.07′ N. lat., 125°36.96′ W. long.;
(7) 48°03.05′ N. lat., 125°36.38′ W. long.;
(8) 48°01.98′ N. lat., 125°37.41′ W. long.;
(9) 48°01.46′ N. lat., 125°39.61′ W. long.;
(10) 47°56.94′ N. lat., 125°36.65′ W. long.;
(11) 47°55.11′ N. lat., 125°36.92′ W. long.;
(12) 47°54.10′ N. lat., 125°34.98′ W. long.;
(13) 47°54.50′ N. lat., 125°32.01′ W. long.;
(14) 47°55.77′ N. lat., 125°30.13′ W. long.;
(15) 47°55.65′ N. lat., 125°28.46′ W. long.;
(16) 47°58.11′ N. lat., 125°26.60′ W. long.;
(17) 48°00.40′ N. lat., 125°24.83′ W. long.;
(18) 48°02.04′ N. lat., 125°22.90′ W. long.;
(19) 48°03.60′ N. lat., 125°21.84′ W. long.;
(20) 48°03.98′ N. lat., 125°20.65′ W. long.;
(21) 48°03.26′ N. lat., 125°19.76′ W. long.;
(22) 48°01.50′ N. lat., 125°18.80′ W. long.;
(23) 48°01.03′ N. lat., 125°20.12′ W. long.;
(24) 48°00.04′ N. lat., 125°20.26′ W. long.;
(25) 47°58.10′ N. lat., 125°18.91′ W. long.;
(26) 47°58.17′ N. lat., 125°17.50′ W. long.;
(27) 47°52.33′ N. lat., 125°15.78′ W. long.;
(28) 47°49.20′ N. lat., 125°10.67′ W. long.;
(29) 47°48.27′ N. lat., 125°07.38′ W. long.;
(30) 47°47.24′ N. lat., 125°05.38′ W. long.;
(31) 47°45.95′ N. lat., 125°04.61′ W. long.;
(32) 47°44.58′ N. lat., 125°07.12′ W. long.;
(33) 47°42.24′ N. lat., 125°05.15′ W. long.;
(34) 47°38.54′ N. lat., 125°06.76′ W. long.;
(35) 47°35.03′ N. lat., 125°04.28′ W. long.;
(36) 47°28.82′ N. lat., 124°56.24′ W. long.;
(37) 47°29.15′ N. lat., 124°54.10′ W. long.;
(38) 47°28.43′ N. lat., 124°51.58′ W. long.;
(39) 47°24.13′ N. lat., 124°47.50′ W. long.;

(40) 47°18.31′ N. lat., 124°46.17′ W. long.;
(41) 47°19.57′ N. lat., 124°51.00′ W. long.;
(42) 47°18.12′ N. lat., 124°53.66′ W. long.;
(43) 47°17.60′ N. lat., 124°52.94′ W. long.;
(44) 47°17.71′ N. lat., 124°51.63′ W. long.;
(45) 47°16.90′ N. lat., 124°51.23′ W. long.;
(46) 47°16.10′ N. lat., 124°53.67′ W. long.;
(47) 47°14.24′ N. lat., 124°53.02′ W. long.;
(48) 47°12.16′ N. lat., 124°56.77′ W. long.;
(49) 47°13.35′ N. lat., 124°58.70′ W. long.;
(50) 47°09.53′ N. lat., 124°58.32′ W. long.;
(51) 47°09.54′ N. lat., 124°59.50′ W. long.;
(52) 47°05.87′ N. lat., 124°59.30′ W. long.;
(53) 47°03.65′ N. lat., 124°56.26′ W. long.;
(54) 47°00.87′ N. lat., 124°59.52′ W. long.;
(55) 46°56.80′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(56) 46°51.55′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(57) 46°50.07′ N. lat., 124°53.90′ W. long.;
(58) 46°44.88′ N. lat., 124°51.97′ W. long.;
(59) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°42.66′ W. long.;
(60) 46°33.45′ N. lat., 124°36.11′ W. long.;
(61) 46°33.20′ N. lat., 124°30.64′ W. long.;
(62) 46°27.85′ N. lat., 124°31.95′ W. long.;
(63) 46°18.27′ N. lat., 124°39.28′ W. long.;
(64) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°24.88′ W. long.;
(65) 46°14.22′ N. lat., 124°26.29′ W. long.;
(66) 46°11.53′ N. lat., 124°39.58′ W. long.;
(67) 46°08.77′ N. lat., 124°41.71′ W. long.;
(68) 46°05.86′ N. lat., 124°42.26′ W. long.;
(69) 46°03.85′ N. lat., 124°48.20′ W. long.;
(70) 46°02.33′ N. lat., 124°48.51′ W. long.;
(71) 45°58.99′ N. lat., 124°44.42′ W. long.;
(72) 45°46.90′ N. lat., 124°43.50′ W. long.;
(73) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°44.27′ W. long.;
(74) 45°44.98′ N. lat., 124°44.93′ W. long.;
(75) 45°43.46′ N. lat., 124°44.93′ W. long.;
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(79) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°27.13′ W. long.;
(80) 45°00.17′ N. lat., 124°29.29′ W. long.;
(81) 44°55.60′ N. lat., 124°32.36′ W. long.;
(82) 44°48.25′ N. lat., 124°40.61′ W. long.;
(83) 44°42.24′ N. lat., 124°48.05′ W. long.;
(84) 44°41.35′ N. lat., 124°48.03′ W. long.;
(85) 44°40.27′ N. lat., 124°49.11′ W. long.;
(86) 44°38.52′ N. lat., 124°49.11′ W. long.;
(87) 44°23.30′ N. lat., 124°50.17′ W. long.;
(88) 44°13.19′ N. lat., 124°58.66′ W. long.;
(89) 44°08.30′ N. lat., 124°58.50′ W. long.;
(90) 43°57.89′ N. lat., 124°58.13′ W. long.;
(91) 43°50.59′ N. lat., 124°52.80′ W. long.;
(92) 43°50.10′ N. lat., 124°40.27′ W. long.;
(93) 43°39.05′ N. lat., 124°38.56′ W. long.;
(94) 43°28.85′ N. lat., 124°40.00′ W. long.;
(95) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°42.84′ W. long.;
(96) 43°20.22′ N. lat., 124°43.05′ W. long.;
(97) 43°13.29′ N. lat., 124°47.00′ W. long.;
(98) 43°13.15′ N. lat., 124°52.61′ W. long.;
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(102) 42°53.41′ N. lat., 124°54.35′ W. long.;
(103) 42°49.52′ N. lat., 124°53.16′ W. long.;
(104) 42°47.47′ N. lat., 124°50.24′ W. long.;
(105) 42°47.57′ N. lat., 124°48.13′ W. long.;
(106) 42°46.19′ N. lat., 124°44.52′ W. long.;
(107) 42°41.75′ N. lat., 124°44.69′ W. long.;
(108) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°44.02′ W. long.;
(109) 42°38.81′ N. lat., 124°43.09′ W. long.;
(110) 42°31.82′ N. lat., 124°46.24′ W. long.;
(111) 42°31.96′ N. lat., 124°44.32′ W. long.;
(112) 42°30.95′ N. lat., 124°44.50′ W. long.;
(113) 42°28.39′ N. lat., 124°49.56′ W. long.;
(114) 42°23.34′ N. lat., 124°44.91′ W. long.;
(115) 42°19.72′ N. lat., 124°41.60′ W. long.;
(116) 42°15.12′ N. lat., 124°38.34′ W. long.;
(117) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°38.22′ W. long.;
(118) 42°12.35′ N. lat., 124°38.09′ W. long.;
(119) 42°04.35′ N. lat., 124°37.23′ W. long.;
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(122) 41°43.33′ N. lat., 124°29.96′ W. long.;
(123) 41°23.46′ N. lat., 124°30.36′ W. long.;
(124) 41°21.29′ N. lat., 124°29.43′ W. long.;
(125) 41°13.52′ N. lat., 124°24.48′ W. long.;
(126) 41°06.71′ N. lat., 124°23.37′ W. long.;
(127) 40°54.66′ N. lat., 124°28.20′ W. long.;
(128) 40°51.52′ N. lat., 124°27.47′ W. long.;

(129) 40°40.62′ N. lat., 124°32.75′ W. long.;
(130) 40°36.08′ N. lat., 124°40.18′ W. long.;
(131) 40°32.90′ N. lat., 124°41.90′ W. long.;
(132) 40°31.30′ N. lat., 124°41.00′ W. long.;
(133) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°38.15′ W. long.;
(134) 40°27.29′ N. lat., 124°37.34′ W. long.;
(135) 40°24.98′ N. lat., 124°36.44′ W. long.;
(136) 40°22.22′ N. lat., 124°31.85′ W. long.;
(137) 40°16.94′ N. lat., 124°32.00′ W. long.;
(138) 40°17.58′ N. lat., 124°45.30′ W. long.;
(139) 40°13.24′ N. lat., 124°32.43′ W. long.;
(140) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°24.64′ W. long.;
(141) 40°06.43′ N. lat., 124°19.26′ W. long.;
(142) 40°07.06′ N. lat., 124°17.82′ W. long.;
(143) 40°04.70′ N. lat., 124°18.17′ W. long.;
(144) 40°02.34′ N. lat., 124°16.64′ W. long.;
(145) 40°01.52′ N. lat., 124°09.89′ W. long.;
(146) 39°58.27′ N. lat., 124°13.58′ W. long.;
(147) 39°56.59′ N. lat., 124°12.09′ W. long.;
(148) 39°55.19′ N. lat., 124°08.03′ W. long.;
(149) 39°52.54′ N. lat., 124°09.47′ W. long.;
(150) 39°42.67′ N. lat., 124°02.59′ W. long.;
(151) 39°35.95′ N. lat., 123°59.56′ W. long.;
(152) 39°34.61′ N. lat., 123°59.66′ W. long.;
(153) 39°33.77′ N. lat., 123°56.89′ W. long.;
(154) 39°33.01′ N. lat., 123°57.14′ W. long.;
(155) 39°32.20′ N. lat., 123°59.20′ W. long.;
(156) 39°07.84′ N. lat., 123°59.14′ W. long.;
(157) 39°01.11′ N. lat., 123°57.97′ W. long.;
(158) 39°00.51′ N. lat., 123°56.96′ W. long.;
(159) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°57.57′ W. long.;
(160) 38°56.57′ N. lat., 123°57.80′ W. long.;
(161) 38°56.39′ N. lat., 123°59.48′ W. long.;
(162) 38°50.22′ N. lat., 123°55.55′ W. long.;
(163) 38°46.76′ N. lat., 123°51.56′ W. long.;
(164) 38°45.27′ N. lat., 123°51.63′ W. long.;
(165) 38°42.76′ N. lat., 123°49.83′ W. long.;
(166) 38°41.53′ N. lat., 123°47.83′ W. long.;
(167) 38°40.97′ N. lat., 123°48.14′ W. long.;
(168) 38°38.02′ N. lat., 123°45.85′ W. long.;
(169) 38°37.19′ N. lat., 123°44.08′ W. long.;
(170) 38°33.43′ N. lat., 123°41.82′ W. long.;
(171) 38°29.44′ N. lat., 123°38.49′ W. long.;
(172) 38°28.08′ N. lat., 123°38.33′ W. long.;
(173) 38°23.68′ N. lat., 123°35.47′ W. long.;
(174) 38°19.63′ N. lat., 123°34.05′ W. long.;
(175) 38°16.23′ N. lat., 123°31.90′ W. long.;
(176) 38°14.79′ N. lat., 123°29.98′ W. long.;
(177) 38°14.12′ N. lat., 123°26.36′ W. long.;
(178) 38°10.85′ N. lat., 123°25.84′ W. long.;
(179) 38°13.15′ N. lat., 123°28.25′ W. long.;
(180) 38°12.28′ N. lat., 123°29.88′ W. long.;
(181) 38°10.19′ N. lat., 123°29.11′ W. long.;
(182) 38°07.94′ N. lat., 123°28.52′ W. long.;
(183) 38°06.51′ N. lat., 123°30.96′ W. long.;
(184) 38°04.21′ N. lat., 123°32.03′ W. long.;
(185) 38°02.07′ N. lat., 123°31.37′ W. long.;
(186) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°29.62′ W. long.;

(187) 37°58.13′ N. lat., 123°27.28′ W. long.;
(188) 37°55.01′ N. lat., 123°27.53′ W. long.;
(189) 37°51.40′ N. lat., 123°25.25′ W. long.;
(190) 37°43.97′ N. lat., 123°11.56′ W. long.;
(191) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 123°02.32′ W. long.;
(192) 37°13.65′ N. lat., 122°54.25′ W. long.;
(193) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°50.97′ W. long.;
(194) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°45.90′ W. long.;
(195) 37°00.66′ N. lat., 122°37.91′ W. long.;
(196) 36°57.40′ N. lat., 122°28.32′ W. long.;
(197) 36°59.25′ N. lat., 122°25.61′ W. long.;
(198) 36°56.88′ N. lat., 122°25.49′ W. long.;
(199) 36°57.40′ N. lat., 122°22.69′ W. long.;
(200) 36°55.43′ N. lat., 122°22.49′ W. long.;
(201) 36°52.29′ N. lat., 122°13.25′ W. long.;
(202) 36°47.12′ N. lat., 122°07.62′ W. long.;
(203) 36°47.10′ N. lat., 122°02.17′ W. long.;
(204) 36°43.76′ N. lat., 121°59.17′ W. long.;
(205) 36°38.85′ N. lat., 122°02.26′ W. long.;
(206) 36°23.41′ N. lat., 122°00.17′ W. long.;
(207) 36°19.68′ N. lat., 122°06.99′ W. long.;
(208) 36°14.75′ N. lat., 122°01.57′ W. long.;
(209) 36°09.74′ N. lat., 121°45.06′ W. long.;
(210) 36°06.75′ N. lat., 121°40.79′ W. long.;
(211) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°35.98′ W. long.;
(212) 35°58.18′ N. lat., 121°34.69′ W. long.;
(213) 35°52.31′ N. lat., 121°32.51′ W. long.;
(214) 35°51.21′ N. lat., 121°30.97′ W. long.;
(215) 35°46.32′ N. lat., 121°30.36′ W. long.;
(216) 35°33.74′ N. lat., 121°20.16′ W. long.;
(217) 35°31.37′ N. lat., 121°15.29′ W. long.;
(218) 35°23.32′ N. lat., 121°11.50′ W. long.;
(219) 35°15.28′ N. lat., 121°04.51′ W. long.;
(220) 35°07.08′ N. lat., 121°00.36′ W. long.;
(221) 34°57.46′ N. lat., 120°58.29′ W. long.;
(222) 34°44.25′ N. lat., 120°58.35′ W. long.;
(223) 34°32.30′ N. lat., 120°50.28′ W. long.;
(224) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°42.61′ W. long.;
(225) 34°19.08′ N. lat., 120°31.27′ W. long.;
(226) 34°17.72′ N. lat., 120°19.32′ W. long.;
(227) 34°22.45′ N. lat., 120°12.87′ W. long.;
(228) 34°21.36′ N. lat., 119°54.94′ W. long.;
(229) 34°09.95′ N. lat., 119°46.24′ W. long.;
(230) 34°09.08′ N. lat., 119°57.59′ W. long.;
(231) 34°07.53′ N. lat., 120°06.41′ W. long.;
(232) 34°10.54′ N. lat., 120°19.13′ W. long.;
(233) 34°14.68′ N. lat., 120°29.54′ W. long.;
(234) 34°09.51′ N. lat., 120°38.38′ W. long.;
(235) 34°03.06′ N. lat., 120°35.60′ W. long.;
(236) 33°56.39′ N. lat., 120°28.53′ W. long.;
(237) 33°50.25′ N. lat., 120°09.49′ W. long.;
(238) 33°37.96′ N. lat., 120°00.14′ W. long.;
(239) 33°34.52′ N. lat., 119°51.90′ W. long.;
(240) 33°35.51′ N. lat., 119°48.55′ W. long.;
(241) 33°42.76′ N. lat., 119°47.83′ W. long.;
(242) 33°53.62′ N. lat., 119°53.34′ W. long.;
(243) 33°57.61′ N. lat., 119°31.32′ W. long.;
(244) 33°56.34′ N. lat., 119°26.46′ W. long.;

(245) 33°57.79′ N. lat., 119°26.91′ W. long.;
(246) 33°58.88′ N. lat., 119°20.12′ W. long.;
(247) 34°02.65′ N. lat., 119°15.17′ W. long.;
(248) 33°59.02′ N. lat., 119°03.05′ W. long.;
(249) 33°57.61′ N. lat., 118°42.13′ W. long.;
(250) 33°50.76′ N. lat., 118°38.03′ W. long.;
(251) 33°39.41′ N. lat., 118°18.74′ W. long.;
(252) 33°35.51′ N. lat., 118°18.08′ W. long.;
(253) 33°30.68′ N. lat., 118°10.40′ W. long.;
(254) 33°32.49′ N. lat., 117°51.90′ W. long.;
(255) 32°58.87′ N. lat., 117°20.41′ W. long.; and
(256) 32°35.53′ N. lat., 117°29.72′ W. long.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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°10.00′ N. lat., 125°41.82′ W. long.;
(4) 48°07.10′ N. lat., 125°45.65′ W. long.;
(5) 48°05.71′ N. lat., 125°44.69′ W. long.;
(6) 48°04.07′ N. lat., 125°36.96′ W. long.;
(7) 48°03.05′ N. lat., 125°36.38′ W. long.;
(8) 48°01.98′ N. lat., 125°37.41′ W. long.;
(9) 48°01.46′ N. lat., 125°39.61′ W. long.;
(10) 47°56.94′ N. lat., 125°36.65′ W. long.;
(11) 47°55.77′ N. lat., 125°30.13′ W. long.;
(12) 47°55.65′ N. lat., 125°28.46′ W. long.;
(13) 47°58.11′ N. lat., 125°26.60′ W. long.;
(14) 48°00.40′ N. lat., 125°24.83′ W. long.;
(15) 48°02.04′ N. lat., 125°22.90′ W. long.;
(16) 48°03.60′ N. lat., 125°21.84′ W. long.;
(17) 48°03.98′ N. lat., 125°20.65′ W. long.;
(18) 48°03.26′ N. lat., 125°19.76′ W. long.;
(19) 48°01.50′ N. lat., 125°18.80′ W. long.;
(20) 48°01.03′ N. lat., 125°20.12′ W. long.;
(21) 48°00.04′ N. lat., 125°20.26′ W. long.;
(22) 47°58.10′ N. lat., 125°18.91′ W. long.;
(23) 47°58.17′ N. lat., 125°17.50′ W. long.;
(24) 47°52.33′ N. lat., 125°15.78′ W. long.;
(25) 47°49.20′ N. lat., 125°10.67′ W. long.;
(26) 47°48.27′ N. lat., 125°07.38′ W. long.;
(27) 47°47.24′ N. lat., 125°05.38′ W. long.;
(28) 47°45.95′ N. lat., 125°04.61′ W. long.;
(29) 47°44.58′ N. lat., 125°07.12′ W. long.;
(30) 47°42.24′ N. lat., 125°05.15′ W. long.;
(31) 47°38.54′ N. lat., 125°06.76′ W. long.;
(32) 47°35.03′ N. lat., 125°04.28′ W. long.;

(33) 47°28.82′ N. lat., 124°56.24′ W. long.;
(34) 47°29.15′ N. lat., 124°54.10′ W. long.;
(35) 47°28.43′ N. lat., 124°51.58′ W. long.;
(36) 47°24.13′ N. lat., 124°47.50′ W. long.;
(37) 47°18.31′ N. lat., 124°46.17′ W. long.;
(38) 47°19.57′ N. lat., 124°51.00′ W. long.;
(39) 47°18.12′ N. lat., 124°53.66′ W. long.;
(40) 47°17.60′ N. lat., 124°52.94′ W. long.;
(41) 47°17.71′ N. lat., 124°51.63′ W. long.;
(42) 47°16.90′ N. lat., 124°51.23′ W. long.;
(43) 47°16.10′ N. lat., 124°53.67′ W. long.;
(44) 47°14.24′ N. lat., 124°53.02′ W. long.;
(45) 47°12.16′ N. lat., 124°56.77′ W. long.;
(46) 47°13.35′ N. lat., 124°58.70′ W. long.;
(47) 47°09.53′ N. lat., 124°58.32′ W. long.;
(48) 47°09.54′ N. lat., 124°59.50′ W. long.;
(49) 47°05.87′ N. lat., 124°59.30′ W. long.;
(50) 47°03.65′ N. lat., 124°56.26′ W. long.;
(51) 47°00.87′ N. lat., 124°59.52′ W. long.;
(52) 46°56.80′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(53) 46°51.55′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(54) 46°50.07′ N. lat., 124°53.90′ W. long.;
(55) 46°44.88′ N. lat., 124°51.97′ W. long.;
(56) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°42.66′ W. long.;
(57) 46°33.45′ N. lat., 124°36.11′ W. long.;
(58) 46°33.20′ N. lat., 124°30.64′ W. long.;
(59) 46°27.85′ N. lat., 124°31.95′ W. long.;
(60) 46°18.27′ N. lat., 124°39.28′ W. long.;
(61) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°24.88′ W. long.;
(62) 46°14.22′ N. lat., 124°26.28′ W. long.;
(63) 46°11.53′ N. lat., 124°39.58′ W. long.;
(64) 46°08.77′ N. lat., 124°41.71′ W. long.;
(65) 46°05.86′ N. lat., 124°42.27′ W. long.;
(66) 46°03.85′ N. lat., 124°48.20′ W. long.;
(67) 46°02.34′ N. lat., 124°48.51′ W. long.;
(68) 45°58.99′ N. lat., 124°44.42′ W. long.;
(69) 45°49.68′ N. lat., 124°42.37′ W. long.;
(70) 45°49.74′ N. lat., 124°43.69′ W. long.;
(71) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°41.82′ W. long.;
(72) 45°40.83′ N. lat., 124°40.90′ W. long.;
(73) 45°34.88′ N. lat., 124°32.58′ W. long.;
(74) 45°20.25′ N. lat., 124°25.47′ W. long.;
(75) 45°13.04′ N. lat., 124°21.92′ W. long.;
(76) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°27.13′ W. long.;
(77) 45°00.17′ N. lat., 124°29.28′ W. long.;
(78) 44°50.99′ N. lat., 124°35.40′ W. long.;
(79) 44°46.87′ N. lat., 124°38.20′ W. long.;
(80) 44°48.25′ N. lat., 124°40.62′ W. long.;
(81) 44°41.34′ N. lat., 124°49.20′ W. long.;
(82) 44°23.30′ N. lat., 124°50.17′ W. long.;
(83) 44°13.19′ N. lat., 124°58.66′ W. long.;
(84) 44°08.30′ N. lat., 124°58.72′ W. long.;
(85) 43°57.37′ N. lat., 124°58.71′ W. long.;
(86) 43°52.32′ N. lat., 124°49.43′ W. long.;
(87) 43°51.35′ N. lat., 124°37.94′ W. long.;
(88) 43°49.73′ N. lat., 124°40.26′ W. long.;
(89) 43°39.06′ N. lat., 124°38.55′ W. long.;
(90) 43°28.85′ N. lat., 124°39.99′ W. long.;
(91) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°42.89′ W. long.;
(92) 43°20.22′ N. lat., 124°43.05′ W. long.;
(93) 43°13.29′ N. lat., 124°47.00′ W. long.;
(94) 43°10.64′ N. lat., 124°49.95′ W. long.;
(95) 43°04.26′ N. lat., 124°53.05′ W. long.;
(96) 42°53.93′ N. lat., 124°54.60′ W. long.;
(97) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°50.60′ W. long.;
(98) 42°47.57′ N. lat., 124°48.12′ W. long.;
(99) 42°46.19′ N. lat., 124°44.52′ W. long.;
(100) 42°41.75′ N. lat., 124°44.69′ W. long.;
(101) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°44.02′ W. long.;
(102) 42°38.81′ N. lat., 124°43.09′ W. long.;
(103) 42°31.83′ N. lat., 124°46.23′ W. long.;
(104) 42°32.08′ N. lat., 124°43.58′ W. long.;
(105) 42°30.96′ N. lat., 124°43.84′ W. long.;
(106) 42°28.41′ N. lat., 124°49.17′ W. long.;
(107) 42°24.80′ N. lat., 124°45.93′ W. long.;
(108) 42°19.71′ N. lat., 124°41.60′ W. long.;
(109) 42°15.12′ N. lat., 124°38.34′ W. long.;
(110) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°38.28′ W. long.;
(111) 42°12.35′ N. lat., 124°38.09′ W. long.;
(112) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°36.83′ W. long.;
(113) 41°47.78′ N. lat., 124°29.55′ W. long.;
(114) 41°21.15′ N. lat., 124°29.04′ W. long.;
(115) 41°13.50′ N. lat., 124°24.40′ W. long.;
(116) 41°11.00′ N. lat., 124°22.99′ W. long.;
(117) 41°06.69′ N. lat., 124°23.30′ W. long.;
(118) 40°54.73′ N. lat., 124°28.15′ W. long.;
(119) 40°53.94′ N. lat., 124°26.11′ W. long.;
(120) 40°50.31′ N. lat., 124°26.15′ W. long.;
(121) 40°44.49′ N. lat., 124°30.89′ W. long.;
(122) 40°40.62′ N. lat., 124°32.16′ W. long.;
(123) 40°38.87′ N. lat., 124°30.15′ W. long.;
(124) 40°35.67′ N. lat., 124°30.43′ W. long.;
(125) 40°37.41′ N. lat., 124°37.06′ W. long.;

(126) 40°36.09′ N. lat., 124°40.11′ W. long.;
(127) 40°31.33′ N. lat., 124°41.01′ W. long.;
(128) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°38.15′ W. long.;
(129) 40°27.34′ N. lat., 124°37.28′ W. long.;
(130) 40°25.01′ N. lat., 124°36.36′ W. long.;
(131) 40°22.28′ N. lat., 124°31.35′ W. long.;
(132) 40°16.29′ N. lat., 124°34.50′ W. long.;
(133) 40°14.00′ N. lat., 124°33.02′ W. long.;
(134) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°24.55′ W. long.;
(135) 40°06.45′ N. lat., 124°19.24′ W. long.;
(136) 40°07.08′ N. lat., 124°17.80′ W. long.;
(137) 40°05.55′ N. lat., 124°18.11′ W. long.;
(138) 40°04.74′ N. lat., 124°18.11′ W. long.;
(139) 40°02.35′ N. lat., 124°16.54′ W. long.;
(140) 40°01.51′ N. lat., 124°09.89′ W. long.;
(141) 39°58.54′ N. lat., 124°12.43′ W. long.;
(142) 39°55.72′ N. lat., 124°09.86′ W. long.;
(143) 39°42.64′ N. lat., 124°02.52′ W. long.;
(144) 39°35.96′ N. lat., 123°59.47′ W. long.;
(145) 39°34.61′ N. lat., 123°59.59′ W. long.;
(146) 39°33.79′ N. lat., 123°56.77′ W. long.;
(147) 39°33.03′ N. lat., 123°57.06′ W. long.;
(148) 39°32.21′ N. lat., 123°59.12′ W. long.;
(149) 39°07.81′ N. lat., 123°59.06′ W. long.;
(150) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°57.32′ W. long.;
(151) 38°52.26′ N. lat., 123°56.18′ W. long.;
(152) 38°50.21′ N. lat., 123°55.48′ W. long.;
(153) 38°46.81′ N. lat., 123°51.49′ W. long.;
(154) 38°45.29′ N. lat., 123°51.55′ W. long.;
(155) 38°42.76′ N. lat., 123°49.73′ W. long.;
(156) 38°41.42′ N. lat., 123°47.45′ W. long.;
(157) 38°35.74′ N. lat., 123°43.82′ W. long.;
(158) 38°34.92′ N. lat., 123°42.53′ W. long.;
(159) 38°19.65′ N. lat., 123°31.95′ W. long.;
(160) 38°14.38′ N. lat., 123°25.51′ W. long.;
(161) 38°09.39′ N. lat., 123°24.40′ W. long.;
(162) 38°10.06′ N. lat., 123°26.84′ W. long.;
(163) 38°04.58′ N. lat., 123°31.91′ W. long.;
(164) 38°02.06′ N. lat., 123°31.26′ W. long.;
(165) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°29.56′ W. long.;
(166) 37°58.07′ N. lat., 123°27.21′ W. long.;
(167) 37°55.07′ N. lat., 123°27.20′ W. long.;
(168) 37°50.77′ N. lat., 123°24.52′ W. long.;
(169) 37°43.94′ N. lat., 123°11.49′ W. long.;
(170) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 123°02.23′ W. long.;
(171) 37°23.48′ N. lat., 122°57.77′ W. long.;
(172) 37°23.23′ N. lat., 122°53.85′ W. long.;
(173) 37°13.96′ N. lat., 122°49.97′ W. long.;
(174) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°45.68′ W. long.;
(175) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°43.37′ W. long.;
(176) 37°01.04′ N. lat., 122°37.94′ W. long.;
(177) 36°57.40′ N. lat., 122°28.36′ W. long.;
(178) 36°59.21′ N. lat., 122°25.64′ W. long.;
(179) 36°56.90′ N. lat., 122°25.42′ W. long.;
(180) 36°57.60′ N. lat., 122°21.95′ W. long.;
(181) 36°55.69′ N. lat., 122°22.32′ W. long.;
(182) 36°52.27′ N. lat., 122°13.17′ W. long.;
(183) 36°47.38′ N. lat., 122°07.62′ W. long.;

(184) 36°47.27′ N. lat., 122°03.77′ W. long.;
(185) 36°24.12′ N. lat., 121°59.74′ W. long.;
(186) 36°21.99′ N. lat., 122°01.01′ W. long.;
(187) 36°19.56′ N. lat., 122°05.88′ W. long.;
(188) 36°14.63′ N. lat., 122°01.10′ W. long.;
(189) 36°09.74′ N. lat., 121°45.01′ W. long.;
(190) 36°06.69′ N. lat., 121°40.77′ W. long.;
(191) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°36.01′ W. long.;
(192) 35°56.54′ N. lat., 121°33.27′ W. long.;
(193) 35°52.21′ N. lat., 121°32.46′ W. long.;
(194) 35°51.21′ N. lat., 121°30.94′ W. long.;
(195) 35°46.28′ N. lat., 121°30.29′ W. long.;
(196) 35°33.68′ N. lat., 121°20.09′ W. long.;
(197) 35°31.33′ N. lat., 121°15.22′ W. long.;
(198) 35°23.29′ N. lat., 121°11.41′ W. long.;
(199) 35°15.26′ N. lat., 121°04.49′ W. long.;
(200) 35°07.05′ N. lat., 121°00.26′ W. long.;
(201) 35°07.46′ N. lat., 120°57.10′ W. long.;
(202) 34°44.29′ N. lat., 120°54.28′ W. long.;
(203) 34°44.24′ N. lat., 120°57.69′ W. long.;
(204) 34°39.06′ N. lat., 120°55.01′ W. long.;
(205) 34°19.08′ N. lat., 120°31.21′ W. long.;
(206) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°42.61′ W. long.;
(207) 34°17.72′ N. lat., 120°19.26′ W. long.;
(208) 34°22.45′ N. lat., 120°12.81′ W. long.;
(209) 34°21.36′ N. lat., 119°54.88′ W. long.;
(210) 34°09.95′ N. lat., 119°46.18′ W. long.;
(211) 34°09.08′ N. lat., 119°57.53′ W. long.;
(212) 34°07.53′ N. lat., 120°06.35′ W. long.;
(213) 34°10.37′ N. lat., 120°18.40′ W. long.;
(214) 34°12.50′ N. lat., 120°18.40′ W. long.;
(215) 34°12.50′ N. lat., 120°24.96′ W. long.;
(216) 34°14.68′ N. lat., 120°29.48′ W. long.;
(217) 34°09.51′ N. lat., 120°38.32′ W. long.;
(218) 34°04.66′ N. lat., 120°36.29′ W. long.;
(219) 34°02.21′ N. lat., 120°36.29′ W. long.;
(220) 34°02.21′ N. lat., 120°34.65′ W. long.;
(221) 33°56.39′ N. lat., 120°28.47′ W. long.;
(222) 33°50.40′ N. lat., 120°10.00′ W. long.;
(223) 33°37.96′ N. lat., 120°00.08′ W. long.;
(224) 33°34.52′ N. lat., 119°51.84′ W. long.;
(225) 33°35.51′ N. lat., 119°48.49′ W. long.;
(226) 33°42.76′ N. lat., 119°47.77′ W. long.;
(227) 33°51.63′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;
(228) 33°51.62′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.;
(229) 33°54.59′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.;
(230) 33°57.69′ N. lat., 119°31.00′ W. long.;
(231) 33°54.11′ N. lat., 119°31.00′ W. long.;
(232) 33°54.11′ N. lat., 119°26.00′ W. long.;
(233) 33°57.94′ N. lat., 119°26.00′ W. long.;
(234) 33°58.88′ N. lat., 119°20.06′ W. long.;
(235) 34°02.65′ N. lat., 119°15.11′ W. long.;
(236) 33°59.02′ N. lat., 119°02.99′ W. long.;
(237) 33°57.61′ N. lat., 118°42.07′ W. long.;
(238) 33°50.76′ N. lat., 118°37.98′ W. long.;
(239) 33°39.17′ N. lat., 118°18.47′ W. long.;
(240) 33°37.14′ N. lat., 118°18.39′ W. long.;
(241) 33°35.51′ N. lat., 118°18.03′ W. long.;

(242) 33°30.68′ N. lat., 118°10.35′ W. long.;
(243) 33°32.49′ N. lat., 117°51.85′ W. long.;
(244) 32°58.87′ N. lat., 117°20.36′ W. long.; and
(245) 32°35.56′ N. lat., 117°29.66′ W. long.

(m) The 250–fm (457–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°14.71′ N. lat., 125°41.95′ W. long.;
(2) 48°13.00′ N. lat., 125°39.00′ W. long.;
(3) 48°10.00′ N. lat., 125°43.00′ W. long.;
(4) 48°08.50′ N. lat., 125°45.00′ W. long.;
(5) 48°06.00′ N. lat., 125°46.50′ W. long.;
(6) 48°03.50′ N. lat., 125°37.00′ W. long.;
(7) 48°01.50′ N. lat., 125°40.00′ W. long.;
(8) 47°57.00′ N. lat., 125°37.00′ W. long.;
(9) 47°55.20′ N. lat., 125°37.26′ W. long.;
(10) 47°54.02′ N. lat., 125°36.60′ W. long.;
(11) 47°53.70′ N. lat., 125°35.09′ W. long.;
(12) 47°54.16′ N. lat., 125°32.38′ W. long.;
(13) 47°55.50′ N. lat., 125°28.50′ W. long.;
(14) 47°58.00′ N. lat., 125°25.00′ W. long.;
(15) 48°00.50′ N. lat., 125°24.50′ W. long.;
(16) 48°03.50′ N. lat., 125°21.00′ W. long.;
(17) 48°02.00′ N. lat., 125°19.50′ W. long.;
(18) 48°00.00′ N. lat., 125°21.00′ W. long.;
(19) 47°58.00′ N. lat., 125°20.00′ W. long.;
(20) 47°58.00′ N. lat., 125°18.00′ W. long.;
(21) 47°52.00′ N. lat., 125°16.50′ W. long.;
(22) 47°46.00′ N. lat., 125°06.00′ W. long.;
(23) 47°44.50′ N. lat., 125°07.50′ W. long.;
(24) 47°42.00′ N. lat., 125°06.00′ W. long.;
(25) 47°37.96′ N. lat., 125°07.17′ W. long.;
(26) 47°28.00′ N. lat., 124°58.50′ W. long.;
(27) 47°28.88′ N. lat., 124°54.70′ W. long.;
(28) 47°27.70′ N. lat., 124°51.87′ W. long.;
(29) 47°24.84′ N. lat., 124°48.45′ W. long.;
(30) 47°21.76′ N. lat., 124°47.42′ W. long.;
(31) 47°18.84′ N. lat., 124°46.75′ W. long.;
(32) 47°19.82′ N. lat., 124°51.43′ W. long.;
(33) 47°18.13′ N. lat., 124°54.25′ W. long.;
(34) 47°13.50′ N. lat., 124°54.70′ W. long.;
(35) 47°15.00′ N. lat., 125°01.10′ W. long.;
(36) 47°08.77′ N. lat., 125°00.91′ W. long.;
(37) 47°05.80′ N. lat., 125°01.00′ W. long.;
(38) 47°03.34′ N. lat., 124°57.50′ W. long.;
(39) 47°01.00′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(40) 46°55.00′ N. lat., 125°02.00′ W. long.;
(41) 46°53.32′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(42) 46°51.55′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(43) 46°50.80′ N. lat., 124°56.90′ W. long.;
(44) 46°47.00′ N. lat., 124°55.00′ W. long.;
(45) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°43.45′ W. long.;
(46) 46°34.00′ N. lat., 124°38.00′ W. long.;
(47) 46°30.50′ N. lat., 124°41.00′ W. long.;
(48) 46°33.00′ N. lat., 124°32.00′ W. long.;
(49) 46°29.00′ N. lat., 124°32.00′ W. long.;
(50) 46°20.00′ N. lat., 124°39.00′ W. long.;
(51) 46°18.16′ N. lat., 124°40.00′ W. long.;
(52) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°27.00′ W. long.;
(53) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°27.01′ W. long.;
(54) 46°15.00′ N. lat., 124°30.96′ W. long.;
(55) 46°13.17′ N. lat., 124°37.87′ W. long.;
(56) 46°13.17′ N. lat., 124°38.75′ W. long.;
(57) 46°10.50′ N. lat., 124°42.00′ W. long.;
(58) 46°06.21′ N. lat., 124°41.85′ W. long.;
(59) 46°03.02′ N. lat., 124°50.27′ W. long.;
(60) 45°57.00′ N. lat., 124°45.52′ W. long.;
(61) 45°46.85′ N. lat., 124°45.91′ W. long.;
(62) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°46.84′ W. long.;
(63) 45°45.81′ N. lat., 124°47.05′ W. long.;
(64) 45°44.87′ N. lat., 124°45.98′ W. long.;
(65) 45°43.44′ N. lat., 124°46.03′ W. long.;
(66) 45°35.82′ N. lat., 124°45.72′ W. long.;
(67) 45°35.70′ N. lat., 124°42.89′ W. long.;
(68) 45°24.45′ N. lat., 124°38.21′ W. long.;
(69) 45°11.68′ N. lat., 124°39.38′ W. long.;
(70) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°38.03′ W. long.;
(71) 44°57.94′ N. lat., 124°37.02′ W. long.;
(72) 44°44.28′ N. lat., 124°50.79′ W. long.;
(73) 44°32.63′ N. lat., 124°54.21′ W. long.;
(74) 44°23.36′ N. lat., 124°50.53′ W. long.;
(75) 44°13.30′ N. lat., 124°59.03′ W. long.;
(76) 43°57.85′ N. lat., 124°58.57′ W. long.;
(77) 43°50.12′ N. lat., 124°53.36′ W. long.;
(78) 43°49.53′ N. lat., 124°43.96′ W. long.;
(79) 43°42.76′ N. lat., 124°41.40′ W. long.;
(80) 43°24.00′ N. lat., 124°42.61′ W. long.;
(81) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°44.48′ W. long.;
(82) 43°19.74′ N. lat., 124°45.12′ W. long.;
(83) 43°19.62′ N. lat., 124°52.95′ W. long.;
(84) 43°17.41′ N. lat., 124°53.02′ W. long.;
(85) 42°56.41′ N. lat., 124°54.59′ W. long.;
(86) 42°53.82′ N. lat., 124°55.76′ W. long.;
(87) 42°53.54′ N. lat., 124°54.88′ W. long.;
(88) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°55.12′ W. long.;
(89) 42°49.26′ N. lat., 124°55.17′ W. long.;
(90) 42°46.74′ N. lat., 124°53.39′ W. long.;
(91) 42°43.76′ N. lat., 124°51.64′ W. long.;
(92) 42°45.41′ N. lat., 124°49.35′ W. long.;
(93) 42°43.92′ N. lat., 124°45.92′ W. long.;
(94) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°44.30′ W. long.;
(95) 42°38.84′ N. lat., 124°43.51′ W. long.;
(96) 42°34.78′ N. lat., 124°46.56′ W. long.;
(97) 42°31.47′ N. lat., 124°46.89′ W. long.;
(98) 42°31.59′ N. lat., 124°44.85′ W. long.;
(99) 42°31.12′ N. lat., 124°44.82′ W. long.;
(100) 42°28.48′ N. lat., 124°49.96′ W. long.;
(101) 42°26.28′ N. lat., 124°47.99′ W. long.;
(102) 42°19.58′ N. lat., 124°43.21′ W. long.;

(103) 42°13.75′ N. lat., 124°40.06′ W. long.;
(104) 42°05.12′ N. lat., 124°39.06′ W. long.;
(105) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°37.76′ W. long.;
(106) 41°47.93′ N. lat., 124°31.79′ W. long.;
(107) 41°21.35′ N. lat., 124°30.35′ W. long.;
(108) 41°07.11′ N. lat., 124°25.25′ W. long.;
(109) 40°57.37′ N. lat., 124°30.25′ W. long.;
(110) 40°48.77′ N. lat., 124°30.69′ W. long.;
(111) 40°41.03′ N. lat., 124°33.21′ W. long.;
(112) 40°37.40′ N. lat., 124°38.96′ W. long.;
(113) 40°33.70′ N. lat., 124°42.50′ W. long.;
(114) 40°31.31′ N. lat., 124°41.59′ W. long.;
(115) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°40.50′ W. long.;
(116) 40°25.00′ N. lat., 124°36.65′ W. long.;
(117) 40°22.42′ N. lat., 124°32.19′ W. long.;
(118) 40°17.17′ N. lat., 124°32.21′ W. long.;
(119) 40°18.68′ N. lat., 124°50.44′ W. long.;
(120) 40°13.55′ N. lat., 124°34.26′ W. long.;
(121) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°28.25′ W. long.;
(122) 40°06.72′ N. lat., 124°21.40′ W. long.;
(123) 40°01.63′ N. lat., 124°17.25′ W. long.;
(124) 40°00.68′ N. lat., 124°11.19′ W. long.;
(125) 39°59.09′ N. lat., 124°14.92′ W. long.;
(126) 39°56.44′ N. lat., 124°12.52′ W. long.;
(127) 39°54.98′ N. lat., 124°08.71′ W. long.;
(128) 39°52.60′ N. lat., 124°10.01′ W. long.;
(129) 39°37.37′ N. lat., 124°00.58′ W. long.;
(130) 39°32.41′ N. lat., 124°00.01′ W. long.;
(131) 39°05.40′ N. lat., 124°00.52′ W. long.;
(132) 39°04.32′ N. lat., 123°59.00′ W. long.;
(133) 38°58.02′ N. lat., 123°58.18′ W. long.;
(134) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 124°01.90′ W. long.;
(135) 38°50.27′ N. lat., 123°56.26′ W. long.;
(136) 38°46.73′ N. lat., 123°51.93′ W. long.;
(137) 38°44.64′ N. lat., 123°51.77′ W. long.;
(138) 38°32.97′ N. lat., 123°41.84′ W. long.;
(139) 38°14.56′ N. lat., 123°32.18′ W. long.;
(140) 38°13.85′ N. lat., 123°29.94′ W. long.;
(141) 38°11.88′ N. lat., 123°30.57′ W. long.;
(142) 38°08.72′ N. lat., 123°29.56′ W. long.;
(143) 38°05.62′ N. lat., 123°32.38′ W. long.;
(144) 38°01.90′ N. lat., 123°32.00′ W. long.;
(145) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°30.00′ W. long.;
(146) 37°58.07′ N. lat., 123°27.35′ W. long.;
(147) 37°54.97′ N. lat., 123°27.69′ W. long.;
(148) 37°51.32′ N. lat., 123°25.40′ W. long.;
(149) 37°43.82′ N. lat., 123°11.69′ W. long.;
(150) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 123°02.62′ W. long.;
(151) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°54.50′ W. long.;
(152) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°48.59′ W. long.;
(153) 36°59.99′ N. lat., 122°38.49′ W. long.;
(154) 36°56.64′ N. lat., 122°28.78′ W. long.;
(155) 36°58.93′ N. lat., 122°25.67′ W. long.;
(156) 36°56.19′ N. lat., 122°25.67′ W. long.;
(157) 36°57.09′ N. lat., 122°22.85′ W. long.;
(158) 36°54.95′ N. lat., 122°22.63′ W. long.;
(159) 36°52.25′ N. lat., 122°13.94′ W. long.;
(160) 36°46.94′ N. lat., 122°07.90′ W. long.;

(161) 36°46.86′ N. lat., 122°02.24′ W. long.;
(162) 36°43.73′ N. lat., 121°59.33′ W. long.;
(163) 36°38.93′ N. lat., 122°02.46′ W. long.;
(164) 36°30.77′ N. lat., 122°01.40′ W. long.;
(165) 36°23.78′ N. lat., 122°00.52′ W. long.;
(166) 36°19.98′ N. lat., 122°07.63′ W. long.;
(167) 36°15.36′ N. lat., 122°03.50′ W. long.;
(168) 36°09.47′ N. lat., 121°45.37′ W. long.;
(169) 36°06.42′ N. lat., 121°41.34′ W. long.;
(170) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°37.68′ W. long.;
(171) 35°52.25′ N. lat., 121°33.21′ W. long.;
(172) 35°51.09′ N. lat., 121°31.83′ W. long.;
(173) 35°46.47′ N. lat., 121°31.19′ W. long.;
(174) 35°33.97′ N. lat., 121°21.69′ W. long.;
(175) 35°30.94′ N. lat., 121°18.36′ W. long.;
(176) 35°23.08′ N. lat., 121°15.56′ W. long.;
(177) 35°13.67′ N. lat., 121°05.79′ W. long.;
(178) 35°06.77′ N. lat., 121°02.45′ W. long.;
(179) 34°53.32′ N. lat., 121°01.46′ W. long.;
(180) 34°49.36′ N. lat., 121°03.04′ W. long.;
(181) 34°44.12′ N. lat., 121°01.28′ W. long.;
(182) 34°32.38′ N. lat., 120°51.78′ W. long.;
(183) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°44.25′ W. long.;
(184) 34°17.93′ N. lat., 120°35.43′ W. long.;
(185) 34°16.02′ N. lat., 120°28.70′ W. long.;
(186) 34°09.84′ N. lat., 120°38.85′ W. long.;
(187) 34°03.22′ N. lat., 120°36.12′ W. long.;
(188) 33°55.98′ N. lat., 120°28.81′ W. long.;
(189) 33°49.88′ N. lat., 120°10.07′ W. long.;
(190) 33°37.75′ N. lat., 120°00.35′ W. long.;
(191) 33°33.91′ N. lat., 119°51.74′ W. long.;
(192) 33°35.07′ N. lat., 119°48.14′ W. long.;
(193) 33°42.60′ N. lat., 119°47.40′ W. long.;
(194) 33°53.25′ N. lat., 119°52.58′ W. long.;
(195) 33°57.48′ N. lat., 119°31.27′ W. long.;
(196) 33°55.47′ N. lat., 119°24.96′ W. long.;
(197) 33°57.60′ N. lat., 119°26.68′ W. long.;
(198) 33°58.68′ N. lat., 119°20.13′ W. long.;
(199) 34°02.02′ N. lat., 119°14.62′ W. long.;
(200) 33°58.73′ N. lat., 119°03.21′ W. long.;
(201) 33°57.33′ N. lat., 118°43.08′ W. long.;
(202) 33°50.71′ N. lat., 118°38.33′ W. long.;
(203) 33°39.27′ N. lat., 118°18.76′ W. long.;
(204) 33°35.16′ N. lat., 118°18.33′ W. long.;
(205) 33°28.82′ N. lat., 118°08.73′ W. long.;
(206) 33°31.44′ N. lat., 117°51.34′ W. long.;
(207) 32°58.76′ N. lat., 117°20.85′ W. long.; and
(208) 32°35.61′ N. lat., 117°30.15′ W. long.

(n) The 250–fm (457–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°06.10′ N. lat., 118°39.07′ W. long.;
(2) 33°05.31′ N. lat., 118°40.88′ W. long.;
(3) 33°03.03′ N. lat., 118°41.72′ W. long.;
(4) 32°46.62′ N. lat., 118°32.23′ W. long.;
(5) 32°40.81′ N. lat., 118°23.85′ W. long.;
(6) 32°47.55′ N. lat., 118°17.59′ W. long.;
(7) 32°57.35′ N. lat., 118°28.83′ W. long.;
(8) 33°02.79′ N. lat., 118°32.85′ W. long.; and
(9) 33°06.10′ N. lat., 118°39.07′ W. long.

(o) The 250–fm (457–m) depth contour used around Santa Catalina Island is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°13.37′ N. lat., 118°08.39′ W. long.;

(2) 33°20.86′ N. lat., 118°14.39′ W. long.;
(3) 33°26.49′ N. lat., 118°21.17′ W. long.;
(4) 33°28.14′ N. lat., 118°26.68′ W. long.;
(5) 33°30.36′ N. lat., 118°30.55′ W. long.;
(6) 33°31.65′ N. lat., 118°35.33′ W. long.;
(7) 33°32.89′ N. lat., 118°42.97′ W. long.;
(8) 33°32.64′ N. lat., 118°49.44′ W. long.;
(9) 33°38.02′ N. lat., 118°57.35′ W. long.;
(10) 33°37.08′ N. lat., 118°57.93′ W. long.;
(11) 33°30.76′ N. lat., 118°49.96′ W. long.;
(12) 33°23.24′ N. lat., 118°32.88′ W. long.;
(13) 33°20.91′ N. lat., 118°34.67′ W. long.;
(14) 33°17.04′ N. lat., 118°28.21′ W. long.; and
(15) 33°13.37′ N. lat., 118°08.39′ W. long.

(p) The 250–fm (457–m) depth contour used around Lasuen Knoll is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 33°26.76′ N. lat., 118°00.77′ W. long.;
(2) 33°25.30′ N. lat., 117°57.88′ W. long.;
(3) 33°23.37′ N. lat., 117°56.14′ W. long.;
(4) 33°22.06′ N. lat., 117°57.06′ W. long.;
(5) 33°22.85′ N. lat., 117°59.47′ W. long.;
(6) 33°23.97′ N. lat., 118°00.72′ W. long.;
(7) 33°25.98′ N. lat., 118°01.63′ W. long.; and
(8) 33°26.76′ N. lat., 118°00.77′ W. long.

(q) The 250–fm (457–m) depth contour used around San Diego Rise is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 32 °51.58′ N. lat., 117°51.00′ W. long.;
(2) 32°44.69′ N. lat., 117°44.55′ W. long.;
(3) 32°37.05′ N. lat., 117°42.02′ W. long.;
(4) 32°36.07′ N. lat., 117°44.29′ W. long.;
(5) 32°47.03′ N. lat., 117°50.97′ W. long.;
(6) 32°51.50′ N. lat., 117°51.47′ W. long.; and
(7) 32°51.58′ N. lat., 117°51.00′ W. long.

(r) The 250–fm (457–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°14.71′ N. lat., 125°41.95′ W. long.;
(2) 48°13.00′ N. lat., 125°39.00′ W. long.;
(3) 48°10.00′ N. lat., 125°43.00′ W. long.;
(4) 48°08.50′ N. lat., 125°45.00′ W. long.;
(5) 48°06.00′ N. lat., 125°46.50′ W. long.;
(6) 48°03.50′ N. lat., 125°37.00′ W. long.;
(7) 48°01.50′ N. lat., 125°40.00′ W. long.;
(8) 47°57.00′ N. lat., 125°37.00′ W. long.;
(9) 47°55.50′ N. lat., 125°28.50′ W. long.;
(10) 47°58.00′ N. lat., 125°25.00′ W. long.;
(11) 48°00.50′ N. lat., 125°24.50′ W. long.;
(12) 48°03.50′ N. lat., 125°21.00′ W. long.;
(13) 48°02.00′ N. lat., 125°19.50′ W. long.;
(14) 48°00.00′ N. lat., 125°21.00′ W. long.;
(15) 47°58.00′ N. lat., 125°20.00′ W. long.;
(16) 47°58.00′ N. lat., 125°18.00′ W. long.;
(17) 47°52.00′ N. lat., 125°16.50′ 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°37.96′ N. lat., 125°07.17′ W. long.;
(22) 47°28.00′ N. lat., 124°58.50′ W. long.;
(23) 47°28.88′ N. lat., 124°54.70′ W. long.;
(24) 47°27.70′ N. lat., 124°51.87′ W. long.;
(25) 47°24.84′ N. lat., 124°48.45′ W. long.;
(26) 47°21.76′ N. lat., 124°47.42′ W. long.;
(27) 47°18.84′ N. lat., 124°46.75′ W. long.;
(28) 47°19.82′ N. lat., 124°51.43′ W. long.;
(29) 47°18.13′ N. lat., 124°54.25′ W. long.;
(30) 47°13.50′ N. lat., 124°54.70′ W. long.;
(31) 47°15.00′ N. lat., 125°01.10′ W. long.;
(32) 47°08.77′ N. lat., 125°00.91′ W. long.;
(33) 47°05.80′ N. lat., 125°01.00′ W. long.;
(34) 47°03.34′ N. lat., 124°57.49′ W. long.;
(35) 47°01.00′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(36) 46°55.00′ N. lat., 125°02.00′ W. long.;
(37) 46°53.32′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(38) 46°51.55′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(39) 46°50.80′ N. lat., 124°56.90′ W. long.;
(40) 46°47.00′ N. lat., 124°55.00′ W. long.;
(41) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°43.45′ W. long.;
(42) 46°34.00′ N. lat., 124°38.00′ W. long.;
(43) 46°30.50′ N. lat., 124°41.00′ W. long.;
(44) 46°33.00′ N. lat., 124°32.00′ W. long.;
(45) 46°29.00′ N. lat., 124°32.00′ W. long.;
(46) 46°20.00′ N. lat., 124°39.00′ W. long.;
(47) 46°18.16′ N. lat., 124°40.00′ W. long.;
(48) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°27.00′ W. long.;
(49) 46°15.00′ N. lat., 124°30.96′ W. long.;
(50) 46°13.17′ N. lat., 124°38.76′ W. long.;
(51) 46°10.51′ N. lat., 124°41.99′ W. long.;
(52) 46°06.24′ N. lat., 124°41.81′ W. long.;
(53) 46°03.04′ N. lat., 124°50.26′ W. long.;
(54) 45°56.99′ N. lat., 124°45.45′ W. long.;
(55) 45°49.94′ N. lat., 124°45.75′ W. long.;
(56) 45°49.94′ N. lat., 124°42.33′ W. long.;
(57) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°42.19′ W. long.;
(58) 45°45.73′ N. lat., 124°42.18′ W. long.;
(59) 45°45.73′ N. lat., 124°43.82′ W. long.;
(60) 45°41.94′ N. lat., 124°43.61′ W. long.;
(61) 45°41.58′ N. lat., 124°39.86′ W. long.;
(62) 45°38.45′ N. lat., 124°39.94′ W. long.;
(63) 45°35.75′ N. lat., 124°42.91′ W. long.;
(64) 45°24.49′ N. lat., 124°38.20′ W. long.;
(65) 45°14.43′ N. lat., 124°39.05′ W. long.;
(66) 45°14.30′ N. lat., 124°34.19′ W. long.;
(67) 45°08.98′ N. lat., 124°34.26′ W. long.;
(68) 45°09.02′ N. lat., 124°38.81′ W. long.;
(69) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°37.95′ W. long.;
(70) 44°57.98′ N. lat., 124°36.98′ W. long.;
(71) 44°56.62′ N. lat., 124°38.32′ W. long.;

(72) 44°50.82′ N. lat., 124°35.52′ W. long.;
(73) 44°46.89′ N. lat., 124°38.32′ W. long.;
(74) 44°50.78′ N. lat., 124°44.24′ W. long.;
(75) 44°44.27′ N. lat., 124°50.78′ W. long.;
(76) 44°32.63′ N. lat., 124°54.24′ W. long.;
(77) 44°23.25′ N. lat., 124°49.78′ W. long.;
(78) 44°13.16′ N. lat., 124°58.81′ W. long.;
(79) 43°57.88′ N. lat., 124°58.25′ W. long.;
(80) 43°56.89′ N. lat., 124°57.33′ W. long.;
(81) 43°53.41′ N. lat., 124°51.95′ W. long.;
(82) 43°51.56′ N. lat., 124°47.38′ W. long.;
(83) 43°51.49′ N. lat., 124°37.77′ W. long.;
(84) 43°48.02′ N. lat., 124°43.31′ W. long.;
(85) 43°42.77′ N. lat., 124°41.39′ W. long.;
(86) 43°24.09′ N. lat., 124°42.57′ W. long.;
(87) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°44.45′ W. long.;
(88) 43°19.73′ N. lat., 124°45.09′ W. long.;
(89) 43°15.98′ N. lat., 124°47.76′ W. long.;
(90) 43°04.14′ N. lat., 124°52.55′ W. long.;
(91) 43°04.00′ N. lat., 124°53.88′ W. long.;
(92) 42°54.69′ N. lat., 124°54.54′ W. long.;
(93) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°51.91′ W. long.;
(94) 42°45.46′ N. lat., 124°49.37′ W. long.;
(95) 42°43.91′ N. lat., 124°45.90′ W. long.;
(96) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°44.19′ W. long.;
(97) 42°38.84′ N. lat., 124°43.36′ W. long.;
(98) 42°34.82′ N. lat., 124°46.56′ W. long.;
(99) 42°31.57′ N. lat., 124°46.86′ W. long.;
(100) 42°30.98′ N. lat., 124°44.27′ W. long.;
(101) 42°29.21′ N. lat., 124°46.93′ W. long.;
(102) 42°28.52′ N. lat., 124°49.40′ W. long.;
(103) 42°26.06′ N. lat., 124°46.61′ W. long.;
(104) 42°21.82′ N. lat., 124°43.76′ W. long.;
(105) 42°17.47′ N. lat., 124°38.89′ W. long.;
(106) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°37.51′ W. long.;
(107) 42°13.76′ N. lat., 124°40.03′ W. long.;
(108) 42°05.12′ N. lat., 124°39.06′ W. long.;
(109) 42°02.67′ N. lat., 124°38.41′ W. long.;
(110) 42°02.67′ N. lat., 124°35.95′ W. long.;
(111) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°36.83′ W. long.;
(112) 41°47.79′ N. lat., 124°29.48′ W. long.;
(113) 41°21.01′ N. lat., 124°29.01′ W. long.;
(114) 41°13.50′ N. lat., 124°24.40′ W. long.;
(115) 41°11.00′ N. lat., 124°22.99′ W. long.;
(116) 41°06.69′ N. lat., 124°23.30′ W. long.;
(117) 40°54.73′ N. lat., 124°28.15′ W. long.;
(118) 40°53.95′ N. lat., 124°26.04′ W. long.;
(119) 40°50.27′ N. lat., 124°26.20′ W. long.;
(120) 40°44.49′ N. lat., 124°30.81′ W. long.;
(121) 40°40.63′ N. lat., 124°32.14′ W. long.;
(122) 40°38.96′ N. lat., 124°30.04′ W. long.;
(123) 40°35.67′ N. lat., 124°30.43′ W. long.;
(124) 40°37.41′ N. lat., 124°37.06′ W. long.;
(125) 40°36.09′ N. lat., 124°40.11′ W. long.;
(126) 40°31.35′ N. lat., 124°40.98′ W. long.;
(127) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°37.48′ W. long.;
(128) 40°27.34′ N. lat., 124°37.28′ W. long.;
(129) 40°25.01′ N. lat., 124°36.36′ W. long.;
(130) 40°22.28′ N. lat., 124°31.83′ W. long.;
(131) 40°13.68′ N. lat., 124°33.10′ W. long.;
(132) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°24.55′ W. long.;
(133) 40°06.45′ N. lat., 124°19.24′ W. long.;
(134) 40°07.08′ N. lat., 124°17.80′ W. long.;
(135) 40°05.55′ N. lat., 124°18.11′ W. long.;
(136) 40°04.74′ N. lat., 124°18.11′ W. long.;
(137) 40°02.35′ N. lat., 124°16.53′ W. long.;
(138) 40°01.13′ N. lat., 124°12.98′ W. long.;
(139) 40°01.52′ N. lat., 124°09.83′ W. long.;
(140) 39°58.54′ N. lat., 124°12.43′ W. long.;
(141) 39°55.72′ N. lat., 124°07.44′ W. long.;
(142) 39°42.64′ N. lat., 124°02.52′ W. long.;
(143) 39°35.96′ N. lat., 123°59.47′ W. long.;
(144) 39°34.61′ N. lat., 123°59.58′ W. long.;

(145) 39°33.79′ N. lat., 123°56.77′ W. long.;
(146) 39°33.03′ N. lat., 123°57.06′ W. long.;
(147) 39°32.21′ N. lat., 123°59.12′ W. long.;
(148) 39°07.81′ N. lat., 123°59.06′ W. long.;
(149) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°57.25′ W. long.;
(150) 38°52.26′ N. lat., 123°56.18′ W. long.;
(151) 38°50.21′ N. lat., 123°55.48′ W. long.;
(152) 38°46.81′ N. lat., 123°51.49′ W. long.;
(153) 38°45.29′ N. lat., 123°51.55′ W. long.;
(154) 38°42.76′ N. lat., 123°49.73′ W. long.;
(155) 38°41.26′ N. lat., 123°47.28′ W. long.;
(156) 38°35.75′ N. lat., 123°43.76′ W. long.;
(157) 38°34.93′ N. lat., 123°42.46′ 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°10.18′ N. lat., 123°27.11′ W. long.;
(162) 38°04.64′ N. lat., 123°31.97′ W. long.;
(163) 38°02.06′ N. lat., 123°31.26′ W. long.;
(164) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°29.64′ W. long.;
(165) 37°58.19′ N. lat., 123°27.40′ W. long.;
(166) 37°50.62′ N. lat., 123°24.51′ W. long.;
(167) 37°43.82′ N. lat., 123°11.69′ W. long.;
(168) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 123°02.62′ W. long.;
(169) 37°23.53′ N. lat., 122°58.65′ W. long.;
(170) 37°23.23′ N. lat., 122°53.78′ W. long.;
(171) 37°13.97′ N. lat., 122°49.91′ W. long.;
(172) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°45.61′ W. long.;
(173) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°44.76′ W. long.;
(174) 36°59.99′ N. lat., 122°38.49′ W. long.;
(175) 36°56.64′ N. lat., 122°28.78′ W. long.;
(176) 36°58.93′ N. lat., 122°25.67′ W. long.;
(177) 36°56.19′ N. lat., 122°25.67′ W. long.;
(178) 36°57.09′ N. lat., 122°22.85′ W. long.;
(179) 36°54.95′ N. lat., 122°22.63′ W. long.;
(180) 36°52.25′ N. lat., 122°13.94′ W. long.;
(181) 36°46.94′ N. lat., 122°07.90′ W. long.;
(182) 36°47.12′ N. lat., 122°03.99′ W. long.;
(183) 36°23.87′ N. lat., 122°00.00′ W. long.;
(184) 36°22.17′ N. lat., 122°01.19′ W. long.;
(185) 36°19.61′ N. lat., 122°06.29′ W. long.;
(186) 36°14.73′ N. lat., 122°01.55′ W. long.;
(187) 36°09.47′ N. lat., 121°45.37′ W. long.;
(188) 36°06.42′ N. lat., 121°41.34′ W. long.;
(189) 36°00.07′ N. lat., 121°37.68′ W. long.;
(190) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°37.66′ W. long.;
(191) 35°52.25′ N. lat., 121°33.21′ W. long.;
(192) 35°51.09′ N. lat., 121°31.83′ W. long.;
(193) 35°46.47′ N. lat., 121°31.19′ W. long.;
(194) 35°33.97′ N. lat., 121°21.69′ W. long.;
(195) 35°30.94′ N. lat., 121°18.36′ W. long.;
(196) 35°23.08′ N. lat., 121°15.56′ W. long.;
(197) 35°13.67′ N. lat., 121°05.79′ W. long.;
(198) 35°06.77′ N. lat., 121°02.45′ W. long.;
(199) 35°07.46′ N. lat., 120°57.10′ W. long.;
(200) 34°44.29′ N. lat., 120°54.28′ W. long.;
(201) 34°44.24′ N. lat., 120°57.62′ W. long.;
(202) 34°41.65′ N. lat., 120°59.54′ W. long.;

(203) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°44.25′ W. long.;
(204) 34°17.97′ N. lat., 120°35.54′ W. long.;
(205) 34°16.02′ N. lat., 120°28.70′ W. long.;
(206) 34°09.84′ N. lat., 120°38.85′ W. long.;
(207) 34°02.21′ N. lat., 120°36.23′ W. long.;
(208) 33°55.98′ N. lat., 120°28.81′ W. long.;
(209) 33°49.88′ N. lat., 120°10.07′ W. long.;
(210) 33°37.75′ N. lat., 120°00.35′ W. long.;
(211) 33°33.91′ N. lat., 119°51.74′ W. long.;
(212) 33°35.07′ N. lat., 119°48.14′ W. long.;
(213) 33°42.60′ N. lat., 119°47.40′ W. long.;
(214) 33°51.63′ N. lat., 119°52.35′ W. long.;
(215) 33°51.62′ N. lat., 119°47.94′ W. long.;
(216) 33°54.29′ N. lat., 119°47.94′ W. long.;
(217) 33°57.52′ N. lat., 119°30.94′ W. long.;
(218) 33°54.11′ N. lat., 119°30.94′ W. long.;
(219) 33°54.11′ N. lat., 119°25.94′ W. long.;
(220) 33°57.74′ N. lat., 119°25.94′ W. long.;
(221) 33°58.68′ N. lat., 119°20.13′ W. long.;
(222) 34°02.02′ N. lat., 119°14.62′ W. long.;
(223) 33°58.73′ N. lat., 119°03.21′ W. long.;
(224) 33°57.33′ N. lat., 118°43.08′ W. long.;
(225) 33°50.71′ N. lat., 118°38.33′ W. long.;
(226) 33°39.27′ N. lat., 118°18.76′ W. long.;
(227) 33°35.16′ N. lat., 118°18.33′ W. long.;
(228) 33°28.82′ N. lat., 118°08.73′ W. long.;
(229) 33°31.44′ N. lat., 117°51.34′ W. long.;
(230) 32°58.76′ N. lat., 117°20.85′ W. long.; and
(231) 32°35.61′ N. lat., 117°30.15′ W. long.

[69 FR 77069, Dec. 23, 2004; 70 FR 13119, Mar. 18, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 16149, Mar. 30, 2005; 71 FR 78687, Dec. 29, 2006; 72 FR 13045, Mar. 20, 2007; 72 FR 53167, Sept. 18, 2007; 74 FR 9911, Mar. 6, 2009]

§ 660.395 Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

Essential fish habitat (EFH) is defined as those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity (16 U.S.C. 1802 (10). EFH for Pacific Coast Groundfish includes all waters and substrate within areas with a depth less than or equal to 3,500 m (1,914 fm) shoreward to the mean higher high water level or the upriver extent of saltwater intrusion (defined as upstream and landward to where ocean-derived salts measure less than 0.5 parts per thousand during the period of average annual low flow). Seamounts in depths greater than 3,500 m (1,914 fm) are also included due to their ecological importance to groundfish. Geographically, EFH for Pacific Coast groundfish includes both a large band of marine waters that extends from the Northern edge of the EEZ at the U.S. border with Canada to the Southern edge of the EEZ at the U.S. border with Mexico, and inland within bays and estuaries. The seaward extent of EFH is consistent with the westward edge of the EEZ for areas approximately north of Cape Mendocino. Approximately south of Cape Mendocino, the 3500 m depth contour and EFH is substantially shoreward of the seaward boundary of the EEZ. There are also numerous discrete areas seaward of the main 3500 m depth contour where the ocean floor rises to depths less than 3500 m and therefore are also EFH. The seaward boundary of EFH and additional areas of EFH are defined by straight lines connecting a series of latitude and longitude coordinates in § 660.395(a) through § 660.395(qq).

(a) The seaward boundary of EFH, with the exception of the areas in paragraphs (b) through (qq), is bounded by the EEZ combined with a straight line connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 40°18.17′ N. lat., 128°46.72′ W. long.;
(2) 40°17.33′ N. lat., 125°58.62′ W. long.;
(3) 39°59.10′ N. lat., 125°44.13′ W. long.;

(4) 39°44.99′ N. lat., 125°41.63′ W. long.;
(5) 39°29.98′ N. lat., 125°23.86′ W. long.;
(6) 39°08.46′ N. lat., 125°38.17′ W. long.;
(7) 38°58.71′ N. lat., 125°22.33′ W. long.;
(8) 38°33.22′ N. lat., 125°16.82′ W. long.;
(9) 38°50.47′ N. lat., 124°53.20′ W. long.;
(10) 38°51.66′ N. lat., 124°35.15′ W. long.;
(11) 37°48.74′ N. lat., 123°53.79′ W. long.;
(12) 37°45.53′ N. lat., 124°03.18′ W. long.;
(13) 37°05.55′ N. lat., 123°46.18′ W. long.;
(14) 36°41.37′ N. lat., 123°25.16′ W. long.;
(15) 36°24.44′ N. lat., 123°25.03′ W. long.;
(16) 36°10.47′ N. lat., 123°31.11′ W. long.;
(17) 35°57.97′ N. lat., 123°21.33′ W. long.;
(18) 36°05.20′ N. lat., 123°15.17′ W. long.;
(19) 36°01.23′ N. lat., 123°04.04′ W. long.;
(20) 35°29.75′ N. lat., 123°02.44′ W. long.;
(21) 35°22.25′ N. lat., 122°58.24′ W. long.;
(22) 35°21.91′ N. lat., 122°34.83′ W. long.;
(23) 35°34.35′ N. lat., 122°25.83′ W. long.;
(24) 34°57.35′ N. lat., 122°07.03′ W. long.;
(25) 34°20.19′ N. lat., 121°33.92′ W. long.;
(26) 33°55.10′ N. lat., 121°43.15′ W. long.;
(27) 33°39.65′ N. lat., 121°28.35′ W. long.;
(28) 33°40.68′ N. lat., 121°23.06′ W. long.;
(29) 33°26.19′ N. lat., 121°06.16′ W. long.;
(30) 33°03.77′ N. lat., 121°34.33′ W. long.;
(31) 32°46.38′ N. lat., 121°02.84′ W. long.;
(32) 33°05.45′ N. lat., 120°40.71′ W. long.;
(33) 32°12.70′ N. lat., 120°10.85′ W. long.;
(34) 32°11.36′ N. lat., 120°03.19′ W. long.;
(35) 32°00.77′ N. lat., 119°50.68′ W. long.;
(36) 31°52.47′ N. lat., 119°48.11′ W. long.;
(37) 31°45.43′ N. lat., 119°40.89′ W. long.;
(38) 31°41.96′ N. lat., 119°28.57′ W. long.;
(39) 31°35.10′ N. lat., 119°33.50′ W. long.;
(40) 31°24.37′ N. lat., 119°29.61′ W. long.;
(41) 31°26.74′ N. lat., 119°18.47′ W. long.;
(42) 31°03.75′ N. lat., 118°59.58′ W. long.

(b) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 31°11.94′ N. lat., 121°57.84′ W. long.;
(2) 31°06.87′ N. lat., 121°57.42′ W. long.;
(3) 31°06.29′ N. lat., 122°09.22′ W. long.;
(4) 31°11.39′ N. lat., 122°09.10′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 31°11.94′ N. lat., 121°57.84′ W. long.

(c) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 31°11.21′ N. lat., 122°10.24′ W. long.;
(2) 31°07.62′ N. lat., 122°09.62′ W. long.;
(3) 31°07.40′ N. lat., 122°19.34′ W. long.;
(4) 31°12.84′ N. lat., 122°18.82′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 31°11.21′ N. lat., 122°10.24′ W. long.

(d) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 31°06.87′ N. lat., 119°28.05′ W. long.;
(2) 30°58.83′ N. lat., 119°26.74′ W. long.;
(3) 30°55.41′ N. lat., 119°45.63′ W. long.;
(4) 31°05.90′ N. lat., 119°42.05′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 31°06.87′ N. lat., 119°28.05′ W. long.

(e) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 31°02.05′ N. lat., 119°08.97′ W. long.;
(2) 31°04.96′ N. lat., 119°09.96′ W. long.;
(3) 31°06.24′ N. lat., 119°07.45′ W. long.;
(4) 31°02.63′ N. lat., 119°05.77′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 31°02.05′ N. lat., 119°08.97′ W. long.

(f) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 31°23.41′ N. lat., 122°23.99′ W. long.;
(2) 31°25.98′ N. lat., 122°23.67′ W. long.;
(3) 31°25.52′ N. lat., 122°21.95′ W. long.;
(4) 31°23.51′ N. lat., 122°21.98′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 31°23.41′ N. lat., 122°23.99′ W. long.

(g) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 31°21.95′ N. lat., 122°25.05′ W. long.;
(2) 31°23.31′ N. lat., 122°27.73′ W. long.;
(3) 31°26.63′ N. lat., 122°27.64′ W. long.;
(4) 31°26.72′ N. lat., 122°25.23′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 31°21.95′ N. lat., 122°25.05′ W. long.

(h) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 31°21.36′ N. lat., 119°47.67′ W. long.;
(2) 31°29.17′ N. lat., 119°48.51′ W. long.;
(3) 31°29.48′ N. lat., 119°43.20′ W. long.;
(4) 31°21.92′ N. lat., 119°40.68′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 31°21.36′ N. lat., 119°47.67′ W. long.

(i) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 31°37.36′ N. lat., 122°20.86′ W. long.;
(2) 31°41.22′ N. lat., 122°21.35′ W. long.;
(3) 31°42.68′ N. lat., 122°18.80′ W. long.;
(4) 31°39.71′ N. lat., 122°15.99′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 31°37.36′ N. lat., 122°20.86′ W. long.

(j) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 31°45.92′ N. lat., 121°40.55′ W. long.;
(2) 31°48.79′ N. lat., 121°40.52′ W. long.;
(3) 31°48.61′ N. lat., 121°37.65′ W. long.;
(4) 31°45.93′ N. lat., 121°38.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 31°45.92′ N. lat., 121°40.55′ W. long.

(k) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 31°36.78′ N. lat., 120°54.41′ W. long.;
(2) 31°44.65′ N. lat., 120°58.01′ W. long.;
(3) 31°48.56′ N. lat., 120°43.25′ W. long.;
(4) 31°41.76′ N. lat., 120°41.50′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 31°36.78′ N. lat., 120°54.41′ W. long.

(l) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 31°45.66′ N. lat., 123°17.00′ W. long.;
(2) 31°49.43′ N. lat., 123°19.89′ W. long.;
(3) 31°54.54′ N. lat., 123°14.91′ W. long.;
(4) 31°50.88′ N. lat., 123°13.17′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 31°45.66′ N. lat., 123°17.00′ W. long.

(m) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 31°55.28′ N. lat., 121°02.98′ W. long.;
(2) 31°58.25′ N. lat., 121°05.08′ W. long.;
(3) 31°59.77′ N. lat., 121°00.37′ W. long.;
(4) 31°57.88′ N. lat., 120°57.23′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 31°55.28′ N. lat., 121°02.98′ W. long.

(n) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 32°06.04′ N. lat., 121°29.08′ W. long.;
(2) 31°59.52′ N. lat., 121°23.10′ W. long.;
(3) 31°54.55′ N. lat., 121°31.53′ W. long.;
(4) 32°01.66′ N. lat., 121°38.38′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 32°06.04′ N. lat., 121°29.08′ W. long.

(o) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 31°59.89′ N. lat., 119°54.82′ W. long.;
(2) 31°59.69′ N. lat., 120°03.96′ W. long.;
(3) 32°04.47′ N. lat., 120°00.09′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 31°59.89′ N. lat., 119°54.82′ W. long.

(p) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 31°59.49′ N. lat., 121°18.59′ W. long.;
(2) 32°08.15′ N. lat., 121°22.16′ W. long.;
(3) 32°12.16′ N. lat., 121°14.64′ W. long.;
(4) 32°04.15′ N. lat., 121°08.61′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 31°59.49′ N. lat., 121°18.59′ W. long.

(q) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 32°07.77′ N. lat., 121°46.26′ W. long.;
(2) 32°05.89′ N. lat., 121°38.01′ W. long.;
(3) 31°59.35′ N. lat., 121°52.10′ W. long.;
(4) 32°08.86′ N. lat., 121°52.13′ W. long.;
(5) 32°19.76′ N. lat., 121°43.70′ W. long.;
(6) 32°14.85′ N. lat., 121°37.16′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 32°07.77′ N. lat., 121°46.26′ W. long.

(r) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 32°17.08′ N. lat., 121°11.84′ W. long.;
(2) 32°18.96′ N. lat., 121°14.15′ W. long.;
(3) 32°23.03′ N. lat., 121°10.52′ W. long.;
(4) 32°21.23′ N. lat., 121°08.53′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 32°17.08′ N. lat., 121°11.84′ W. long.

(s) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 32°27.64′ N. lat., 121°27.83′ W. long.;
(2) 32°15.43′ N. lat., 121°23.89′ W. long.;
(3) 32°16.18′ N. lat., 121°30.67′ W. long.;
(4) 32°25.80′ N. lat., 121°33.08′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 32°27.64′ N. lat., 121°27.83′ W. long.

(t) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 32°28.05′ N. lat., 122°03.54′ W. long.;
(2) 32°30.64′ N. lat., 122°06.11′ W. long.;
(3) 32°35.90′ N. lat., 121°59.61′ W. long.;
(4) 32°32.05′ N. lat., 121°54.66′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 32°28.05′ N. lat., 122°03.54′ W. long.

(u) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 32°44.69′ N. lat., 121°39.99′ W. long.;
(2) 32°43.72′ N. lat., 121°43.03′ W. long.;
(3) 32°47.31′ N. lat., 121°43.91′ W. long.;
(4) 32°48.21′ N. lat., 121°40.74′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 32°44.69′ N. lat., 121°39.99′ W. long.

(v) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 32°48.07′ N. lat., 121°15.86′ W. long.;
(2) 32°36.99′ N. lat., 121°20.21′ W. long.;
(3) 32°25.33′ N. lat., 121°38.31′ W. long.;
(4) 32°34.03′ N. lat., 121°44.05′ W. long.;
(5) 32°43.19′ N. lat., 121°41.58′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 32°48.07′ N. lat., 121°15.86′ W. long.

(w) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 32°48.38′ N. lat., 120°47.95′ W. long.;
(2) 32°47.49′ N. lat., 120°41.50′ W. long.;
(3) 32°43.79′ N. lat., 120°42.01′ W. long.;
(4) 32°44.01′ N. lat., 120°48.79′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 32°48.38′ N. lat., 120°47.95′ W. long.

(x) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 33°08.71′ N. lat., 121°41.24′ W. long.;
(2) 33°00.10′ N. lat., 121°37.67′ W. long.;
(3) 33°01.01′ N. lat., 121°45.93′ W. long.;
(4) 33°07.71′ N. lat., 121°46.31′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 33°08.71′ N. lat., 121°41.24′ W. long.

(y) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 33°19.30′ N. lat., 121°54.69′ W. long.;
(2) 33°11.41′ N. lat., 121°47.26′ W. long.;
(3) 32°56.93′ N. lat., 121°54.41′ W. long.;
(4) 33°03.85′ N. lat., 122°03.52′ W. long.;
(5) 33°17.73′ N. lat., 122°00.05′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 33°19.30′ N. lat., 121°54.69′ W. long.

(z) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 33°23.67′ N. lat., 123°04.28′ W. long.;
(2) 33°22.88′ N. lat., 123°04.93′ W. long.;
(3) 33°23.66′ N. lat., 123°05.77′ W. long.;
(4) 33°24.30′ N. lat., 123°04.90′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 33°23.67′ N. lat., 123°04.28′ W. long.

(aa) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 33°26.06′ N. lat., 121°44.42′ W. long.;
(2) 33°32.00′ N. lat., 121°41.61′ W. long.;
(3) 33°28.80′ N. lat., 121°26.92′ W. long.;
(4) 33°23.50′ N. lat., 121°26.92′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 33°26.06′ N. lat., 121°44.42′ W. long.

(bb) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 33°38.22′ N. lat., 123°56.91′ W. long.;
(2) 33°39.58′ N. lat., 123°58.56′ W. long.;
(3) 33°41.37′ N. lat., 123°57.22′ W. long.;
(4) 33°40.08′ N. lat., 123°55.14′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 33°38.22′ N. lat., 123°56.91′ W. long.

(cc) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 33°46.86′ N. lat., 121°58.49′ W. long.;
(2) 33°41.28′ N. lat., 121°52.80′ W. long.;
(3) 33°36.95′ N. lat., 121°54.42′ W. long.;
(4) 33°42.05′ N. lat., 122°07.48′ W. long.;
(5) 33°47.07′ N. lat., 122°05.71′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 33°46.86′ N. lat., 121°58.49′ W. long.

(dd) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 34°17.70′ N. lat., 124°11.04′ W. long.;
(2) 34°19.41′ N. lat., 124°14.12′ W. long.;
(3) 34°21.61′ N. lat., 124°12.89′ W. long.;
(4) 34°20.35′ N. lat., 124°09.11′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 34°17.70′ N. lat., 124°11.04′ W. long.

(ee) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 34°13.39′ N. lat., 124°03.18′ W. long.;
(2) 34°19.45′ N. lat., 124°09.21′ W. long.;
(3) 34°23.12′ N. lat., 124°05.49′ W. long.;
(4) 34°17.93′ N. lat., 123°57.87′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 34°13.39′ N. lat., 124°03.18′ W. long.

(ff) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated::
(1) 35°19.23′ N. lat., 122°39.91′ W. long.;
(2) 35°08.76′ N. lat., 122°23.83′ W. long.;
(3) 35°06.22′ N. lat., 122°28.09′ W. long.;
(4) 35°15.81′ N. lat., 122°45.90′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 35°19.23′ N. lat., 122°39.91′ W. long.

(gg) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 35°25.81′ N. lat., 123°24.05′ W. long.;
(2) 35°21.76′ N. lat., 123°23.47′ W. long.;
(3) 35°21.05′ N. lat., 123°27.22′ W. long.;
(4) 35°24.89′ N. lat., 123°28.49′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 35°25.81′ N. lat., 123°24.05′ W. long.

(hh) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 35°27.15′ N. lat., 125°03.69′ W. long.;
(2) 35°28.68′ N. lat., 125°04.86′ W. long.;
(3) 35°30.23′ N. lat., 125°02.59′ W. long.;
(4) 35°28.85′ N. lat., 125°01.48′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 35°27.15′ N. lat., 125°03.69′ W. long.

(ii) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 35°31.14′ N. lat., 123°52.80′ W. long.;
(2) 35°31.38′ N. lat., 123°54.83′ W. long.;
(3) 35°32.98′ N. lat., 123°53.80′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 35°31.14′ N. lat., 123°52.80′ W. long.

(jj) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 35°24.08′ N. lat., 123°40.83′ W. long.;
(2) 35°24.76′ N. lat., 123°45.92′ W. long.;
(3) 35°33.04′ N. lat., 123°44.92′ W. long.;
(4) 35°32.24′ N. lat., 123°39.16′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 35°24.08′ N. lat., 123°40.83′ W. long.

(kk) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 36°08.72′ N. lat., 124°22.59′ W. long.;
(2) 36°07.91′ N. lat., 124°22.48′ W. long.;
(3) 36°07.90′ N. lat., 124°24.27′ W. long.;
(4) 36°08.75′ N. lat., 124°24.10′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 36°08.72′ N. lat., 124°22.59′ W. long.

(ll) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 36°07.33′ N. lat., 124°18.83′ W. long.;
(2) 36°08.21′ N. lat., 124°19.86′ W. long.;
(3) 36°09.64′ N. lat., 124°18.70′ W. long.;
(4) 36°08.62′ N. lat., 124°17.22′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 36°07.33′ N. lat., 124°18.83′ W. long.

(mm) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated::
(1) 36°47.33′ N. lat., 124°10.21′ W. long.;
(2) 36°50.85′ N. lat., 124°11.63′ W. long.;
(3) 36°52.22′ N. lat., 124°08.65′ W. long.;
(4) 36°49.93′ N. lat., 124°06.40′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 36°47.33′ N. lat., 124°10.21′ W. long.

(nn) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 36°56.03′ N. lat., 123°40.86′ W. long.;
(2) 36°56.37′ N. lat., 123°40.86′ W. long.;
(3) 36°56.42′ N. lat., 123°40.49′ W. long.;
(4) 36°56.18′ N. lat., 123°40.37′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 36°56.03′ N. lat., 123°40.86′ W. long.

(oo) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 36°32.58′ N. lat., 125°01.80′ W. long.;
(2) 36°50.38′ N. lat., 125°44.21′ W. long.;
(3) 37°00.91′ N. lat., 125°40.06′ W. long.;
(4) 36°41.26′ N. lat., 124°55.90′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 36°32.58′ N. lat., 125°01.80′ W. long.

(pp) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 37°45.73′ N. lat., 124°11.40′ W. long.;
(2) 37°47.91′ N. lat., 124°14.01′ W. long.;
(3) 37°50.99′ N. lat., 124°09.09′ W. long.;
(4) 37°47.97′ N. lat., 124°07.00′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 37°45.73′ N. lat., 124°11.40′ W. long.

(qq) This area of EFH is bounded by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 38°08.53′ N. lat., 124°29.98′ W. long.;
(2) 38°10.65′ N. lat., 124°32.69′ W. long.;
(3) 38°12.81′ N. lat., 124°29.45′ W. long.;
(4) 38°10.86′ N. lat., 124°26.66′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 38°08.53′ N. lat., 124°29.98′ W. long.

[71 FR 27416, May 11, 2006]

§ 660.396 EFH Conservation Areas.

EFH Conservation Areas are designated to minimize to the extent practicable adverse effects to EFH caused by fishing(16 U.S.C. 1853 section 303(a)(7)). The boundaries of areas designated as Groundfish EFH Conservation Areas are defined by straight lines connecting a series of latitude and longitude coordinates. This § 660.396 provides coordinates outlining the boundaries of the coastwide EFH Conservation Area. Section 660.397 provides coordinates outlining the boundaries of EFH Conservation Areas that occur wholly off the coast of Washington. Section 660.398 provides coordinates outlining the boundaries of EFH Conservation Areas that occur wholly off the coast of Oregon. Section 660.399 provides coordinates outlining the boundaries of EFH Conservation Areas that occur wholly off the coast of California. Fishing activity that is prohibited or permitted within the EEZ in a particular area designated as a groundfish EFH Conservation Area is detailed at § 660.306 and § 660.385.

(a) *Seaward of the 700–fm (1280–m) contour*. This area includes all waters designated as EFH within the West Coast EEZ west of a line approximating the 700–fm (1280–m) depth contour which is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 48°06.97′ N. lat., 126°02.96′ W. long.;
(2) 48°00.44′ N. lat., 125°54.96′ W. long.;
(3) 47°55.96′ N. lat., 125°46.51′ W. long.;
(4) 47°47.21′ N. lat., 125°43.73′ W. long.;
(5) 47°42.89′ N. lat., 125°49.58′ W. long.;
(6) 47°38.18′ N. lat., 125°37.26′ W. long.;
(7) 47°32.36′ N. lat., 125°32.87′ W. long.;
(8) 47°29.77′ N. lat., 125°26.27′ W. long.;
(9) 47°28.54′ N. lat., 125°18.82′ W. long.;
(10) 47°19.25′ N. lat., 125°17.18′ W. long.;
(11) 47°08.82′ N. lat., 125°10.01′ W. long.;
(12) 47°04.69′ N. lat., 125°03.77′ W. long.;
(13) 46°48.38′ N. lat., 125°18.43′ W. long.;
(14) 46°41.92′ N. lat., 125°17.29′ W. long.;
(15) 46°27.49′ N. lat., 124°54.36′ W. long.;
(16) 46°14.13′ N. lat., 125°02.72′ W. long.;
(17) 46°09.53′ N. lat., 125°04.75′ W. long.;

(18) 45°46.64′ N. lat., 124°54.44′ W. long.;
(19) 45°40.86′ N. lat., 124°55.62′ W. long.;
(20) 45°36.50′ N. lat., 124°51.91′ W. long.;
(21) 44°55.69′ N. lat., 125°08.35′ W. long.;
(22) 44°49.93′ N. lat., 125°01.51′ W. long.;
(23) 44°46.93′ N. lat., 125°02.83′ W. long.;
(24) 44°41.96′ N. lat., 125°10.64′ W. long.;
(25) 44°28.31′ N. lat., 125°11.42′ W. long.;
(26) 43°58.37′ N. lat., 125°02.93′ W. long.;
(27) 43°52.74′ N. lat., 125°05.58′ W. long.;
(28) 43°44.18′ N. lat., 124°57.17′ W. long.;
(29) 43°37.58′ N. lat., 125°07.70′ W. long.;
(30) 43°15.95′ N. lat., 125°07.84′ W. long.;
(31) 42°47.50′ N. lat., 124°59.96′ W. long.;
(32) 42°39.02′ N. lat., 125°01.07′ W. long.;
(33) 42°34.80′ N. lat., 125°02.89′ W. long.;
(34) 42°34.11′ N. lat., 124°55.62′ W. long.;
(35) 42°23.81′ N. lat., 124°52.85′ W. long.;
(36) 42°16.80′ N. lat., 125°00.20′ W. long.;
(37) 42°06.60′ N. lat., 124°59.14′ W. long.;
(38) 41°59.28′ N. lat., 125°06.23′ W. long.;
(39) 41°31.10′ N. lat., 125°01.30′ W. long.;
(40) 41°14.52′ N. lat., 124°52.67′ W. long.;
(41) 40°40.65′ N. lat., 124°45.69′ W. long.;
(42) 40°35.05′ N. lat., 124°45.65′ W. long.;
(43) 40°23.81′ N. lat., 124°41.16′ W. long.;
(44) 40°20.54′ N. lat., 124°36.36′ W. long.;
(45) 40°20.84′ N. lat., 124°57.23′ W. long.;
(46) 40°18.54′ N. lat., 125°09.47′ W. long.;
(47) 40°14.54′ N. lat., 125°09.83′ W. long.;
(48) 40°11.79′ N. lat., 125°07.39′ W. long.;
(49) 40°06.72′ N. lat., 125°04.28′ W. long.;
(50) 39°50.77′ N. lat., 124°37.54′ W. long.;
(51) 39°56.67′ N. lat., 124°26.58′ W. long.;
(52) 39°44.25′ N. lat., 124°12.60′ W. long.;
(53) 39°35.82′ N. lat., 124°12.02′ W. long.;
(54) 39°24.54′ N. lat., 124°16.01′ W. long.;
(55) 39°01.97′ N. lat., 124°11.20′ W. long.;
(56) 38°33.48′ N. lat., 123°48.21′ W. long.;
(57) 38°14.49′ N. lat., 123°38.89′ W. long.;
(58) 37°56.97′ N. lat., 123°31.65′ W. long.;
(59) 37°49.09′ N. lat., 123°27.98′ W. long.;
(60) 37°40.29′ N. lat., 123°12.83′ W. long.;
(61) 37°22.54′ N. lat., 123°14.65′ W. long.;
(62) 37°05.98′ N. lat., 123°05.31′ W. long.;
(63) 36°59.02′ N. lat., 122°50.92′ W. long.;
(64) 36°50.32′ N. lat., 122°17.44′ W. long.;
(65) 36°44.54′ N. lat., 122°19.42′ W. long.;
(66) 36°40.76′ N. lat., 122°17.28′ W. long.;
(67) 36°39.88′ N. lat., 122°09.69′ W. long.;
(68) 36°44.52′ N. lat., 122°07.13′ W. long.;
(69) 36°42.26′ N. lat., 122°03.54′ W. long.;
(70) 36°30.02′ N. lat., 122°09.85′ W. long.;
(71) 36°22.33′ N. lat., 122°22.99′ W. long.;
(72) 36°14.36′ N. lat., 122°21.19′ W. long.;
(73) 36°09.50′ N. lat., 122°14.25′ W. long.;
(74) 35°51.50′ N. lat., 121°55.92′ W. long.;
(75) 35°49.53′ N. lat., 122°13.00′ W. long.;
(76) 34°58.30′ N. lat., 121°36.76′ W. long.;
(77) 34°53.13′ N. lat., 121°37.49′ W. long.;
(78) 34°46.54′ N. lat., 121°46.25′ W. long.;
(79) 34°37.81′ N. lat., 121°35.72′ W. long.;
(80) 34°37.72′ N. lat., 121°27.35′ W. long.;
(81) 34°26.77′ N. lat., 121°07.58′ W. long.;
(82) 34°18.54′ N. lat., 121°05.01′ W. long.;
(83) 34°02.68′ N. lat., 120°54.30′ W. long.;
(84) 33°48.11′ N. lat., 120°25.46′ W. long.;
(85) 33°42.54′ N. lat., 120°38.24′ W. long.;
(86) 33°46.26′ N. lat., 120°43.64′ W. long.;
(87) 33°40.71′ N. lat., 120°51.29′ W. long.;
(88) 33°33.14′ N. lat., 120°40.25′ W. long.;
(89) 32°51.57′ N. lat., 120°23.35′ W. long.;
(90) 32°38.54′ N. lat., 120°09.54′ W. long.;
(91) 32°35.76′ N. lat., 119°53.43′ W. long.;
(92) 32°29.54′ N. lat., 119°46.00′ W. long.;
(93) 32°25.99′ N. lat., 119°41.16′ W. long.;
(94) 32°30.46′ N. lat., 119°33.15′ W. long.;
(95) 32°23.47′ N. lat., 119°25.71′ W. long.;
(96) 32°19.19′ N. lat., 119°13.96′ W. long.;
(97) 32°13.18′ N. lat., 119°04.44′ W. long.;
(98) 32°13.40′ N. lat., 118°51.87′ W. long.;
(99) 32°19.62′ N. lat., 118°47.80′ W. long.;
(100) 32°27.26′ N. lat., 118°50.29′ W. long.;
(101) 32°28.42′ N. lat., 118°53.15′ W. long.;
(102) 32°31.30′ N. lat., 118°55.09′ W. long.;
(103) 32°33.04′ N. lat., 118°53.57′ W. long.;
(104) 32°19.07′ N. lat., 118°27.54′ W. long.;
(105) 32°18.57′ N. lat., 118°18.97′ W. long.;
(106) 32°09.01′ N. lat., 118°13.96′ W. long.;
(107) 32°06.57′ N. lat., 118°18.78′ W. long.;
(108) 32°01.32′ N. lat., 118°18.21′ W. long.; and
(109) 31°57.82′ N. lat., 118°10.34′ W. long.

(b) [Reserved]

[71 FR 27419, May 11, 2006]

§ 660.397 EFH Conservation Areas off the Coast of Washington.

Boundary line coordinates for EFH Conservation Areas off Washington are provided in this § 660.397. Fishing activity that is prohibited or permitted within the EEZ in a particular area designated as a groundfish EFH Conservation Area is detailed at § 660.306 and § 660.385.

(a) *Olympic 2*. The boundary of the Olympic 2 EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all

of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 48°21.46′ N. lat., 124°51.61′ W. long.;
(2) 48°17.00′ N. lat., 124°57.18′ W. long.;
(3) 48°06.13′ N. lat., 125°00.68′ W. long.;
(4) 48°06.66′ N. lat., 125°06.55′ W. long.;
(5) 48°08.44′ N. lat., 125°14.61′ W. long.;
(6) 48°22.57′ N. lat., 125°09.82′ W. long.;
(7) 48°21.42′ N. lat., 125°03.55′ W. long.;
(8) 48°22.99′ N. lat., 124°59.29′ W. long.;
(9) 48°23.89′ N. lat., 124°54.37′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 48°21.46′ N. lat., 124°51.61′ W. long.

(b) *Biogenic 1*. The boundary of the Biogenic 1 EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 47°29.97′ N. lat., 125°20.14′ W. long.;
(2) 47°30.01′ N. lat., 125°30.06′ W. long.;
(3) 47°40.09′ N. lat., 125°50.18′ W. long.;
(4) 47°47.27′ N. lat., 125°50.06′ W. long.;
(5) 47°47.00′ N. lat., 125°24.28′ W. long.;
(6) 47°39.53′ N. lat., 125°10.49′ W. long.;
(7) 47°30.31′ N. lat., 125°08.81′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 47°29.97′ N. lat., 125°20.14′ W. long.

(c) *Biogenic 2*. The boundary of the Biogenic 2 EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 47°08.77′ N. lat., 125°00.91′ W. long.;
(2) 47°08.82′ N. lat., 125°10.01′ W. long.;
(3) 47°20.01′ N. lat., 125°10.00′ W. long.;
(4) 47°20.00′ N. lat., 125°01.25′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 47°08.77′ N. lat., 125°00.91′ W. long.

(d) *Grays Canyon*. The boundary of the Grays Canyon EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 46°51.55′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(2) 46°56.79′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.;
(3) 46°58.01′ N. lat., 124°55.09′ W. long.;
(4) 46°55.07′ N. lat., 124°54.14′ W. long.;
(5) 46°59.60′ N. lat., 124°49.79′ W. long.;
(6) 46°58.72′ N. lat., 124°48.78′ W. long.;
(7) 46°54.45′ N. lat., 124°48.36′ W. long.;
(8) 46°53.99′ N. lat., 124°49.95′ W. long.;
(9) 46°54.38′ N. lat., 124°52.73′ W. long.;
(10) 46°52.38′ N. lat., 124°52.02′ W. long.;
(11) 46°48.93′ N. lat., 124°49.17′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 46°51.55′ N. lat., 125°00.00′ W. long.

(e) *Biogenic 3*. The boundary of the Biogenic 3 EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 46°48.16′ N. lat., 125°10.75′ W. long.;
(2) 46°40.00′ N. lat., 125°10.00′ W. long.;
(3) 46°40.00′ N. lat., 125°20.01′ W. long.;
(4) 46°50.00′ N. lat., 125°20.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 46°48.16′ N. lat., 125°10.75′ W. long.

[71 FR 27420, May 11, 2006]

§ 660.398 EFH Conservation Areas off the Coast of Oregon.

Boundary line coordinates for EFH Conservation Areas off Oregon are provided in this § 660.398. Fishing activity that is prohibited or permitted within the EEZ in a particular area designated as a groundfish EFH Conservation Area is detailed at § 660.306 and § 660.385.

(a) *Thompson Seamount*. The boundary of the Thompson Seamount EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 46°06.93′ N. lat., 128°39.77′ W. long.;
(2) 46°06.76′ N. lat., 128°39.60′ W. long.;
(3) 46°07.80′ N. lat., 128°39.43′ W. long.;
(4) 46°08.50′ N. lat., 128°34.39′ W. long.;
(5) 46°06.76′ N. lat., 128°29.36′ W. long.;
(6) 46°03.64′ N. lat., 128°28.67′ W. long.;
(7) 45°59.64′ N. lat., 128°31.62′ W. long.;
(8) 45°56.87′ N. lat., 128°33.18′ W. long.;
(9) 45°53.92′ N. lat., 128°39.25′ W. long.;
(10) 45°54.26′ N. lat., 128°43.42′ W. long.;
(11) 45°56.87′ N. lat., 128°45.85′ W. long.;
(12) 46°00.86′ N. lat., 128°46.02′ W. long.;
(13) 46°03.29′ N. lat., 128°44.81′ W. long.;
(14) 46°06.24′ N. lat., 128°42.90′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 46°06.93′ N. lat., 128°39.77′ W. long.

(b) *Astoria Canyon*. The boundary of the Astoria Canyon EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 46°06.48′ N. lat., 125°05.46′ W. long.;
(2) 46°03.00′ N. lat., 124°57.36′ W. long.;
(3) 46°02.28′ N. lat., 124°57.66′ W. long.;
(4) 46°01.92′ N. lat., 125°02.46′ W. long.;
(5) 45°48.72′ N. lat., 124°56.58′ W. long.;
(6) 45°47.70′ N. lat., 124°52.20′ W. long.;
(7) 45°40.86′ N. lat., 124°55.62′ W. long.;
(8) 45°29.82′ N. lat., 124°54.30′ W. long.;
(9) 45°25.98′ N. lat., 124°56.82′ W. long.;
(10) 45°26.04′ N. lat., 125°10.50′ W. long.;
(11) 45°33.12′ N. lat., 125°16.26′ W. long.;
(12) 45°40.32′ N. lat., 125°17.16′ W. long.;
(13) 46°03.00′ N. lat., 125°14.94′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 46°06.48′ N. lat., 125°05.46′ W. long.

(c) *Nehalem Bank/Shale Pile*. The boundary of the Nehalem Bank/Shale Pile EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 46°00.60′ N. lat., 124°33.94′ W. long.;
(2) 45°55.63′ N. lat., 124°30.52′ W. long.;
(3) 45°47.95′ N. lat., 124°31.70′ W. long.;
(4) 45°52.75′ N. lat., 124°39.20′ W. long.;
(5) 45°58.02′ N. lat., 124°38.99′ W. long.;
(6) 46°00.83′ N. lat., 124°36.78′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 46°00.60′ N. lat., 124°33.94′ W. long.

(d) *Siletz Deepwater*. The boundary of the Siletz Deepwater EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 44°42.72′ N. lat., 125°18.49′ W. long.;
(2) 44°56.26′ N. lat., 125°12.61′ W. long.;
(3) 44°56.34′ N. lat., 125°09.13′ W. long.;
(4) 44°49.93′ N. lat., 125°01.51′ W. long.;
(5) 44°46.93′ N. lat., 125°02.83′ W. long.;
(6) 44°41.96′ N. lat., 125°10.64′ W. long.;
(7) 44°33.36′ N. lat., 125°08.82′ W. long.;
(8) 44°33.38′ N. lat., 125°17.08′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 44°42.72′ N. lat., 125°18.49′ W. long.

(e) *Daisy Bank/Nelson Island*. The boundary of the Daisy Bank/Nelson Island EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 44°39.73′ N. lat., 124°41.43′ W. long.;
(2) 44°39.60′ N. lat., 124°41.29′ W. long.;
(3) 44°37.17′ N. lat., 124°38.60′ W. long.;
(4) 44°35.55′ N. lat., 124°39.27′ W. long.;
(5) 44°37.57′ N. lat., 124°41.70′ W. long.;
(6) 44°36.90′ N. lat., 124°42.91′ W. long.;
(7) 44°38.25′ N. lat., 124°46.28′ W. long.;
(8) 44°38.52′ N. lat., 124°49.11′ W. long.;
(9) 44°40.27′ N. lat., 124°49.11′ W. long.;
(10) 44°41.35′ N. lat., 124°48.03′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 44°39.73′ N. lat., 124°41.43′ W. long.

(f) *Newport Rockpile/Stonewall Bank*. The boundary of the Newport Rockpile/Stonewall Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 44°27.61′ N. lat., 124°26.93′ W. long.;
(2) 44°34.64′ N. lat., 124°26.82′ W. long.;
(3) 44°38.15′ N. lat., 124°25.15′ W. long.;
(4) 44°37.78′ N. lat., 124°23.05′ W. long.;
(5) 44°28.82′ N. lat., 124°18.80′ W. long.;
(6) 44°25.16′ N. lat., 124°20.69′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 44°27.61′ N. lat., 124°26.93′ W. long.

(g) *Heceta Bank*. The boundary of the Heceta Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 43°57.68′ N. lat., 124°55.48′ W. long.;
(2) 44°00.14′ N. lat., 124°55.25′ W. long.;
(3) 44°02.88′ N. lat., 124°53.96′ W. long.;
(4) 44°13.47′ N. lat., 124°54.08′ W. long.;
(5) 44°20.30′ N. lat., 124°38.72′ W. long.;
(6) 44°13.52′ N. lat., 124°40.45′ W. long.;
(7) 44°09.00′ N. lat., 124°45.30′ W. long.;
(8) 44°03.46′ N. lat., 124°45.71′ W. long.;
(9) 44°03.26′ N. lat., 124°49.42′ W. long.;
(10) 43°58.61′ N. lat., 124°49.87′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 43°57.68′ N. lat., 124°55.48′ W. long.

(h) *Deepwater off Coos Bay*. The boundary of the Deepwater off Coos Bay EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 43°29.32′ N. lat., 125°20.11′ W. long.;
(2) 43°38.96′ N. lat., 125°18.75′ W. long.;
(3) 43°37.88′ N. lat., 125°08.26′ W. long.;
(4) 43°36.58′ N. lat., 125°06.56′ W. long.;
(5) 43°33.04′ N. lat., 125°08.41′ W. long.;
(6) 43°27.74′ N. lat., 125°07.25′ W. long.;
(7) 43°15.95′ N. lat., 125°07.84′ W. long.;
(8) 43°15.38′ N. lat., 125°10.47′ W. long.;
(9) 43°25.73′ N. lat., 125°19.36′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 43°29.32′ N. lat., 125°20.11′ W. long.

(i) *Bandon High Spot*. The boundary of the Bandon High Spot EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 43°08.83′ N. lat., 124°50.93′ W. long.;
(2) 43°08.77′ N. lat., 124°49.82′ W. long.;
(3) 43°05.16′ N. lat., 124°49.05′ W. long.;
(4) 43°02.94′ N. lat., 124°46.87′ W. long.;
(5) 42°57.18′ N. lat., 124°46.01′ W. long.;
(6) 42°56.10′ N. lat., 124°47.48′ W. long.;
(7) 42°56.66′ N. lat., 124°48.79′ W. long.;
(8) 42°52.89′ N. lat., 124°52.59′ W. long.;
(9) 42°53.82′ N. lat., 124°55.76′ W. long.;
(10) 42°57.56′ N. lat., 124°54.10′ W. long.;
(11) 42°58.00′ N. lat., 124°52.99′ W. long.;
(12) 43°00.39′ N. lat., 124°51.77′ W. long.;
(13) 43°02.64′ N. lat., 124°52.01′ W. long.;
(14) 43°04.60′ N. lat., 124°53.01′ W. long.;
(15) 43°05.89′ N. lat., 124°51.60′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 43°08.83′ N. lat., 124°50.93′ W. long.

(j) *President Jackson Seamount*. The boundary of the President Jackson

Seamount EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 42°21.41′ N. lat., 127°42.91′ W. long.;
(2) 42°21.96′ N. lat., 127°43.73′ W. long.;
(3) 42°23.78′ N. lat., 127°46.09′ W. long.;
(4) 42°26.05′ N. lat., 127°48.64′ W. long.;
(5) 42°28.60′ N. lat., 127°52.10′ W. long.;
(6) 42°31.06′ N. lat., 127°55.02′ W. long.;
(7) 42°34.61′ N. lat., 127°58.84′ W. long.;
(8) 42°37.34′ N. lat., 128°01.48′ W. long.;
(9) 42°39.62′ N. lat., 128°05.12′ W. long.;
(10) 42°41.81′ N. lat., 128°08.13′ W. long.;
(11) 42°43.44′ N. lat., 128°10.04′ W. long.;
(12) 42°44.99′ N. lat., 128°12.04′ W. long.;
(13) 42°48.27′ N. lat., 128°15.05′ W. long.;
(14) 42°51.28′ N. lat., 128°15.05′ W. long.;
(15) 42°53.64′ N. lat., 128°12.23′ W. long.;
(16) 42°52.64′ N. lat., 128°08.49′ W. long.;
(17) 42°51.64′ N. lat., 128°06.94′ W. long.;
(18) 42°50.27′ N. lat., 128°05.76′ W. long.;
(19) 42°48.18′ N. lat., 128°03.76′ W. long.;
(20) 42°45.45′ N. lat., 128°01.94′ W. long.;
(21) 42°42.17′ N. lat., 127°57.57′ W. long.;
(22) 42°41.17′ N. lat., 127°53.92′ W. long.;
(23) 42°38.80′ N. lat., 127°49.92′ W. long.;
(24) 42°36.43′ N. lat., 127°44.82′ W. long.;
(25) 42°33.52′ N. lat., 127°41.36′ W. long.;
(26) 42°31.24′ N. lat., 127°39.63′ W. long.;
(27) 42°28.33′ N. lat., 127°36.53′ W. long.;
(28) 42°23.96′ N. lat., 127°35.89′ W. long.;
(29) 42°21.96′ N. lat., 127°37.72′ W. long.;
(30) 42°21.05′ N. lat., 127°40.81′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 42°21.41′ N. lat., 127°42.91′ W. long.

(k) *Rogue Canyon*. The boundary of the Rogue Canyon EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 42°41.33′ N. lat., 125°16.61′ W. long.;
(2) 42°41.55′ N. lat., 125°03.05′ W. long.;
(3) 42°35.29′ N. lat., 125°02.21′ W. long.;
(4) 42°34.11′ N. lat., 124°55.62′ W. long.;
(5) 42°30.61′ N. lat., 124°54.97′ W. long.;
(6) 42°23.81′ N. lat., 124°52.85′ W. long.;
(7) 42°17.94′ N. lat., 125°10.17′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 42°41.33′ N. lat., 125°16.61′ W. long.

[71 FR 27421, May 11, 2006]

§ 660.399 EFH Conservation Areas off the Coast of California.

Boundary line coordinates for EFH Conservation Areas off California are provided in this § 660.399. Fishing activity that is prohibited or permitted within the EEZ in a particular area designated as a groundfish EFH Conservation Area is detailed at § 660.306 and § 660.385.

(a) *Eel River Canyon*. The boundary of the Eel River Canyon EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 40°38.27′ N. lat., 124°27.16′ W. long.;
(2) 40°35.60′ N. lat., 124°28.75′ W. long.;
(3) 40°37.52′ N. lat., 124°33.41′ W. long.;
(4) 40°37.47′ N. lat., 124°40.46′ W. long.;
(5) 40°35.47′ N. lat., 124°42.97′ W. long.;
(6) 40°32.78′ N. lat., 124°44.79′ W. long.;
(7) 40°24.32′ N. lat., 124°39.97′ W. long.;
(8) 40°23.26′ N. lat., 124°42.45′ W. long.;
(9) 40°27.34′ N. lat., 124°51.21′ W. long.;
(10) 40°32.68′ N. lat., 125°05.63′ W. long.;
(11) 40°49.12′ N. lat., 124°47.41′ W. long.;
(12) 40°44.32′ N. lat., 124°46.48′ W. long.;
(13) 40°40.75′ N. lat., 124°47.51′ W. long.;
(14) 40°40.65′ N. lat., 124°46.02′ W. long.;
(15) 40°39.69′ N. lat., 124°33.36′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 40°38.27′ N. lat., 124°27.16′ W. long.

(b) *Blunts Reef*. The boundary of the Blunts Reef EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 40°27.53′ N. lat., 124°26.84′ W. long.;
(2) 40°24.66′ N. lat., 124°29.49′ W. long.;
(3) 40°28.50′ N. lat., 124°32.42′ W. long.;
(4) 40°30.46′ N. lat., 124°32.23′ W. long.;
(5) 40°30.21′ N. lat., 124°26.85′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 40°27.53′ N. lat., 124°26.84′ W. long.

(c) *Mendocino Ridge*. The boundary of the Mendocino Ridge EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 40°25.23′ N. lat., 124°24.06′ W. long.;
(2) 40°12.50′ N. lat., 124°22.59′ W. long.;
(3) 40°14.40′ N. lat., 124°35.82′ W. long.;
(4) 40°16.16′ N. lat., 124°39.01′ W. long.;
(5) 40°17.47′ N. lat., 124°40.77′ W. long.;
(6) 40°19.26′ N. lat., 124°47.97′ W. long.;
(7) 40°19.98′ N. lat., 124°52.73′ W. long.;
(8) 40°20.06′ N. lat., 125°02.18′ W. long.;
(9) 40°11.79′ N. lat., 125°07.39′ W. long.;
(10) 40°12.55′ N. lat., 125°11.56′ W. long.;
(11) 40°12.81′ N. lat., 125°12.98′ W. long.;
(12) 40°20.72′ N. lat., 125°57.31′ W. long.;
(13) 40°23.96′ N. lat., 125°56.83′ W. long.;
(14) 40°24.04′ N. lat., 125°56.82′ W. long.;
(15) 40°25.68′ N. lat., 125°09.77′ W. long.;
(16) 40°21.03′ N. lat., 124°33.96′ W. long.;
(17) 40°25.72′ N. lat., 124°24.15′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 40°25.23′ N. lat., 124°24.06′ W. long.

(d) *Delgada Canyon*. The boundary of the Delgada Canyon EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 40°07.13′ N. lat., 124°09.09′ W. long.;
(2) 40°06.58′ N. lat., 124°07.39′ W. long.;
(3) 40°01.18′ N. lat., 124°08.84′ W. long.;
(4) 40°02.48′ N. lat., 124°12.93′ W. long.;
(5) 40°05.71′ N. lat., 124°09.42′ W. long.;
(6) 40°07.18′ N. lat., 124°09.61′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 40°07.13′ N. lat., 124°09.09′ W. long.

(e) *Tolo Bank*. The boundary of the Tolo Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 39°58.75′ N. lat., 124°04.58′ W. long.;
(2) 39°56.05′ N. lat., 124°01.45′ W. long.;
(3) 39°53.99′ N. lat., 124°00.17′ W. long.;
(4) 39°52.28′ N. lat., 124°03.12′ W. long.;
(5) 39°57.90′ N. lat., 124°07.07′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 39°58.75′ N. lat., 124°04.58′ W. long.

(f) *Point Arena North*. The boundary of the Point Arena North EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 39°03.32′ N. lat., 123°51.15′ W. long.;
(2) 38°56.54′ N. lat., 123°49.79′ W. long.;
(3) 38°54.12′ N. lat., 123°52.69′ W. long.;
(4) 38°59.64′ N. lat., 123°55.02′ W. long.;
(5) 39°02.83′ N. lat., 123°55.21′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 39°03.32′ N. lat., 123°51.15′ W. long.

(g) *Point Arena South Biogenic Area*. The boundary of the Point Arena South Biogenic Area EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 38°35.49′ N. lat., 123°34.79′ W. long.;
(2) 38°32.86′ N. lat., 123°41.09′ W. long.;
(3) 38°34.92′ N. lat., 123°42.53′ W. long.;
(4) 38°35.74′ N. lat., 123°43.82′ W. long.;
(5) 38°47.28′ N. lat., 123°51.19′ W. long.;
(6) 38°49.50′ N. lat., 123°45.83′ W. long.;
(7) 38°41.22′ N. lat., 123°41.76′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 38°35.49′ N. lat., 123°34.79′ W. long.

(h) *Cordell Bank/Biogenic Area*. The boundary of the Cordell Bank/Biogenic Area EFH Conservation Area is located offshore of California's Marin County defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 38°04.05′ N. lat., 123°07.28′ W. long.;
(2) 38°02.84′ N. lat., 123°07.36′ W. long.;
(3) 38°01.09′ N. lat., 123°07.06′ W. long.;
(4) 38°01.02′ N. lat., 123°22.08′ W. long.;
(5) 37°54.75′ N. lat., 123°23.64′ W. long.;
(6) 37°46.01′ N. lat., 123°25.62′ W. long.;
(7) 37°46.68′ N. lat., 123°27.05′ W. long.;
(8) 37°47.66′ N. lat., 123°28.18′ W. long.;
(9) 37°50.26′ N. lat., 123°30.94′ W. long.;
(10) 37°54.41′ N. lat., 123°32.69′ W. long.;
(11) 37°56.94′ N. lat., 123°32.87′ W. long.;
(12) 37°57.12′ N. lat., 123°25.04′ W. long.;
(13) 37°59.43′ N. lat., 123°27.29′ W. long.;
(14) 38°00.82′ N. lat., 123°29.61′ W. long.;
(15) 38°02.31′ N. lat., 123°30.88′ W. long.;
(16) 38°03.99′ N. lat., 123°30.75′ W. long.;
(17) 38°04.85′ N. lat., 123°30.36′ W. long.;
(18) 38°04.88′ N. lat., 123°27.85′ W. long.;
(19) 38°04.44′ N. lat., 123°24.44′ W. long.;
(20) 38°03.05′ N. lat., 123°21.33′ W. long.;
(21) 38°05.77′ N. lat., 123°06.83′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 38°04.05′ N. lat., 123°07.28′ W. long.

(i) *Cordell Bank (50–fm (91–m) isobath)*. The boundary of the Cordell Bank (50–fm (91–m) isobath) EFH Conservation Area is located offshore of California's Marin County defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 37°57.62′ N. lat., 123°24.22′ W. long.;
(2) 37°57.70′ N. lat., 123°25.25′ W. long.;
(3) 37°59.47′ N. lat., 123°26.63′ W. long.;
(4) 38°00.24′ N. lat., 123°27.87′ W. long.;
(5) 38°00.98′ N. lat., 123°27.65′ W. long.;
(6) 38°02.81′ N. lat., 123°28.75′ W. long.;
(7) 38°04.26′ N. lat., 123°29.25′ W. long.;
(8) 38°04.55′ N. lat., 123°28.32′ W. long.;
(9) 38°03.87′ N. lat., 123°27.69′ W. long.;
(10) 38°04.27′ N. lat., 123°26.68′ W. long.;
(11) 38°02.67′ N. lat., 123°24.17′ W. long.;
(12) 38°00.87′ N. lat., 123°23.15′ W. long.;
(13) 37°59.32′ N. lat., 123°22.52′ W. long.;
(14) 37°58.24′ N. lat., 123°23.16′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 37°57.62′ N. lat., 123°24.22′ W. long.

(j) *Farallon Islands/Fanny Shoal*. The boundary of the Farallon Islands/Fanny Shoal EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 37°51.58′ N. lat., 123°14.07′ W. long.;
(2) 37°44.51′ N. lat., 123°01.50′ W. long.;
(3) 37°41.71′ N. lat., 122°58.38′ W. long.;
(4) 37°40.80′ N. lat., 122°58.54′ W. long.;
(5) 37°39.87′ N. lat., 122°59.64′ W. long.;

(6) 37°42.05′ N. lat., 123°03.72′ W. long.;
(7) 37°43.73′ N. lat., 123°04.45′ W. long.;
(8) 37°49.23′ N. lat., 123°16.81′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 37°51.58′ N. lat., 123°14.07′ W. long.

(k) *Half Moon Bay*. The boundary of the Half Moon Bay EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 37°18.14′ N. lat., 122°31.15′ W. long.;
(2) 37°19.80′ N. lat., 122°34.70′ W. long.;
(3) 37°19.28′ N. lat., 122°38.76′ W. long.;
(4) 37°23.54′ N. lat., 122°40.75′ W. long.;
(5) 37°25.41′ N. lat., 122°33.20′ W. long.;
(6) 37°23.28′ N. lat., 122°30.71′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 37°18.14′ N. lat., 122°31.15′ W. long.

(l) *Monterey Bay/Canyon*. The boundary of the Monterey Bay/Canyon EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 36°38.21′ N. lat., 121°55.96′ W. long.;
(2) 36°25.31′ N. lat., 121°54.86′ W. long.;
(3) 36°25.25′ N. lat., 121°58.34′ W. long.;
(4) 36°30.86′ N. lat., 122°00.45′ W. long.;
(5) 36°30.02′ N. lat., 122°09.85′ W. long.;
(6) 36°30.23′ N. lat., 122°36.82′ W. long.;
(7) 36°55.08′ N. lat., 122°36.46′ W. long.;
(8) 36°51.41′ N. lat., 122°14.14′ W. long.;
(9) 36°49.37′ N. lat., 122°15.20′ W. long.;
(10) 36°48.31′ N. lat., 122°18.59′ W. long.;
(11) 36°45.55′ N. lat., 122°18.91′ W. long.;
(12) 36°40.76′ N. lat., 122°17.28′ W. long.;
(13) 36°39.88′ N. lat., 122°09.69′ W. long.;
(14) 36°44.94′ N. lat., 122°08.46′ W. long.;
(15) 36°47.37′ N. lat., 122°03.16′ W. long.;
(16) 36°49.60′ N. lat., 122°00.85′ W. long.;
(17) 36°51.53′ N. lat., 121°58.25′ W. long.;
(18) 36°50.78′ N. lat., 121°56.89′ W. long.;
(19) 36°47.39′ N. lat., 121°58.16′ W. long.;
(20) 36°48.34′ N. lat., 121°50.95′ W. long.;
(21) 36°47.23′ N. lat., 121°52.25′ W. long.;
(22) 36°45.60′ N. lat., 121°54.17′ W. long.;
(23) 36°44.76′ N. lat., 121°56.04′ W. long.;
(24) 36°41.68′ N. lat., 121°56.33′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 36°38.21′ N. lat., 121°55.96′ W. long.

(m) *Point Sur Deep*. The boundary of the Point Sur Deep EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 36°25.25′ N. lat., 122°11.61′ W. long.;
(2) 36°16.05′ N. lat., 122°14.37′ W. long;
(3) 36°16.14′ N. lat., 122°15.94′ W. long.;
(4) 36°17.98′ N. lat., 122°15.93′ W. long.;
(5) 36°17.83′ N. lat., 122°22.56′ W. long.;
(6) 36°22.33′ N. lat., 122°22.99′ W. long.;
(7) 36°26.00′ N. lat., 122°20.81′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 36°25.25′ N. lat., 122°11.61′ W. long.

(n) *Big Sur Coast/Port San Luis*. The boundary of the Big Sur Coast/Port San Luis EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 36°17.83′ N. lat., 122°22.56′ W. long.;
(2) 36°17.98′ N. lat., 122°15.93′ W. long.;
(3) 36°16.14′ N. lat., 122°15.94′ W. long.;
(4) 36°10.82′ N. lat., 122°15.97′ W. long.;
(5) 36°15.84′ N. lat., 121°56.35′ W. long.;
(6) 36°14.27′ N. lat., 121°53.89′ W. long.;
(7) 36°10.93′ N. lat., 121°48.66′ W. long.;
(8) 36°07.40′ N. lat., 121°43.14′ W. long.;
(9) 36°04.89′ N. lat., 121°51.34′ W. long.;
(10) 35°55.70′ N. lat., 121°50.02′ W. long.;
(11) 35°53.05′ N. lat., 121°56.69′ W. long.;
(12) 35°38.99′ N. lat., 121°49.73′ W. long.;
(13) 35°20.06′ N. lat., 121°27.00′ W. long.;
(14) 35°20.54′ N. lat., 121°35.84′ W. long.;
(15) 35°02.49′ N. lat., 121°35.35′ W. long.;
(16) 35°02.79′ N. lat., 121°26.30′ W. long.;
(17) 34°58.71′ N. lat., 121°24.21′ W. long.;
(18) 34°47.24′ N. lat., 121°22.40′ W. long.;
(19) 34°35.70′ N. lat., 121°45.99′ W. long.;
(20) 35°47.36′ N. lat., 122°30.25′ W. long.;
(21) 35°27.26′ N. lat., 122°45.15′ W. long.;
(22) 35°34.39′ N. lat., 123°00.25′ W. long.;
(23) 36°01.64′ N. lat., 122°40.76′ W. long.;
(24) 36°17.41′ N. lat., 122°41.22′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 36°17.83′ N. lat., 122°22.56′ W. long.

(o) *Davidson Seamount*. The boundary of the Davidson Seamount EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting the following points in the order stated:
(1) 35°54.00′ N. lat., 123°00.00′ W. long.;
(2) 35°54.00′ N. lat., 122°30.00′ W. long.;
(3) 35°30.00′ N. lat., 122°30.00′ W. long.;
(4) 35°30.00′ N. lat., 123°00.00′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 35°54.00′ N. lat., 123°00.00′ W. long.

(p) *East San Lucia Bank*. The boundary of the East San Lucia Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:
(1) 34°45.09′ N. lat., 121°05.73′ W. long.;
(2) 34°39.90′ N. lat., 121°10.30′ W. long.;
(3) 34°43.39′ N. lat., 121°14.73′ W. long.;
(4) 34°52.83′ N. lat., 121°14.85′ W. long.;
(5) 34°52.82′ N. lat., 121°05.90′ W. long.;
and connecting back to 34°45.09′ N. lat., 121°05.73′ W. long.

(q) *Point Conception*. The boundary of the Point Conception EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°29.24′ N. lat., 120°36.05′ W. long.;
(2) 34°28.57′ N. lat., 120°34.44′ W. long.;
(3) 34°26.81′ N. lat., 120°33.21′ W. long.;
(4) 34°24.54′ N. lat., 120°32.23′ W. long.;
(5) 34°23.41′ N. lat., 120°30.61′ W. long.;
(6) 33°53.05′ N. lat., 121°05.19′ W. long.;
(7) 34°13.64′ N. lat., 121°20.91′ W. long.;
(8) 34°40.04′ N. lat., 120°54.01′ W. long.;
(9) 34°36.41′ N. lat., 120°43.48′ W. long.;
(10) 34°33.50′ N. lat., 120°43.72′ W. long.;
(11) 34°31.22′ N. lat., 120°42.06′ W. long.;
(12) 34°30.04′ N. lat., 120°40.27′ W. long.;
(13) 34°30.02′ N. lat., 120°40.23′ W. long.;
(14) 34°29.26′ N. lat., 120°37.89′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 34°29.24′ N. lat., 120°36.05′ W. long.

(r) *Harris Point*. The boundary of the Harris Point EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°03.10′ N. lat., 120°23.30′ W. long.;
(2) 34°12.50′ N. lat., 120°23.30′ W. long.;
(3) 34°12.50′ N. lat., 120°18.40′ W. long.;
(4) 34°01.80′ N. lat., 120°18.40′ W. long.;
(5) 34°02.90′ N. lat., 120°20.20′ W. long.;
(6) 34°03.50′ N. lat., 120°21.30′ W. long.;

(s) *Harris Point Exception*. An exemption to the Harris Point reserve, where commercial and recreational take of living marine resources is allowed, exists between the mean high water line in Cuyler Harbor and a straight line connecting all of the following points:

(1) 34°02.90′ N. lat., 120°20.20′ W. long.;
(2) 34°03.50′ N. lat., 120°21.30′ W. long.;

(t) *Richardson Rock*. The boundary of the Richardson Rock EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°10.40′ N. lat., 120°28.20′ W. long.;
(2) 34°10.40′ N. lat., 120°36.29′ W. long.;
(3) 34°02.21′ N. lat., 120°36.29′ W. long.;
(4) 34°02.21′ N. lat., 120°28.20′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 34°10.40′ N. lat., 120°28.20′ W. long.

(u) *Scorpion*. The boundary of the Scorpion EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and a straight line connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°02.94′ N. lat., 119°35.50′ W. long.;
(2) 34°09.35′ N. lat., 119°35.50′ W. long.;
(3) 34°09.35′ N. lat., 119°32.80′ W. long.;
(4) 34°02.80′ N. lat., 119°32.80′ W. long.

(v) *Painted Cave*. The boundary of the Painted Cave EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and a straight line connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°04.50′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;
(2) 34°05.20′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;
(3) 34°05.00′ N. lat., 119°51.00′ W. long.;
(4) 34°04.00′ N. lat., 119°51.00′ W. long.

(w) *Anacapa Island*. The boundary of the Anacapa Island EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°00.80′ N. lat., 119°26.70′ W. long.;
(2) 34°05.00′ N. lat., 119°26.70′ W. long.;
(3) 34°05.00′ N. lat., 119°21.40′ W. long.;
(4) 34°01.00′ N. lat., 119°21.40′ W. long.

(x) *Carrington Point*. The boundary of the Carrington Point EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points:

(1) 34°01.30′ N. lat., 120°05.20′ W. long.;
(2) 34°04.00′ N. lat., 120°05.20′ W. long.;
(3) 34°04.00′ N. lat., 120°01.00′ W. long.;
(4) 34°00.50′ N. lat., 120°01.00′ W. long.;
(5) 34°00.50′ N. lat., 120°02.80′ W. long.;

(y) *Judith Rock*. The boundary of the Judith Rock EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and a straight line connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°01.80′ N. lat., 120°26.60′ W. long.;
(2) 33°58.50′ N. lat., 120°26.60′ W. long.;
(3) 33°58.50′ N. lat., 120°25.30′ W. long.;
(4) 34°01.50′ N. lat., 120°25.30′ W. long.

(z) *Skunk Point*. The boundary of the Skunk Point EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°59.00′ N. lat., 119°58.80′ W. long.;
(2) 33°59.00′ N. lat., 119°58.02′ W. long.;
(3) 33°57.10′ N. lat., 119°58.00′ W. long.;
(4) 33°57.10′ N. lat., 119°58.20′ W. long.

(aa) *Footprint*. The boundary of the Footprint EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°59.00′ N. lat., 119°26.00′ W. long.;
(2) 33°59.00′ N. lat., 119°31.00′ W. long.;
(3) 33°54.11′ N. lat., 119°31.00′ W. long.;

(4) 33°54.11′ N. lat., 119°26.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 33°59.00′ N. lat., 119°26.00′ W. long.

(bb) *Gull Island*. The boundary of the Gull Island EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°58.02′ N. lat., 119°51.00′ W. long.;

(2) 33°58.02′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;

(3) 33°51.63′ N. lat., 119°53.00′ W. long.;

(4) 33°51.62′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.;

(5) 33°57.70′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.

(cc) *South Point*. The boundary of the South Point EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°55.00′ N. lat., 120°10.00′ W. long.;

(2) 33°50.40′ N. lat., 120°10.00′ W. long.;

(3) 33°50.40′ N. lat., 120°06.50′ W. long.;

(4) 33°53.80′ N. lat., 120°06.50′ W. long.

(dd) *Hidden Reef/Kidney Bank*. The boundary of the Hidden Reef/Kidney Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°48.00′ N. lat., 119°15.06′ W. long.;

(2) 33°48.00′ N. lat., 118°57.06′ W. long.;

(3) 33°33.00′ N. lat., 118°57.06′ W. long.;

(4) 33°33.00′ N. lat., 119°15.06′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 33°48.00′ N. lat., 119°15.06′ W. long.

(ee) *Catalina Island*. The boundary of the Catalina Island EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°34.71′ N. lat., 118°11.40′ W. long.;

(2) 33°25.88′ N. lat., 118°03.76′ W. long.;

(3) 33°11.69′ N. lat., 118°09.21′ W. long.;

(4) 33°19.73′ N. lat., 118°35.41′ W. long.;

(5) 33°23.90′ N. lat., 118°35.11′ W. long.;

(6) 33°25.68′ N. lat., 118°41.66′ W. long.;

(7) 33°30.25′ N. lat., 118°42.25′ W. long.;

(8) 33°32.73′ N. lat., 118°38.38′ W. long.;

(9) 33°27.07′ N. lat., 118°20.33′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 33°34.71′ N. lat., 118°11.40′ W. long.

(ff) *Potato Bank*. Potato Bank is within the Cowcod Conservation Area West, an area south of Point Conception. The boundary of the Potato Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°30.00′ N. lat., 120°00.06′ W. long.;

(2) 33°30.00′ N. lat., 119°50.06′ W. long.;

(3) 33°20.00′ N. lat., 119°50.06′ W. long.;

(4) 33°20.00′ N. lat., 120°00.06′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 33°30.00′ N. lat., 120°00.06′ W. long.

(gg) *Santa Barbara*. The Santa Barbara EFH Conservation Area is defined by the mean high water line and straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°28.50′ N. lat., 119°01.70′ W. long.;

(2) 33°28.50′ N. lat., 118°54.54′ W. long.;

(3) 33°21.78′ N. lat., 118°54.54′ W. long.;

(4) 33°21.78′ N. lat., 119°02.20′ W. long.;

(5) 33°27.90′ N. lat., 119°02.20′ W. long.

(hh) *Cherry Bank*. Cherry Bank is within the Cowcod Conservation Area West, an area south of Point Conception. The Cherry Bank EFH Conservation Area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 32°59.00′ N. lat., 119°32.05′ W. long.;

(2) 32°59.00′ N. lat., 119°17.05′ W. long.;

(3) 32°46.00′ N. lat., 119°17.05′ W. long.;

(4) 32°46.00′ N. lat., 119°32.05′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 32°59.00′ N. lat., 119°32.05′ W. long.

(ii) *Cowcod EFH Conservation Area East*. The Cowcod EFH Conservation Area East is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 32°41.15′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.;

(2) 32°42.00′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.;

(3) 32°42.00′ N. lat., 117°50.00′ W. long.;

(4) 32°36.70′ N. lat., 117°50.00′ W. long.;

(5) 32°30.00′ N. lat., 117°53.50′ W. long.;

(6) 32°30.00′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.;

(7) 32°40.49′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.;

and connecting back to 32°41.15′ N. lat., 118°02.00′ W. long.

[71 FR 27422, May 11, 2006]

TABLE 1a TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2009, SPECIFICATIONS OF ABCS, OYS, AND HGS, BY MANAGEMENT AREA (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Table 1a. To Part 660, Subpart G-2009, Specifications of ABCs, OYs, and HGs, by Management Area (weights in metric tons).

Species	ABC Specifications						OY	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC			
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception			Commercial	Recreation-al
ROUNDFISH:									
Lingcod c/									
N of 42 N. lat.	4,473					5,278	5,278		
S of 42 N. lat.			805						
Pacific Cod e/	3,200		d/			3,200	1,600	1,200	
Pacific Whiting f/	187,346					187,346	135,939	81,939	
Sablefish g/									
N of 36 N. lat.	9,914					9,914	7,052	6,347	
S of 36 N. lat.							1,371	1,371	
Cabezon h/									
S of 42 N. lat.	d/		81		25	106	69		
FLATFISH:									
Dover sole i/	29,453					29,453	16,500		
English sole j/	14,326					14,326	14,326	-	
Petrale sole k/	1,509		1,302			2,811	2,433	-	
Arrowtooth flounder l/	11,267					11,267	11,267	-	
Starry Flounder m/	1,509					1,509	1,004		
Other flatfish n/	6,731					6,731	4,884	-	
ROCKFISH:									
Pacific Ocean Perch o/	1,160					1,160	189	187	

Species	ABC Specifications						OY	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC		Commercial	Recreation-al
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception				
Shortbelly p/	6,950					6,950	6,950		
Widow q/	7,728					7,728	522	460.4	7.2
Canary r/	937					937	105	42.3	43.8
Chilipepper s/	d/			3,037		3,037	2,885	2,885	
Bocaccio t/	d/			793		793	288	206.4	67.3
Splitnose u/	d/			615		615	461		
Yellowtail v/	4,562			d/		4,562	4,562		
Shortspine thornyhead w/ N of 34 27' N. lat.	2,437					2,437	1,608	1,608	
S of 34 27' N. lat.							414		
Longspine thornyhead x/ N of 34 27' N. lat.	3,766					3,766	2,231		
S of 34 27' N. lat.							395		
Cowcod y/	d/			13		13	4		
Darkblotched z/	437					437	285	282.05	
Yelloweye aa/	31					31	17	3.1	8
California Scorpionfish bb/					175	175	175		
Black cc/ N of 46 16' N. lat.	490					490	490		
S of 46 16' N. lat.			1,469			1,469	1,000		

Species	ABC Specifications						OY	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC		Commercial	Recreation-al
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception				
Minor Rockfish dd/ N of 40 10' N. lat.	3,678			--		3,678	2,283		
Minor Rockfish ee/ S of 40 10' N. lat.	--			3,384		3,384	1,990		
Remaining	1,640			1,318					
bank ff/	d/			350					
blackgill gg/	d/			292					
blue	28			213					
bocaccio north	318			--					
chilipepper north	32			--					
redstripe	576			d/					
sharpchin	307			45					
silvergrey	38			d/					
splitnose north	242			--					
yellowmouth	99			d/					
yellowtail	--			116					
gopher	d/			302					
Other rockfish hh/	2,038			2,066					
SHARKS/SKATES/RATFISH/MORIDS/GRENADIERS/KELP GREENLING:									
Longnose Skate ii/	3,428					3,428	1,349		
Other fish jj/	11,200					11,200	5,600		

[74 FR 20625, May 5, 2009]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 1b TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2009, HARVEST GUIDELINES FOR MINOR ROCKFISH BY DEPTH SUB-GROUPS (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Table 1b. To Part 660, Subpart G-2009, Harvest Guidelines for Minor Rockfish by Depth Sub-groups (weights in metric tons).

Species	Total Catch ABC	Total Catch OY	Recreational HG	Commercial HG	Limited Entry HG		Open Access HG	
					Mt	%	Mt	%
Minor Rockfish dd/ N of 40°10' N. lat.	3,678	2,283	--	--	--	91.7	--	8.3
Nearshore		155	--	--				
Shelf		968	--	--				
Slope		1,160	--	--				
Minor Rockfish ee/ S of 40°10' N. lat.	3,384	1,990	--	--	--	55.7	--	44.3
Nearshore		650	--	--				
Shelf		714	--	--				
Slope		626	--	--				

[74 FR 9923, Mar. 6, 2009]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 1c TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2009, OPEN ACCESS AND LIMITED ENTRY ALLOCATIONS BY SPECIES OR SPECIES GROUP (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Table 1c. To Part 660, Subpart G-2009, Open Access and Limited Entry Allocations by Species or Species Group. (Weights in Metric Tons)

Species	Commercial Total Catch HGs	Commercial Total Catch HGs			
		Limited Entry		Open Access	
		Mt	%	Mt	%
Lingcod N of 42° N. lat.	--	--	81.0	--	19.0
S of 42° N. lat.					
Sablefish kk/ N of 36° N. lat.	6,347	5,750	90.6	597	9.4
Widow ll/	460.4	--	97.0	--	3.0
Canary ll/	42.3	--	87.7	--	12.3
Chilipepper	2,885	1,607	55.7	1,278	44.3
Bocaccio ll/	206.4	--	55.7	--	44.3
Yellowtail	--	--	91.7	--	8.3
Shortspine thornyhead N of 34°27' N. lat.	1,608	1,603	99.7	5	0.27
Minor Rockfish N of 40°10' N. lat.	--	--	91.7	--	8.3
S of 40°10' N. lat.	--	--	55.7	--	44.3

[a] ABCs apply only to the U.S. portion of the Vancouver area.

[b] Optimum Yields (OYs) and Harvest Guidelines (HGs) are specified as total catch values. A harvest guideline is a specified harvest target and not a quota. The use of this term may differ from the use of similar terms in state regulation.

[c] Lingcod—A coastwide lingcod stock assessment was prepared in 2005. The lingcod biomass was estimated to be at 64 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2005. The ABC of 5,278 mt was calculated using an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the coastwide OY was set equal to the ABC. The tribal harvest guideline is 250 mt.

[d] ''Other species''—these species are neither common nor important to the commercial and recreational fisheries in the areas footnoted. Accordingly, these species are included in the harvest guidelines of ''other fish'', ''other rockfish'' or ''remaining rockfish''.

[e] Pacific Cod—The 3,200 mt ABC for the Vancouver-Columbia area is based on historical landings data. The 1,600 mt OY is the ABC reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment. A tribal harvest guideline of 400 mt is deducted from the OY resulting in a commercial OY of 1,200 mt.

[f] Pacific whiting—The most recent stock assessment was prepared in February 2009. The stock assessment base model estimated the Pacific whiting biomass to be at 32 percent (50th percentile estimate of depletion) of its unfished biomass in 2009. The U.S Canada coastwide ABC is 253,582 mt, the U.S. share of the ABC is 187,346 mt (73.88 percent of the coastwide ABC). The U.S.-Canada coastwide OY is 184,000 mt with a corresponding U.S. OY of 135,939 mt. The tribal set aside is 50,000 mt. The amount estimated to be taken as research catch and in non-groundfish fisheries is 4,000 mt. The commercial OY is 81,939 mt. Each sector receives a portion of the commercial OY, with the catcher/processors getting 34 percent (27,859 mt), motherships getting 24 percent (19,665 mt), and the shore-based sector getting 42 percent (34,414 mt). The allocation for the fishery south of 42°N. lat. is 1,721 mt.

[g] Sablefish—A coastwide sablefish stock assessment was prepared in 2007. The sablefish biomass was estimated to be at 38.3 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. The coastwide ABC of 9,914 mt was based on the new stock assessment with a F_{MSY} proxy of

$F_{45\%}$. The 40–10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC then apportion between the northern and southern areas with 72 percent going to the area north of 36* N. lat. and 28 percent going to the area south of 36* N. lat. The OY for the area north of 36* N. lat. is 7,052 mt. When establishing the OY for the area south of 36* N. lat. a 50 percent reduction was made resulting in a Conception area OY of 1,371 mt. The Coastwide OY of 8,423 mt is the sum of the northern and southern area OYs. The tribal allocation for the area north of 36* N. lat. is 705 mt (10 percent of the OY north of 36* N. lat.), which is further reduced by 1.6 percent (11 mt) to account for discard mortality. The tribal landed catch value is 694 mt.

[h/] Cabezon south of 42* N. lat. was assessed in 2005. The Cabezon stock was estimated to be at 40 percent of its unfished biomass north of 34* 27′ N. lat. and 28 percent of its unfished biomass south of 34* 27′ N. lat. in 2005. The ABC of 106 mt is based on the 2005 stock assessment with a harvest rate proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The OY of 69 mt is consistent with the application of a 60–20 harvest rate policy specified in the California Nearshore Fishery Management Plan.

[i/] Dover sole north of 34* 27′ N. lat. was assessed in 2005. The Dover sole biomass was estimated to be at 59.8 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005 and was projected to be increasing. The ABC of 29,453 mt is based on the results of the 2005 assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. The OY of 16,500 mt is less than the ABC. The OY is set at the MSY harvest level which is considerably larger than the coastwide catches in any recent years.

[j/] A coastwide English sole stock assessment was prepared in 2005 and updated in 2007. The stock was estimated to be at 116 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. The stock biomass is believed to be declining. The ABC of 14,326 mt is based on the results of the 2007 assessment update with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$, the OY was set equal to the ABC.

[k/] A petrale sole stock assessment was prepared for 2005. In 2005 the petrale sole stock was estimated to be at 32 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide (34 percent in the northern assessment area and 29 percent of in the southern assessment area). The ABC of 2,811 mt is based on the 2005 stock assessment with a $F_{40\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. To derive the OY, the 40–10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC for both the northern and southern assessment areas. As a precautionary measure, an additional 25 percent reduction was made in the OY contribution for the southern area due assessment uncertainty. The coastwide OY is 2,433 mt in 2009.

[l/] Arrowtooth flounder was assessed in 2007 and was estimated to be at 79 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$, the OY is set equal to the ABC.

[m/] Starry Flounder was assessed for the first time in 2005 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. However, the stock was projected to decline below 40 percent in both the northern and southern areas after 2008. The starry flounder assessment was considered to be a data-poor assessment relative to other groundfish assessments. For 2009, the coastwide ABC of 1,509 mt is based on the 2005 assessment with a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. To derive the OY (1,004 mt), the 40–10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC for both the northern and southern assessment areas then an additional 25 percent reduction was made due to assessment uncertainty.

[n/] ''Other flatfish'' are those flatfish species that do not have individual ABC/OYs and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sand dab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole. The other flatfish ABC is based on historical catch levels. The ABC of 6,731 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 4,884 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.

[o/] A POP stock assessment was prepared in 2005 and was updated in 2007. The stock assessment update estimated the stock to be at 27.5 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. The ABC of 1,160 mt for the Vancouver and Columbia areas is based on the 2007 stock assessment update with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 189 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2017 and an SPR harvest rate of 86.4 percent. The OY is reduced by 2.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity and 0.14 mt for the amount expected to be taken during EFP fishing.

[p/] Shortbelly rockfish remains an unexploited stock and is difficult to assess quantitatively. To understand the potential environmental determinants of fluctuations in the recruitment and abundance of an unexploited rockfish population in the California Current ecosystem, a non-quantitative assessment was conducted in 2007. The results of the assessment indicated the shortbelly stock was healthy with an estimated spawning stock biomass at 67 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC and OY are being set at 6,950 mt which is 50 percent of the 2008 ABC and OY values. The stock is expected to remain at its current equilibrium with these harvest specifications.

[q/] Widow rockfish was assessed in 2005 and an update was prepared in 2007. The stock assessment update estimated the stock to be at

36.2 percent of its unfished biomass in 2006. The ABC of 7,728 mt is based on the stock assessment update with an $F_{50\%\ FMSY}$ proxy. The OY of 522 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2015 and an SPR harvest rate of 95 percent. To derive the commercial harvest guideline of 460.4 mt the OY is reduced by 1.1 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity, 45.5 mt for the tribal set-aside, 7.2 mt the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fisheries, 0.4 mt for the amount expected to be taken incidentally in non-groundfish fisheries, and 7.4 mt for the amount projected to be taken during EFP fishing. The following are the sector specific bycatch limits established for the Pacific whiting fishery: 85.0 mt for catcher/processors, 60.0 mt for motherships, and 105.0 mt for shore-based.

r/ Canary rockfish—A canary rockfish stock assessment was completed in 2007 and the stock was estimated to be at 32.7 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2007. The coastwide ABC of 937 mt based on the 2007 rebuilding plan. The OY of 105 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2021 and a SPR harvest rate of 88.7 percent. To derive the commercial harvest guideline of 42.3 mt, the OY is reduced by 8.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity, 7.3 mt the tribal set-aside, 43.8 mt the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fisheries, 0.9 mt for the amount expected to be taken incidentally in non-groundfish fisheries, and 2.7 mt for the amount expected to be taken during EFP fishing. The following harvest guidelines are being specified for catch sharing in 2009: 19.7 mt for limited entry Non-Whiting Trawl, 18.0 mt for limited entry Whiting Trawl, 2.2 mt for limited entry fixed gear, 2.5 mt for directed open access, 4.9 mt for Washington recreational, 16.0 mt for Oregon recreational, and 22.9 mt for California recreational.

s/ Chilipepper rockfish was assessed in 2007 and the stock was estimated to be at 71 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2007. The ABC of 3,037 mt is based on a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. Because the unfished biomass is estimated to be above 40 percent the unfished biomass, the default OY could be set equal to the ABC. However, the OY of 2,885 mt was the ABC reduced by 5 percent as a precautionary measure for uncertainty in the stock assessment. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (1,278 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (1,607 mt) of the commercial HG.

t/ A bocaccio stock assessment and a rebuilding analysis were prepared in 2007. The bocaccio stock was estimated to be at 13.8 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. The ABC of 793 mt for the Monterey-Conception area is based on the new assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 288 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2026 and a SPR harvest rate of 77.7 percent. To derive the commercial harvest guideline of 206.4 mt, the OY is reduced by 2.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity, 67.3 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fisheries, 1.3 mt for the amount expected to be taken incidentally in non-groundfish fisheries, and 11.0 mt for the amount expected to be taken during EFP fishing.

u/ Splitnose rockfish—The ABC is 615 mt in the Monterey-Conception area. The 461 mt OY for the area reflects a 25 percent precautionary adjustment because of the less rigorous stock assessment for this stock. In the north (Vancouver, Columbia and Eureka areas), splitnose is included within 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 2009 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data.

v/ Yellowtail rockfish—A yellowtail rockfish stock assessment was prepared in 2005 for the Vancouver, Columbia, Eureka areas. Yellowtail rockfish was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 4,562 mt is based on the 2005 stock assessment with the F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 4,562 mt was set equal to the ABC, because the stock is above the precautionary threshold of $B_{40\%}$.

w/ Shortspine thornyhead was assessed in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 63 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 2,437 mt is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. For that portion of the stock (66 percent of the biomass) north of Point Conception (34°27′ N. lat.), the OY of 1,608 mt was set at equal to the ABC because the stock is estimated to be above the precautionary threshold. For that portion of the stock south of 34°27′ N. lat.(34 percent of the biomass), the OY of 414 mt was the portion of the ABC for the area reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment due to the short duration and amount of survey data for that area.

x/ Longspine thornyhead was assessed coastwide in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 71 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The coastwide ABC of 3,766 mt is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The OY is set equal to the ABC because the stock is above the precautionary threshold. Separate OYs are being established for the areas north and south of 34°27′ N. lat. (Point Conception). The OY of 2,231 mt for that portion of the stock in the northern area (79 percent) the ABC reduced by 25 percent as a precautionary adjustment. For that portion of the stock in the south of 34°27′ N. lat. (21 percent), the OY of 395 mt was the portion of the ABC for the

area reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment due to the short duration and amount of survey data for that area.

[y/] Cowcod in the Conception area was assessed in 2007 and the stock was estimated to be between 3.4 to 16.3 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC for the area south of 36°N. lat., the Conception and Monterey areas, is 13 mt and is based on the 2007 rebuilding analysis in which the Conception area stock assessment projection was doubled to account for both areas. A single OY of 4 mt is being set for both areas. The OY of 4 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2072 and an SPR rate of 82.1 percent. The amount anticipated to be taken during research activity is 0.2 mt and the amount expected to be taken during EFP activity is 0.24 mt.

[z/] Darkblotched rockfish was assessed in 2007 and a rebuilding analysis was prepared. The new stock assessment estimated the stock to be at 22.4 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. The ABC is projected to be 437 mt and is based on the 2007 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 285 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2028 and an SPR harvest rate of 62.1 percent. The commercial OY of 282.05 mt is the OY reduced by 2.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity and 0.95 mt for the amount projected to be taken during EFP activity.

[aa/] Yelloweye rockfish was fully assessed in 2006 and an assessment update was completed in 2007. The 2007 stock assessment update estimated the spawning stock biomass in 2006 to be at 14 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide. The 31 mt coastwide ABC was derived from the base model in the new stock assessment with an F_{MSY}proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The 17 mt OY is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2084 and an SPR harvest rate of 66.3 percent in 2009 and 2010 and an SPR harvest rate of 71.9 percent for 2011 and beyond. The OY is reduced by 2.8 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity, 2.3 mt the amount estimated to be taken in the tribal fisheries and 0.3 mt for the amount expected to be taken incidentally in non-groundfish fisheries. The catch sharing harvest guidelines for yelloweye rockfish in 2009 are: limited entry non-whiting trawl 0.6 mt, limited entry whiting 0.0 mt, limited entry fixed gear 1.4 mt, directed open access 1.1 mt, Washington recreational 2.7 mt, Oregon recreational 2.4 mt, California recreational 2.8 mt, and 0.3 mt for exempted fishing.

[bb/] California Scorpionfish south of 34°27′ N. lat. was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 175 mt is based on the new assessment with a harvest rate proxy of $F_{50\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY is set equal to the ABC.

[cc/] New assessments were prepared for black rockfish south of 45*56.00 N. lat. (Cape Falcon, Oregon) and for black rockfish north of Cape Falcon. The ABC for the area north of 46*16′ N. lat. (Washington) is 490 mt (97 percent) of the 505 mt ABC contribution from the northern assessment area. The ABC for the area south of 46*16′ N. lat. (Oregon and California) is 1,469 mt which is the sum of a contribution of 15 mt (3 percent) from the northern area assessment, and 1,454 mt from the southern area assessment. The ABCs were based on the results of the new assessment and derived using an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. Because both portions of the stock are above 40 percent, the OYs could be set equal to the ABCs. For the area north of 46*16′ N. lat., the OY of 490 mt is set equal to the ABC. The following tribal harvest guidelines are being set: 20,000 lb (9.1 mt) north of Cape Alava, WA (48*09.50′ N. lat.) and 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) between Destruction Island, WA (47*40′ N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point, WA (46*38.17′ N. lat.) The OY for the area south of 46*16′ N. lat. is being set at 1,000 mt which is a constant harvest level. 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. (580 mt/58 percent) and for the area south of 42* N. lat. (420 mt/42 percent).

[dd/] 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. Blue rockfish has been removed from the ''other rockfish'' and added to the remaining rockfish. The ABC of 3,678 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 2,283 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.

[ee/] 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. Blue rockfish has been removed from the ''other rockfish'' and added to the remaining

rockfish. The ABC of 3,384 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. The remaining rockfish ABCs are further reduced by 25 percent, with the exception of blackgill rockfish (see footnote gg). The other rockfish ABCs were reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure due to limited stock assessment information. The resulting minor rockfish OY is 1,990 mt.

ff/ 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.

gg/ Blackgill rockfish in the Monterey and Conception areas was assessed in 2005 and is estimated to be at 49.9 percent of its unfished biomass in 2008. The ABC of 292 mt for the Monterey and Conception areas is based on the 2005 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$ and is the two year average ABC for the 2007 and 2008 periods. This stock contributes 292 mt towards minor rockfish south.

hh/ ''Other rockfish'' includes rockfish species listed in 50 CFR 660.302. A new stock assessment was conducted for blue rockfish in 2007. As a result of the new stock assessment, the blue rockfish contribution to the other rockfish group, of 30 mt in the north and 232 mt in the south, are removed. A new contribution of 28 mt contribution in the north and 202 mt contribution in the south is added to the remaining rockfish. The ABC for the remaining species is based on historical data from a 1996 review landings and includes an estimate of recreational landings. Most of these species have never been assessed quantitatively.

ii/ Longnose skate was fully assessed in 2006 and an assessment update was completed in 2007. The ABC of 3,428 is based on the 2007 with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. Longnose skate was previously managed as part of the Other Fish complex. The 2009 OY of 1,349 mt is a precautionary OY based on historical total catch increased by 50 percent.

jj/ ''Other fish'' includes sharks, skates, rays, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, kelp greenling, and other groundfish species noted above in footnote d/. The longnose skate contribution is being removed from this complex.

kk/ Sablefish allocation north of 36* N. lat.—The limited entry allocation is further divided with 58 percent allocated to the trawl fishery and 42 percent allocated to the fixed-gear fishery.

ll/ Specific open access/limited entry allocations specified in the FMP have been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks.

[74 FR 9923, Mar. 6, 2009, as amended at 74 FR 20628, May 5, 2009; 75 FR 38033, July 1, 2010]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 2a TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2010, SPECIFICATIONS OF ABCS, OYS, AND HGS, BY MANAGEMENT AREA (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Table 2a. To Part 660, Subpart G - 2010, Specifications of ABCs, OYs, and HGs, by Management Area (weights in metric tons).

Species	ABC Specifications						OY	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC			
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception			Commercial	Recreation-al
ROUNDFISH:									
Lingcod c/									
N of 42 N. lat.	4,058		771			4,829	4,829		
S of 42 N. lat.									
Pacific Cod e/	3,200		d/			3,200	1,600		
Pacific Whiting f/	336,560					336,560	193,935		
Sablefish g/									
N of 36 N. lat.	9,217					9,217	6,471		
S of 36 N. lat.							1,258		
Cabezon h/									
S of 42 N. lat.	d/		86		25	111	79		
FLATFISH:									
Dover sole	28,582					28,582	16,500		
English sole j/	9,745					9,745	9,745	-	
Petrale sole k/	1,514		1,237			2,751	1,200	-	
Arrowtooth flounder l/	10,112					10,112	10,112	-	
Starry Flounder m/	1,578					1,578	1,077		
Other flatfish n/	6,731					6,731	4,884	-	
ROCKFISH:									
Pacific Ocean Perch o/	1,173					1,173	200	198	

Species	ABC Specifications						OY	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC			
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception			Commercial	Recreation-al
Shortbelly p/	6,950					6,950	6,950		
Widow q/	6,937					6,937	509	447.4	7.2
Canary r/	940					940	105		
Chilipepper s/	d/			2,576		2,576	2,447	2,447	
Bocaccio t/	d/			793		793	288	206.4	67.3
Splitnose u/	d/			615		615	461		
Yellowtail v/	4,562			d/		4,562	4,562		
Shortspine thornyhead w/ N of 34 27' N. lat.	2,411					2,411	1,591	1,591	
S of 34 27' N. lat.							410		
Longspine thornyhead x/ N of 34 27' N. lat.	3,671					3,671	2,175		
S of 34 27' N. lat.							385		
Cowcod y/	d/			14		14	4		
Darkblotched z/	440					440	330	288.05	
Yelloweye aa/						32	14	1.9	7.6
California Scorpionfish bb/					155	155	155		
Black cc/ N of 46 16' N. lat.	464					464	464		
S of 46 16' N. lat.			1,317			1,317	1,000		

Species	ABC Specifications						OY	HG b/	
	ABC Contributions by Area					ABC		Commercial	Recreation-al
	Vancouver a/	Columbia	Eureka	Monterey	Conception				
Minor Rockfish dd/ N of 40 10' N. lat.	3,678			--		3,678	2,283		
Minor Rockfish ee/ S of 40 10' N. lat.	--			3,382		3,382	1,990		
Remaining	1,640			1,318					
bank ff/	d/			350					
blackgill gg/	d/			292					
blue	28			211					
bocaccio north	318			--					
chilipepper north	32			--					
redstripe	576			d/					
sharpchin	307			45					
silvergrey	38			d/					
splitnose north	242			--					
yellowmouth	99			d/					
yellowtail	--			116					
gopher	d/			302					
Other rockfish hh/	2,038			2,066					
SHARKS/SKATES/RATFISH/MORIDS/GRENADIERS/KELP GREENLING:									
Longnose Skate ii/	3,269					3,269	1,349		
Other fish jj/	11,200					11,200	5,600		

[75 FR 39180, July 8, 2010]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 2b TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2010, AND BEYOND, HARVEST GUIDELINES FOR MINOR ROCKFISH BY DEPTH SUB-GROUPS (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Table 2b. To Part 660, Subpart G-2010, and beyond, Harvest Guidelines for Minor Rockfish by Depth Sub-groups (weights in metric tons).

Species	Total Catch ABC	Total Catch OY	Recreational HG	Commercial HG	Limited Entry HG		Open Access HG	
					Mt	%	Mt	%
Minor Rockfish dd/ N of 40° 10' N. lat.	3,678	2,283	--	--	--	91.7	--	8.3
Nearshore		155	--	--				
Shelf		968	--	--				
Slope		1,160	--	--				
Minor Rockfish ee/ S of 40° 10' N. lat.	3,382	1,990	--	--	--	55.7	--	44.3
Nearshore		650	--	--				
Shelf		714	--	--				
Slope		626	--	--				

[74 FR 9923, Mar. 6, 2009]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 2c TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2010, AND BEYOND, OPEN ACCESS AND LIMITED ENTRY ALLOCATIONS BY SPECIES OR SPECIES GOUP (WEIGHTS IN METRIC TONS)

Table 2c. To Part 660, Subpart G-2010, and beyond, Open Access and Limited Entry Allocations by Species or Species Group. (Weights in Metric Tons)

Species	Commercial Total Catch HGs	Commercial Total Catch HGs			
		Limited Entry		Open Access	
		Mt	%	Mt	%
Lingcod N of 42° N. lat.	--	--	81.0	--	19.0
S of 42° N. lat.					
Sablefish kk/ N of 36° N. lat.	6,471	5,863	90.6	608	9.4
Widow ll/	--	--	97.0	--	3.0
Canary ll/	42.3	--	87.7	--	12.3
Chilipepper	2,447	1,363	55.7	1,084	44.3
Bocaccio ll/	206.4	--	55.7	--	44.3
Yellowtail	-	--	91.7	--	8.3
Shortspine thornyhead N of 34°27' N. lat.	1,591	1,586	99.7	5	0.27
Minor Rockfish N of 40°10' N. lat.	--	--	91.7	--	8.3
S of 40°10' N. lat.	--	--	55.7	--	44.3

a/ ABCs apply only to the U.S. portion of the Vancouver area.

b/ Optimum Yields (OYs) and Harvest Guidelines (HGs) are specified as total catch values. A harvest guideline is a specified harvest target and not a quota. The use of this term may differ from the use of similar terms in state regulation.

c/ Lingcod—A coastwide lingcod stock assessment was prepared in 2005. The lingcod biomass was estimated to be at 64 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2005. The ABC of 4,829 mt was calculated using an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the coastwide OY was set equal to the ABC. The tribal harvest guideline is 250 mt.

d/ ''Other species''—these species are neither common nor important to the commercial and recreational fisheries in the areas footnoted. Accordingly, these species are included in the harvest guidelines of ''other fish'', ''other rockfish'' or ''remaining rockfish''.

e/ Pacific Cod—The 3,200 mt ABC for the Vancouver-Columbia area is based on historical landings data. The 1,600 mt OY is the ABC reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment. A tribal harvest guideline of 400 mt is deducted from the OY resulting in a commercial OY of 1,200 mt.

f/ Pacific whiting—The most recent stock assessment was prepared in January 2010. The stock assessment base model estimated the Pacific whiting biomass to be at 31 percent (50th percentile estimate of depletion) of its unfished biomass in 2010. The U.S.-Canada coastwide ABC is 455,550 mt, the U.S. share of the ABC is 336,560 mt (73.88 percent of the coastwide ABC). The U.S.-Canada coastwide Pacific whiting OY is 262,500 mt, with a corresponding U.S. OY of 193,935 mt. The tribal allocation is 49,939 mt. The amount estimated to be taken as research catch and in non-groundfish fisheries is 3,000 mt. The commercial OY is 140,996 mt. Each sector receives a portion of the commercial OY, with the catcher/processors getting 34 percent (47,939 mt), motherships getting 24 percent (33,839 mt), and the shore-based sector getting 42 percent (59,218 mt). No more than 2,961 mt (5 percent of the shore-based allocation) may be taken in the fishery south of 42° N. lat. prior to the start of the primary season for the shorebased fishery north of 42° N. lat.

g/ Sablefish—A coastwide sablefish stock assessment was prepared in 2007. The coastwide sablefish biomass was estimated

to be at 38.3 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. The coastwide ABC of 9,217 mt was based on the new stock assessment with a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The 40–10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC then apportion between the northern and southern areas with 72 percent going to the area north of 36* N. lat. and 28 percent going to the area south of 36* N. lat. The OY for the area north of 36* N. lat. is 6,471 mt. When establishing the OY for the area south of 36* N. lat. a 50 percent reduction was made resulting in a Conception area OY of 1,258 mt. The Coastwide OY of 7,729 mt is the sum of the northern and southern area OYs. The tribal allocation for the area north of 36* N. lat. is 647 mt (10 percent of the OY north of 36* N. lat.), which is further reduced by 1.6 percent (10 mt) to account for discard mortality. The tribal landed catch value is 637 mt.

[h/] Cabezon south of 42* N. lat. was assessed in 2005. The Cabezon stock was estimated to be at 40 percent of its unfished biomass north of 34* 27′ N. lat. and 28 percent of its unfished biomass south of 34* 27′ N. lat. in 2005. The ABC of 111 mt is based on the 2005 stock assessment with a harvest rate proxy of $F_{45\%}$. The OY of 79 mt is consistent with the application of a 60–20 harvest rate policy specified in the California Nearshore Fishery Management Plan.

[i/] Dover sole north of 34* 27′ N. lat. was assessed in 2005. The Dover sole biomass was estimated to be at 59.8 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005 and was projected to be increasing. The ABC of 28,582 mt is based on the results of the 2005 assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY could be set equal to the ABC. The OY of 16,500 mt is less than the ABC. The OY is set at the MSY harvest level which is considerably larger than the coastwide catches in any recent years.

[j/] A coastwide English sole stock assessment was prepared in 2005 and updated in 2007. The stock was estimated to be at 116 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. The stock biomass is believed to be declining. The ABC of 9,745 mt is based on the results of the 2007 assessment update with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$, the OY was set equal to the ABC.

[k/] A petrale sole stock assessment was prepared for 2005. In 2005 the petrale sole stock was estimated to be at 32 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide (34 percent in the northern assessment area and 29 percent in the southern assessment area). The 2010 ABC of 2,751 mt is based on the 2005 assessment with a F40% FMSY proxy. To derive the 2010 OY, the 40 10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC for both the northern and southern assessment areas. As a precautionary measure, an additional 25 percent reduction was made in the OY contribution for the southern area due to assessment uncertainty. As another precautionary measure, an additional 1,193 mt reduction was made in the coastwide OY due to preliminary results of the more pessimistic 2009 stock assessment. The coastwide OY is 1,200 mt in 2010.

[l/] Arrowtooth flounder was assessed in 2007 and was estimated to be at 79 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$, the OY is set equal to the ABC.

[m/] Starry Flounder was assessed for the first time in 2005 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. However, the stock was projected to decline below 40 percent in both the northern and southern areas after 2008. For 2010, the coastwide ABC of 1,578 mt is based on the 2005 assessment with a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{40\%}$. To derive the OY of 1,077 mt, the 40–10 harvest policy was applied to the ABC for both the northern and southern assessment areas then an additional 25 percent reduction was made due to assessment uncertainty.

[n/] ''Other flatfish'' are those flatfish species that do not have individual ABC/OYs and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole. The other flatfish ABC is based on historical catch levels. The ABC of 6,731 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 4,884 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.

[o/] A POP stock assessment was prepared in 2005 and was updated in 2007. The stock assessment update estimated the stock to be at 27.5 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. The ABC of 1,173 mt for the Vancouver and Columbia areas is based on the 2007 stock assessment update with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 200 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2017 and an SPR harvest rate of 86.4 percent. The OY is reduced by 2.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity and 0.14 mt for the amount expected to be taken during EFP fishing.

[p/] Shortbelly rockfish remains an unexploited stock and is difficult to assess quantitatively. To understand the potential environmental determinants of fluctuations in the recruitment and abundance of an unexploited rockfish population in the California Current ecosystem, a non-quantitative assessment was conducted in 2007. The results of the assessment indicated the shortbelly stock was healthy with an estimated spawning stock biomass at 67 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC and OY are being set at 6,950 mt which is 50 percent of the 2008 ABC and OY values. The stock is expected to remain at its current

equilibrium with these harvest specifications.

q/ Widow rockfish was assessed in 2005, and an update was prepared in 2007. The stock assessment update estimated the stock to be at 36.2 percent of its unfished biomass in 2006. The ABC of 6,937 mt is based on the stock assessment update with an F50% FMSY proxy. The OY of 509 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2015 and an SPR harvest rate or 95 percent. To derive the commercial harvest guideline of 447.4 mt, the OY is reduced by 1.1 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity, 45.5 mt for the tribal set-aside, 7.2 mt the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fisheries, 0.4 mt for the amount expected to be taken incidentally in non-groundfish fisheries, and 7.4 mt for EFP fishing activities.

r/ Canary rockfish—A canary rockfish stock assessment was completed in 2007 and the stock was estimated to be at 32.7 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2007. The coastwide ABC of 940 mt is based on a F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 105 mt is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2021 and a SPR harvest rate of 88.7 percent. To derive the commercial harvest guideline of 42.3 mt, the OY is reduced by 8.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity, 7.3 mt the tribal set-aside, 43.8 mt the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fisheries, 0.9 mt for the amount expected to be taken incidentally in non-groundfish fisheries, and 2.7 mt for the amount expected to be taken during EFP fishing. The following harvest guidelines are being specified for catch sharing in 2009: 19.7 mt for limited entry Non-Whiting Trawl, 18.0 mt for limited entry Whiting Trawl, 2.2 mt for limited entry fixed gear, 2.5 mt for directed open access, 4.9 mt for Washington recreational, 16.0 mt for Oregon recreational, and 22.9 mt for California recreational.

s/ Chilipepper rockfish was assessed in 2007 and the stock was estimated to be at 71 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide in 2007. The ABC of 2,576 mt is based on the new assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. Because the unfished biomass is estimated to be above 40 percent of the unfished biomass, the default OY could be set equal to the ABC. However, the OY of 2,447 mt was the ABC reduced by 5 percent as a precautionary measure. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (1,084 mt) of the commercial HG and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (1,363 mt) of the commercial HG.

t/ A bocaccio stock assessment and a rebuilding analysis were prepared in 2007. The bocaccio stock was estimated to be at 13.8 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. The ABC of 793 mt for the Monterey-Conception area is based on the new stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 288 is based on a rebuilding plan with a target year to rebuild of 2026 and a SPR harvest rate of 77.7 percent. To derive the commercial harvest guideline of 206.4 mt, the OY is reduced by 2.0 mt for the amount anticipated to be taken during research activity, 67.3 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fisheries, 1.3 mt for the amount expected to be taken incidentally in non-groundfish fisheries, and 11.0 mt for the amount expected to be taken during EFP fishing.

u/ Splitnose rockfish—The ABC is 615 mt in the Monterey-Conception area. The 461 mt OY for the area reflects a 25 percent precautionary adjustment because of the less rigorous stock assessment for this stock. In the north (Vancouver, Columbia and Eureka areas), splitnose is included within 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 2010 was considered to be conservative and based on the best available data.

v/ Yellowtail rockfish—A yellowtail rockfish stock assessment was prepared in 2005 for the Vancouver, Columbia, Eureka areas. Yellowtail rockfish was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 4,562 mt is based on the 2005 stock assessment with the F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$. The OY of 4,562 mt was set equal to the ABC, because the stock is above the precautionary threshold of $B_{40\%}$.

w/ Shortspine thornyhead was assessed in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 63 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 2,411 mt is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. For that portion of the stock (66 percent of the biomass) north of Point Conception (34°27′ N. lat.), the OY of 1,591 mt was set at equal to the ABC because the stock is estimated to be above the precautionary threshold. For that portion of the stock south of 34°27′ N. lat. (34 percent of the biomass), the OY of 410 mt was the portion of the ABC for the area reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment due to the short duration and amount of survey data for that area.

x/ Longspine thornyhead was assessed coastwide in 2005 and the stock was estimated to be at 71 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The coastwide ABC of 3,671 mt is based on a $F_{50\%}$ F_{MSY} proxy. The OY is set equal to the ABC because the stock is above the precautionary threshold. Separate OYs are being established for the areas north and south of 34°27′ N. lat. (Point Conception). The OY of 2,175 mt for that portion of the stock in the northern area (79 percent) was the ABC reduced by 25 percent as a precautionary adjustment. For that portion of the stock in the southern area (21 percent), the OY of 385 mt was the portion of the ABC

for the area reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary adjustment due to the short duration and amount of survey data for that area.

y/ Cowcod in the Conception area was assessed in 2007 and the stock was estimated to be between 3.4 to 16.3 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC for the Monterey and Conception areas is 14 mt and is based on the 2007 rebuilding analysis in which the Conception area stock assessment projection was doubled to account for both areas. A single OY of 4 mt is being set for both areas. The OY of 4 mt is based on the need to conform the 2010 cowcod harvest specifications to the Court's Order in *Natural Resources Defense Council* v. *Locke*, Civil Action No. C 01–0421 JL. The amount anticipated to be taken during scientific research activity is 0.2 mt and the amount expected to be taken during EFP activity is 0.24 mt.

z/ Darkblotched rockfish was assessed in 2007 and a rebuilding analysis was prepared. The new stock assessment estimated the stock to be at 22.4 percent of its unfished biomass in 2007. The ABC is projected to be 440 mt and is based on the 2007 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F^{50\%}$. The OY of 330 mt is based on the need to conform the 2010 darkblotched rockfish harvest specifications to the Court's Order in *Natural Resources Defense Council* v. *Locke*, Civil Action No. C 01–0421 JL. The amount anticipated to be taken during scientific research activity is 2.0 mt and the amount anticipated to be taken during EFP activity is 0.95 mt.

aa/ Yelloweye rockfish was fully assessed in 2006 and an assessment update was completed in 2007. The 2007 stock assessment update estimated the spawning stock biomass in 2006 to be at 14 percent of its unfished biomass coastwide. The 32 mt coastwide ABC was derived from the base model in the new stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F^{50\%}$. The 14 mt OY is based on the need to conform the 2010 yelloweye rockfish harvest specifications to the Court's Order in *Natural Resources Defense Council* v. *Locke*, Civil Action No. C 01–0421 JL. The amount anticipated to be taken during scientific research activity is 1.3 mt, the amount anticipated to be taken in the tribal fisheries is 2.3 mt, and the amount anticipated to be taken incidentally in non-groundfish fisheries is 0.3 mt. The catch sharing harvest guidelines for yelloweye rockfish in 2010 are: Limited entry non-whiting trawl 0.3 mt, limited entry whiting 0.0 mt, limited entry fixed gear 0.8 mt, directed open access 1.2 mt, Washington recreational 2.6 mt, Oregon recreational 2.3 mt, California recreational 2.7 mt, and 0.2 mt for exempted fishing.

bb/ California Scorpionfish south of 34°27′ N. lat. (point Conception) was assessed in 2005 and was estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass in 2005. The ABC of 155 mt is based on the new assessment with a harvest rate proxy of $F_{50\%}$. Because the stock is above $B_{40\%}$ coastwide, the OY is set equal to the ABC.

cc/ New assessments were prepared for black rockfish south of 45°56.00 N. lat. (Cape Falcon, Oregon) and for black rockfish north of Cape Falcon. The ABC for the area north of 46°16′ N. lat. (Washington) is 464 mt (97 percent) of the 478 mt ABC contribution from the northern assessment area. The ABC for the area south of 46°16′ N. lat. (Oregon and California) is 1,317 mt which is the sum of a contribution of 14 mt (3 percent) from the northern area assessment, and 1,303 mt from the southern area assessment. The ABCs were derived using an FMSY proxy of F50%. Because both portions of the stock are above 40 percent, the OYs could be set equal to the ABCs. For the area north of 46°16′ N. lat., the OY of 490 mt is set equal to the ABC. The following tribal harvest guidelines are being set: 30,000 lb (13.6 mt) north of Cape Alava, WA (48°09.50′ N. lat.) and 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) between Destruction Island, WA (47°40′ N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38.17′ N. lat.) For the area south of 46°16′ N. lat., the OY of 1,000 mt is a constant harvest level. 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. (580 mt/58 percent) and for the area south of 42° N. lat. (420 mt/42 percent).

dd/ 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. Blue rockfish has been removed from the ''other rockfish'' and added to the remaining rockfish. The ABC of 3,678 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 2,283 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.

ee/ 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. Blue rockfish has been removed from the ''other rockfish'' and added to the remaining rockfish. The ABC of 3,382 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. The remaining rockfish ABCs are further reduced by 25 percent, with the exception of blackgill rockfish (see footnote gg). The other rockfish ABCs were reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure due to limited stock assessment information. The resulting minor rockfish OY is 1,990 mt.

ff/ 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.

gg/ Blackgill rockfish in the Monterey and Conception areas was assessed in 2005 and is estimated to be at 49.9 percent of its unfished biomass in 2008. The ABC of 292 mt for the Monterey and Conception areas is based on the 2005 stock assessment with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{50\%}$ and is the two year average ABC for the 2007 and 2008 periods. This stock contributes 292 mt towards minor rockfish south.

hh/ ''Other rockfish'' includes rockfish species listed in 50 CFR 660.302. A new stock assessment was conducted for blue rockfish in 2007. As a result of the new stock assessment, the blue rockfish contribution to the other rockfish group, of 30 mt in the north and 232 mt in the south, are removed. A new contribution of 28 mt contribution in the north and 202 mt contribution in the south is added to the remaining rockfish. The ABC for the remaining species is based on historical data from a 1996 review landings and includes an estimate of recreational landings. Most of these species have never been assessed quantitatively.

ii/ Longnose skate was fully assessed in 2006 and an assessment update was completed in 2007. The ABC of 3,428 is based on the 2007 with an F_{MSY} proxy of $F_{45\%}$. Longnose skate was previously managed as part of the Other Fish complex. The 2009 OY of 1,349 mt is a precautionary OY based on historical total catch increased by 50 percent.

jj/ ''Other fish'' includes sharks, skates, rays, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, kelp greenling, and other groundfish species noted above in footnote d/. The longnose skate contribution is being removed from this complex.

kk/ Sablefish allocation north of 36* N. lat.—The limited entry allocation is further divided with 58 percent allocated to the trawl fishery and 42 percent allocated to the fixed-gear fishery.

ll/ Specific open access/limited entry allocations specified in the FMP have been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks.

[74 FR 9923, Mar. 6, 2009, as amended at 74 FR 65483, Dec. 10, 2009; 75 FR 8825, Feb. 26, 2010; 75 FR 23626, May 4, 2010; 75 FR 38033, July 1, 2010; 75 FR 39180, July 8, 2010]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 3 (NORTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2010 TRIP LIMITS FOR LIMITED ENTRY TRAWL GEAR NORTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 3 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2010 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Trawl Gear North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 07092010

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
1	North of 48°10' N. lat.	shore - modified[7/] 200 fm line[6/]	shore - 200 fm line[6/]	shore - 150 fm line[6/]		shore - 200 fm line[6/]	shore - modified[7/] 200 fm line[6/]
2	48°10' N. lat. - 45°46' N. lat.	75 fm line[6/] - modified[7/] 200 fm line[6/]	75 fm line[6/] - 200 fm line[6/]	75 fm line[6/] - 150 fm line[6/]	100 fm line[6/] - 150 fm line[6/]	75 fm line[6/] - 200 fm line[6/]	75 fm line[6/] - modified[7/] 200 fm line[6/]
3	45°46' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.			75 fm line[6/] - 200 fm line[6/]	100 fm line[6/] - 200 fm line[6/]		

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. Large footrope and small footrope trawl gears (except for selective flatfish trawl gear) are prohibited shoreward of the RCA. Midwater trawl gear is permitted only for vessels participating in the primary whiting season.

See § 660.370 and § 660.381 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).

State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.

4	**Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	6,000 lb/ 2 months	2,000 lb/ 2 months		
5	**Pacific ocean perch**	1,500 lb/ 2 months			
6	**DTS complex**				
7	Sablefish				
8	large & small footrope gear	20,000 lb/ 2 months	24,000 lb/ 2 months	21,000 lb/ 2 months	
9	selective flatfish trawl gear	9,000 lb/ 2 months			
10	multiple bottom trawl gear[8/]	9,000 lb/ 2 months			
11	Longspine thornyhead				
12	large & small footrope gear	24,000 lb/ 2 months			
13	selective flatfish trawl gear	5,000 lb/ 2 months			
14	multiple bottom trawl gear[8/]	5,000 lb/ 2 months			
15	Shortspine thornyhead				
16	large & small footrope gear	18,000 lb/2 months			
17	selective flatfish trawl gear	5,000 lb/ 2 months			
18	multiple bottom trawl gear[8/]	5,000 lb/ 2 months			
19	Dover sole				
20	large & small footrope gear	110,000 lb/ 2 months		100,000 lb/ 2 months	
21	selective flatfish trawl gear	65,000 lb/ 2 months			
22	multiple bottom trawl gear[8/]	65,000 lb/ 2 months			

TABLE 3 (North)

Table 3 (North). Continued

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
23	**Whiting**						
24	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.					
25	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.					
26	**Flatfish** (except Dover sole)						
27	Arrowtooth flounder						
28	large & small footrope gear	150,000 lb/ 2 months					
29	selective flatfish trawl gear	90,000 lb/ 2 months					
30	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	90,000 lb/ 2 months					
31	Other flatfish [3/], English sole, starry flounder, & Petrale sole						
32	large & small footrope gear for Other flatfish [3/], English sole, & starry flounder	110,000 lb/ 2 months	110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 9,500 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.		100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 6,300 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.		100,000 lb/ 2 months
33	large & small footrope gear for Petrale sole	9,500 lb/ 2 months					6,300 lb/ 2 months
34	selective flatfish trawl gear for Other flatfish [3/], English sole, & starry flounder	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 9,500 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	60,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 9,500 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.		60,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 6,300 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.		
35	selective flatfish trawl gear for Petrale sole						
36	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 9,500 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	60,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 9,500 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.		60,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 6,300 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.		
37	**Minor shelf rockfish [1/], Shortbelly, Widow & Yelloweye rockfish**						
38	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.					
39	large & small footrope gear	300 lb/ 2 months					
40	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
41	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) con't

Table 3 (North). Continued

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
42	**Canary rockfish**						
43	large & small footrope gear	CLOSED					
44	selective flatfish trawl gear	100 lb/ month		300 lb/ month		100 lb/ month	
45	multiple bottom trawl gear 8/	CLOSED					
46	**Yellowtail**						
47	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.					
48	large & small footrope gear	300 lb/ 2 months					
49	selective flatfish trawl gear	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
50	multiple bottom trawl gear 8/	300 lb/ 2 months					
51	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
52	large & small footrope gear	CLOSED					
53	selective flatfish trawl gear	300 lb/ month					
54	multiple bottom trawl gear 8/	CLOSED					
55	**Lingcod** 4/						
56	large & small footrope gear	1,200 lb/ 2 months		4,000 lb/ 2 months			
57	selective flatfish trawl gear			1,200 lb/2 months			
58	multiple bottom trawl gear 8/						
59	**Pacific cod**	30,000 lb/ 2 months		70,000 lb/ 2 months			30,000 lb/ 2 months
60	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months		
61	**Other Fish** 5/	Not limited					

TABLE 3 (North) con't

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, and sand sole.
4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 22 inches (56 cm) total length North of 42° N. lat. and 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.
5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates (including longnose skate), ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.391-660.394. This RCA is not defined by depth contours, and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to the RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.
7/ The "modified" fathom lines are 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.

[75 FR 41385, July 16, 2010]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 3 (SOUTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2010 TRIP LIMITS FOR LIMITED ENTRY TRAWL GEAR SOUTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 3 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2010 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Trawl Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table

07102010

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
1	South of 40°10' N. lat.	100 fm line[6/] - 150 fm line[6/ 7/]					
	All trawl gear (large footrope, selective flatfish trawl, midwater trawl, and small footrope trawl gear) is permitted seaward of the RCA. Large footrope trawl gear and midwater trawl gear are prohibited shoreward 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 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).						
	State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
2	**Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**						
3	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	15,000 lb/ 2 months					
4	South of 38° N. lat.	55,000 lb/ 2 months					
5	**Splitnose**						
6	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	15,000 lb/ 2 months					
7	South of 38° N. lat.	55,000 lb/ 2 months					
8	**DTS complex**						
9	Sablefish	22,000 lb/ 2 months			21,000 lb/ 2 months		
10	Longspine thornyhead	24,000 lb/ 2 months					
11	Shortspine thornyhead	18,000 lb/ 2 months					
12	Dover sole	110,000 lb/ 2 months			100,000 lb/ 2 months		
13	**Flatfish** (except Dover sole)						
14	Other flatfish[3/], English sole, & starry flounder	110,000 lb/ 2 months	110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 9,500 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.		100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 6,300 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.		100,000 lb/ 2 months
15	Petrale sole	9,500 lb/ 2 months					6,300 lb/ 2 months
16	Arrowtooth flounder	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
17	**Whiting**						
18	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.					
19	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.					

TABLE 3 (South)

Table 3 (South). Continued

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
20	**Minor shelf rockfish[1/], Chilipepper, Shortbelly, Widow, & Yelloweye rockfish**						
21	large footrope or midwater trawl for Minor shelf rockfish & Shortbelly	300 lb/ month					
22	large footrope or midwater trawl for Chilipepper	12,000 lb/ 2 months			17,000 lb/ 2 months		
23	large footrope or midwater trawl for Widow & Yelloweye	CLOSED					
24	small footrope trawl for Minor Shelf, Shortbelly, Widow & Yelloweye	300 lb/ month					
25	small footrope trawl for Chilipepper	12,000 lb/ 2 months			17,000 lb/ 2 months		
26	**Bocaccio**						
27	large footrope or midwater trawl	300 lb/ 2 months					
28	small footrope trawl	CLOSED					
29	**Canary rockfish**						
30	large footrope or midwater trawl	CLOSED					
31	small footrope trawl	100 lb/ month		300 lb/ month		100 lb/ month	
32	**Cowcod**	CLOSED					
33	**Bronzespotted rockfish**	CLOSED					
34	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
35	large footrope or midwater trawl	CLOSED					
36	small footrope trawl	300 lb/ month					
37	**Lingcod[4/]**						
38	large footrope or midwater trawl	1,200 lb/ 2 months		4,000 lb/ 2 months			
39	small footrope trawl			1,200 lb/ 2 months			
40	**Pacific cod**	30,000 lb/ 2 months		70,000 lb/ 2 months			30,000 lb/ 2 months
41	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months		
42	**Other Fish[5/] & Cabezon**	Not limited					

TABLE 3 (South) con't

1/ Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish. Bronzespotted rockfish have a species specific trip limit.
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, and sand sole.
4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.
5/ Other fish are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates (including longnose skate), ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particulary gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.391-660.394. This RCA is not defined by depth contours, and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to the RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.
7/ South of 34°27' N. lat., the RCA is 100 fm line - 150 fm line along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm line around islands.
To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

[75 FR 51686, Aug. 23, 2010]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 4 (NORTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2009-2010 TRIP LIMITS FOR LIMITED ENTRY FIXED GEAR NORTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 4 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2009-2010 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 07102010

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
1	North of 46°16' N. lat.	shoreline - 100 fm line[6/]					
2	46°16' N. lat. - 45°03.83' N. lat.	30 fm line[6/] - 100 fm line[6/]					
3	45°03.83' N. lat. - 43°00' N. lat.	30 fm line[6/] - 125 fm line [6/ 7/]					
4	43°00' N. lat. - 42°00' N. lat.	20 fm line[6/] - 100 fm line[6/]					
5	42°00' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.	20 fm depth contour - 100 fm line[6/]					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.382 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).						
	State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
6	**Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	4,000 lb/ 2 months					
7	**Pacific ocean perch**	1,800 lb/ 2 months					
8	**Sablefish**	1,750 lb per week, not to exceed 7,000 lb/ 2 months			1,750 lb per week, not to exceed 8,500 lb/ 2 months		1,750 lb per week, not to exceed 8,000 lb/ 2 months
9	**Longspine thornyhead**	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
10	**Shortspine thornyhead**	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
11	**Dover sole**	5,000 lb/ month 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 two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
12	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
13	**Petrale sole**						
14	**English sole**						
15	**Starry flounder**						
16	**Other flatfish[1/]**						
17	**Whiting**	10,000 lb/ trip					
18	**Minor shelf rockfish[2/], Shortbelly, Widow, & Yellowtail rockfish**	200 lb/ month					
19	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
20	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
21	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
22	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/]					
23	42° - 40°10' N. lat.	6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish [3/]	7,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black rockfish [3/]				
24	**Lingcod[4/]**	CLOSED		800 lb/ 2 months		400 lb/ month	CLOSED
25	**Pacific cod**	1,000 lb/ 2 months					
26	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months		
27	**Other fish[5/]**	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, and sand sole.
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 22 inches (56 cm) total length North of 42° N. lat. and 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.
5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates (including longnose skates), ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.391-660.394. This RCA is not defined by depth contours (with the exception of the 20-fm depth contour boundary south of 42° N. lat.), and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.
7/ The 125 fm line restriction is in place all year, except on days when the directed halibut fishery is open. On those days the 100 fm line restriction is in effect.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

[75 FR 51686, Aug. 23, 2010]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 4 (SOUTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G— 2009-2010 TRIP LIMITS FOR LIMITED ENTRY FIXED GEAR SOUTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 4 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2009-2010 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 07102010

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[5/]:						
1	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	30 fm line[5/] - 150 fm line[5/]					
2	South of 34°27' N. lat.	60 fm line[5/] - 150 fm line[5/] (also applies around islands)					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.382 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).						
	State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
3	**Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
4	**Splitnose**	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
5	**Sablefish**						
6	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	1,750 lb per week, not to exceed 7,000 lb/ 2 months			1,750 lb per week, not to exceed 8,500 lb/ 2 months		1,750 lb per week, not to exceed 8,000 lb/ 2 months
7	South of 36° N. lat.	400 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb				3,000 lb per week	
8	**Longspine thornyhead**	10,000 lb / 2 months					
9	**Shortspine thornyhead**						
10	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
11	South of 34°27' N. lat.	3,000 lb/ 2 months					
12	**Dover sole**	5,000 lb/ month 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 two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
13	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
14	**Petrale sole**						
15	**English sole**						
16	**Starry flounder**						
17	**Other flatfish[1/]**						
18	**Whiting**	10,000 lb/ trip					
19	**Minor shelf rockfish[2/], Shortbelly, Widow rockfish, and Bocaccio (including Chilipepper between 40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.)**						
20	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	Minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow rockfish, bocaccio & chilipepper: 2,500 lb/ 2 months, of which no more than 500 lb/ 2 months may be any species other than chilipepper.					
21	South of 34°27' N. lat.	3,000 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	3,000 lb/ 2 months			
22	**Chilipepper rockfish**						
23	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	Chilipepper included under minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow and bocaccio limits - - See above					
24	South of 34°27' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ 2 months, this opportunity only available seaward of the nontrawl RCA					
25	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
26	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
27	**Cowcod**	CLOSED					
28	**Bronzespotted rockfish**	CLOSED					
29	**Bocaccio**						
30	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	Bocaccio included under Minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow & chilipepper limits -- See above					
31	South of 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	300 lb/ 2 months			

TABLE 4 (South)

Table 4 (South). Continued

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC	
32	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**							TABLE 4 (South)
33	Shallow nearshore	600 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	800 lb/ 2 months	900 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months	600 lb/ 2 months	
34	Deeper nearshore							
35	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	700 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	700 lb/ 2 months		800 lb/ 2 months		
36	South of 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months				
37	California scorpionfish	600 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	600 lb/ 2 months	1,200 lb/ 2 months			
38	**Lingcod[3/]**	CLOSED		800 lb/ 2 months			400 lb/ month	CLOSED
39	**Pacific cod**	1,000 lb/ 2 months						
40	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months			
41	**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, and sand sole.
2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish. Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish. Bronzespotted rockfish have a species specific trip limit.
3/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.
4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates (including longnose skates), ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.
5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.391-660.394. This RCA is not defined by depth contours (with the exception of the 20-fm depth contour boundary south of 42° N. lat.), and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

[75 FR 51686, Aug. 23, 2010]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 5 (NORTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2009-2010 TRIP LIMITS FOR OPEN ACCESS GEARS NORTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 5 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2009-2010 Trip Limits for Open Access Gears North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 07102010

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
1	North of 46°16' N. lat.	shoreline - 100 fm line[6/]					
2	46°16' N. lat. - 45°03.83' N. lat.	30 fm line[6/] - 100 fm line[6/]					
3	45°03.83' N. lat. - 43°00' N. lat.	30 fm line[6/] - 125 fm line [6/ 7/]					
4	43°00' N. lat. - 42°00' N. lat.	20 fm line[6/] - 100 fm line[6/]					
5	42°00' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.	20 fm depth contour - 100 fm line[6/]					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.383 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 and §§ 660.396-660.399 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).						
	State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
6	**Minor slope rockfish[1/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
7	**Pacific ocean perch**	100 lb/ month					
8	**Sablefish**	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 800 lb, not to exceed 2,400 lb/ 2 months			300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 950 lb, not to exceed 2,750 lb/ 2 months		
9	**Thornyheads**	CLOSED					
10	**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 two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
11	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
12	**Petrale sole**						
13	**English sole**						
14	**Starry flounder**						
15	**Other flatfish[2/]**						
16	**Whiting**	300 lb/ month					
17	**Minor shelf rockfish[1/], Shortbelly, Widow, & Yellowtail rockfish**	200 lb/ month					
18	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
19	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
20	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
21	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/]					
22	42° - 40°10' N. lat.	6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish [3/]	7,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black rockfish [3/]				
23	**Lingcod[4/]**	CLOSED		400 lb/ month			CLOSED
24	**Pacific cod**	1,000 lb/ 2 months					
25	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months		
26	**Other Fish[5/]**	Not limited					

TABLE 5 (North)

Table 5 (North). Continued

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC	
27	**SALMON TROLL** *(subject to RCAs when retaining any species of groundfish except for yellowtail rockfish and lingcod, as described below)*							TABLE 5 (North) con't
28	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. Salmon trollers may retain and land up to 1 lingcod per 15 Chinook per trip, plus 1 lingcod per trip, up to a trip limit of 10 lingcod, on a trip where any fishing occurs within the RCA. This limit only applies during times when lingcod retention is allowed, and is not "CLOSED." This limit is within the per month limit for lingcod described in the table above, and not in addition to that limit. All groundfish species are subject to the open access limits, seasons, size limits and RCA restrictions listed in the table above, unless otherwise stated here.						
29	**PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL** *(not subject to RCAs)*							
30	North	**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.						

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, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.
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 minimum size limit for lingcod is 22 inches (56 cm) total length North of 42° N. lat. and 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.
5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates (including longnose skates), ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.391-660.394. This RCA is not defined by depth contours (with the exception of the 20-fm depth contour boundary south of 42° N. lat.), and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.
7/ The 125 fm line restriction is in place all year, except on days when the directed halibut fishery is open. On those days the 100 fm line restriction is in effect.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

[75 FR 51686, Aug. 23, 2010]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

TABLE 5 (SOUTH) TO PART 660, SUBPART G—2009-2010 TRIP LIMITS FOR OPEN ACCESS GEARS SOUTH OF 40°10′ N. LAT.

Table 5 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2009-2010 Trip Limits for Open Access Gears South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.399 before using this table 061509

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[5/]:						
1	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	30 fm line[5/] - 150 fm line[5/]					
2	South of 34°27' N. lat.	60 fm line[5/] - 150 fm line[5/] (also applies around islands)					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.383 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions.						
	State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
3	**Minor slope rockfish[1/] & Darkblotched rockfish**						
4	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
5	South of 38° N. lat.	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
6	**Splitnose**	200 lb/ month					
7	**Sablefish**						
8	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 800 lb, not to exceed 2,400 lb/ 2 months			300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 950 lb, not to exceed 2,750 lb/ 2 months		
9	South of 36° N. lat.	400 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 8,000 lb/ 2 months					
10	**Thornyheads**						
11	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	CLOSED					
12	South of 34°27' N. lat.	50 lb/ day, no more than 1,000 lb/ 2 months					
13	**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 two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
14	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
15	**Petrale sole**						
16	**English sole**						
17	**Starry flounder**						
18	**Other flatfish[2/]**						
19	**Whiting**	300 lb/ month					
20	**Minor shelf rockfish[1/], Shortbelly, Widow & Chilipepper rockfish**						
21	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED		200 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months	
22	South of 34°27' N. lat.	750 lb/ 2 months			750 lb/ 2 months		
23	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
24	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
25	**Cowcod**	CLOSED					
26	**Bronzespotted rockfish**	CLOSED					
27	**Bocaccio**						
28	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED		100 lb/ 2 months	200 lb/ 2 months	
29	South of 34°27' N. lat.	100 lb/ 2 months			100 lb/ 2 months		

TABLE 5 (South)

Table 5 (South). Continued

30	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**							
31	Shallow nearshore	600 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	800 lb/ 2 months	900 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months	600 lb/ 2 months	
32	Deeper nearshore							
33	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	700 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	700 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months	700 lb/ 2 months	
34	South of 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months				
35	California scorpionfish	600 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	600 lb/ 2 months	1,200 lb/ 2 months			
36	**Lingcod**[3/]	CLOSED		400 lb/ month			CLOSED	
37	**Pacific cod**	1,000 lb/ 2 months						
38	**Spiny dogfish**	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months			
39	**Other Fish**[4/] **& Cabezon**	Not limited						
40	**RIDGEBACK PRAWN AND, SOUTH OF 38°57.50' N. LAT., CA HALIBUT AND SEA CUCUMBER NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL**							
41	**NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) for CA Halibut, Sea Cucumber & Ridgeback Prawn:**							
42	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	100 fm - modified 200 fm[6/]	100 fm - 150 fm				100 fm - modified 200 fm[6/]	
43	38° - 34°27' N. lat.	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°57.50' 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).						
46	**PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL GEAR** *(not subject to RCAs)*							
47	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.						

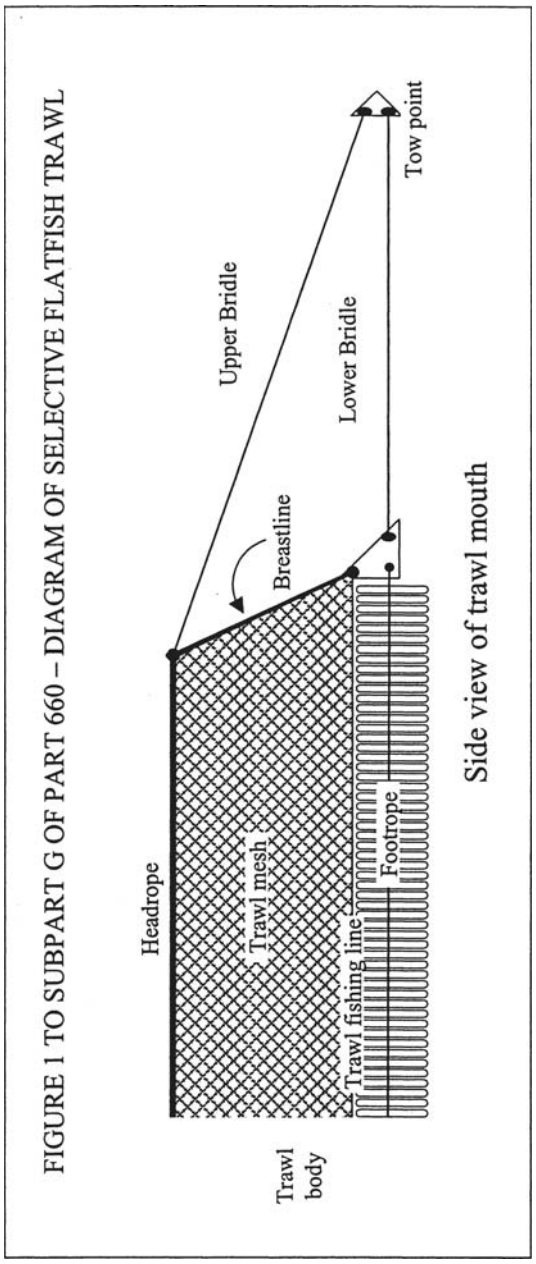
TABLE 5 (South) con't

1/ Yellowtail rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish. POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish. Bronzespotted rockfish have a species specific trip limit.
2/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.
3/ The size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.
4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates (including longnose skates), ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.
5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.391-660.394. This RCA is not defined by depth contours (with the exception of the 20-fm depth contour boundary south of 42° N. lat.), and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.
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.

[74 FR 31878, July 6, 2009]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Tables 1a through 2c and Tables 3 (North) through 5 (South) to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

FIGURE 1 TO SUBPART G OF PART 660—DIAGRAM OF SELECTIVE FLATFISH TRAWL



[69 FR 77112, Dec. 23, 2004]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was amended by removing Figure 1 to part 660, subpart G, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTES: 1. At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, §§660.390 through 660.399, subpart G were redesignated as §§660.70 through 660.79, subpart C, effective Nov. 1, 2010.

2. At 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010, subpart G was revised, effective Nov. 1, 2010. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

Subpart G—West Coast Groundfish—Recreational Fisheries

§660.350 Purpose and scope.

This subpart covers the Pacific Coast Groundfish recreational fishery.

§660.351 Recreational fishery—definitions.

These definitions are specific to the recreational fisheries covered in this subpart. General groundfish definitions are defined at §660.11, subpart C.

Bag limit means the number of fish available to an angler.

Boat limit means the number of fish available to for a vessel or boat.

Hook limit means a limit on the number of hooks on any given fishing line.

§660.352 Recreational fishery—prohibitions.

These prohibitions are specific to the recreational fisheries. General groundfish prohibitions are found at §660.12, subpart C. In addition to the general groundfish prohibitions specified in §600.12, subpart C, of this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to:

(a) Sell, offer to sell, or purchase any groundfish taken in the course of recreational groundfish fishing.

(b) Use fishing gear other than hook-and-line or spear for recreational fishing.

§660.353 Recreational fishery—recordkeeping and reporting.

Recordkeeping and reporting requirements at §660.13 (a) through (c), subpart C, apply to the recreational fishery.

§660.360 Recreational fishery-management measures.

(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 off the coast 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, no groundfish may be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish and Pacific cod. The following sublimits and closed areas apply:

(i) *Recreational groundfish conservation areas off Washington*—(A) *North coast recreational yelloweye rockfish conservation area.* Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA). It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the North Coast Recreational YRCA. A vessel fishing in the North Coast Recreational YRCA may not be in possession of any groundfish. Recreational vessels may transit through the North Coast Recreational YRCA with or without groundfish on board. The North Coast Recreational YRCA is defined by latitude and longitude coordinates specified at §660.70, subpart C.

(B) *South coast recreational yelloweye rockfish conservation area.* Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the South Coast Recreational YRCA. It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the South Coast Recreational YRCA. A vessel fishing in the South Coast Recreational YRCA may not be in possession of any groundfish. Recreational vessels may transit through the South Coast Recreational YRCA with or without groundfish on board. The South Coast Recreational YRCA is defined by latitude and longitude coordinates specified at §660.70, subpart C.

(C) *Westport offshore recreational yelloweye rockfish conservation area.* Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA. It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the Westport Offshore Recreational

YRCA. A vessel fishing in the Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA may not be in possession of any groundfish. Recreational vessels may transit through the Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA with or without groundfish on board. The Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA is defined by latitude and longitude coordinates specified at § 660.70, subpart C.

(D) *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 fishes 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.]

(*1*) Between the U.S. border with Canada and the Queets River, recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour from May 21 through September 30, except on days when the Pacific halibut fishery is open in this area. Days open to Pacific halibut recreational fishing off Washington are announced on the NMFS hotline at (206) 526–6667 or (800) 662–9825. Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour are listed in § 660.71, subpart C.

(*2*) Between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point, recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour from March 15 through June 15, except that recreational fishing for sablefish and Pacific cod is permitted within the recreational RCA from May 1 through June 15, and on days that the primary halibut fishery is open lingcod may be taken, retained and possessed seaward of the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour. Days open to Pacific halibut recreational fishing off Washington are announced on the NMFS hotline at (206) 526–6667 or (800) 662–9825. Retention of lingcod seaward of the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour south of 46°58′ N. lat. is prohibited on Fridays and Saturdays from July 1 through August 31. For additional regulations regarding the Washington recreational lingcod fishery, see paragraph (c)(1)(iii) of this section. Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour are listed in § 660.71.

(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.* 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 22 in (56 cm) total length. The recreational fishing season for lingcod is open as follows:

(A) Between the U.S./Canada border to 48°10′ N. lat. (Cape Alava) (Washington Marine Area 4), recreational fishing for lingcod is open, for 2009, from April 16 through October 15, and for 2010, from April 16 through October 15.

(B) Between 48°10′ N. lat. (Cape Alava) and 46°16′ N. lat. (Washington/Oregon border) (Washington Marine Areas 1–3), recreational fishing for lingcod is open for 2009, from March 14 through October 17, and for 2010, from March 13 through October 16.

(2) *Oregon*—(i) *Recreational groundfish conservation areas off Oregon*—(A) *Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area.* Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the Stonewall Bank YRCA. It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the Stonewall Bank YRCA. A vessel fishing in the Stonewall Bank YRCA may not be in possession of any groundfish. Recreational vessels may transit through the Stonewall Bank YRCA with or without groundfish on board. The Stonewall Bank YRCA is defined by latitude and longitude coordinates specified at § 660.70, subpart C.

(B) *Recreational rockfish conservation area.* 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 fishes 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 April 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 § 660.71.

(C) *Essential fish habitat conservation areas.* The Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas (EFHCAs) are closed areas, defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at §§ 660.76 through 660.79, where specified types of fishing are prohibited. Prohibitions applying to specific EFHCAs are found at § 660.12.

(ii) *Seasons.* Recreational fishing for groundfish is open from January 1 through December 31, subject to the closed areas described in paragraph (c) 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 three lingcod per day, which may be no smaller than 22 in (56 cm) total length; and 10 marine fish per day, which excludes Pacific halibut, salmonids, tuna, perch species, sturgeon, sanddabs, flatfish, 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. The bag limit for all flatfish is 25 fish per day, which excludes Pacific halibut, but which includes all soles, flounders and Pacific sanddabs. 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. Between the Oregon border with Washington and Cape Falcon, when Pacific halibut are onboard the vessel, groundfish may not be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish and Pacific cod. Between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, during days open to the Oregon Central Coast ''all-depth'' sport halibut fishery, when Pacific halibut are onboard the vessel, no groundfish may be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish and Pacific cod. ''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. 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 at all times and in all areas.

(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.] For groundfish species not specifically mentioned in this paragraph, fishers are subject to the overall 20–fish bag limit for all species of finfish and the depth restrictions at paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section. Recreational spearfishing for all federally-managed groundfish, except lingcod during January, February, March, and December, is exempt from closed areas and seasons, consistent with Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. This exemption applies only to recreational vessels and divers provided no other fishing gear, except spearfishing gear, is on board the vessel. 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:

(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 fishes 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. (North Region), 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 May 15 through September 15; and is closed entirely from January 1 through May 14 and from September 16 through December 31 (*i.e.*, prohibited seaward of the shoreline).

(*2*) Between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38°57.50′ N. lat. (North-Central North of Point Arena Region), 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 May 15 through August 15; and is closed entirely from January 1 through May 14 and from August 16

through December 31 (*i.e.*, prohibited seaward of the shoreline).

(*3*) Between 38°57.50′ N. lat. and 37°11′ N. lat. (North-Central South of Point Arena Region), recreational fishing for all groundfish (except ''other flatfish'' as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section) is prohibited seaward of the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour along the mainland coast and along islands and offshore seamounts from June 13 through October 31; and is closed entirely from January 1 through June 12 and from November 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. Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour are listed in § 660.71.

(*4*) Between 37°11′ N. lat. and 36° N. lat. (Monterey South-Central Region), 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 November 15; and is closed entirely from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 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 § 660.71.

(*5*) Between 36° N. lat. and 34°27′ N. lat. (Morro Bay South-Central Region), 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 November 15; and is closed entirely from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 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 § 660.71.

(*6*) South of 34°27′ N. lat. (South Region), recreational fishing for all groundfish (except California scorpionfish as specified below in this paragraph and in paragraph (v) of this section and ''other flatfish'' as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section) is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 60-fm (110-m) depth contour from March 1 through December 31 along the mainland coast and along islands and offshore seamounts, 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 California scorpionfish and ''other flatfish'') is closed entirely from January 1 through February 28 (i.e., prohibited seaward of the shoreline). Recreational fishing for California scorpionfish south of 34°27′ N. lat. is prohibited seaward of a boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour from January 1 through February 28, and seaward of the 60-fm (110-m) depth contour from March 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. Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) and 60-fm (110-m) depth contours are specified in §§ 660.71 and 660.72.

(B) *Cowcod conservation areas*. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs) boundaries are specified at § 660.70, subpart C. 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 when the season for those species is open south of 34°27′ N. lat.: Minor nearshore rockfish, cabezon, kelp greenling, lingcod, California scorpionfish, and ''other flatfish'' (subject to gear requirements at paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section during January–February). [NOTE: California state regulations also permit recreational fishing for California sheephead, ocean whitefish, and all greenlings of the genus Hexagrammos shoreward of the 20 fm (37 m) depth contour in the CCAs when the season for the RCG complex is open south of 34°27′ N. lat.] It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish within the CCAs, except for species authorized in this section.

(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* § 660.70, subpart C.

(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 § 660.70, subpart C, 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.]

(E) *Point St. George yelloweye rockfish conservation area (YRCA).* Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the Point St. George YRCA, as defined by latitude and longitude coordinates at §660.70, subpart C, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and recreational fishing for groundfish is open within the Point St. George YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment.

(F) *South reef YRCA.* Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the South Reef YRCA, as defined by latitude and longitude coordinates at §660.70, subpart C, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and recreational fishing for groundfish is open within the South Reef YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment.

(G) *Reading Rock YRCA.* Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the Reading Rock YRCA, as defined by latitude and longitude coordinates at §660.70, subpart C, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and recreational fishing for groundfish is open within the Reading Rock YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment.

(H) *Point Delgada (North) YRCA.* Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the Point Delgada (North) YRCA, as defined by latitude and longitude coordinates at §660.70, subpart C, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and recreational fishing for groundfish is open within the Point Delgada (North) YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment.

(I) *Point Delgada (South) YRCA.* Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the Point Delgada (South) YRCA, as defined by latitude and longitude coordinates at §660.70, subpart C, on dates when the closure is in effect. The closure is not in effect at this time, and recreational fishing for groundfish is open within the Point Delgada (South) YRCA from January 1 through December 31. This closure may be imposed through inseason adjustment.

(J) *Essential fish habitat conservation areas.* The Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Areas (EFHCAs) are closed areas, defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at §§660.76 through 660.79, subpart C where specified types of fishing are prohibited. Prohibitions applying to specific EFHCAs are found at §660.12, subpart C.

(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*) Between 42 °N. lat. (California/Oregon border) and 40°10′ N. lat. (North Region), recreational fishing for the RCG complex is open from May 15 through September 15 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through May 14 and from September 16 through December 31).

(*2*) Between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38°57.50′ N. lat. (North Central North of Point Arena Region), recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from May 15 through August 15 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through May 14 and May 16 through December 31).

(*3*) Between 38°57.50′ N. lat. and 37°11′ N. lat. (North Central South of Point Arena Region), recreational fishing for the RCG complex is open from June 13 through October 31 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through June 12 and November 1 through December 31.

(*4*) Between 37°11′ N. lat. and 36° N. lat. (Monterey South-Central Region), recreational fishing for the RCG complex is open from May 1 through November 15 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 through December 31).

(*5*) Between 36′ N. lat. and 34°27′ N. lat. (Morro Bay South-Central Region), recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from May 1 through November 15 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 through December 31).

(*6*) South of 34°27′ N. lat. (South Region), recreational fishing for the RCG Complex is open from March 1 through December 31 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through February 28.

(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, bronzespotted and cowcod is prohibited. Within the 10 RCG Complex fish per day limit, no more than 2 may be bocaccio, no more than 2 may be greenling (kelp and/or other greenlings) and no more than 2 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.

(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/filleting.* Cabezon, kelp greenling, and rock greenling taken in the recreational fishery may not be filleted at

sea. Rockfish skin may not be removed when filleting 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*) Between 42 °N. lat. (California/Oregon border) and 40°10.00′ N. lat. (North Region), recreational fishing for lingcod is open from May 15 through September 15 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through May 14 and from September 16 through December 31).

(*2*) Between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38°57.50′ N. lat. (North Central North of Point Arena Region), recreational fishing for lingcod is open from May 15 through August 15 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through May 14 and May 16 through December 31).

(*3*) Between 38°57.50′ N. lat. and 37°11′ N. lat. (North Central South of Point Arena Region), recreational fishing for lingcod is open from June 13 through October 31 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through June 12 and November 1 through December 31.

(*4*) Between 37°11′ N. lat. and 36 °N. lat. (Monterey South–Central Region), recreational fishing for lingcod is open from May 1 through November 15 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 through December 31).

(*5*) Between 36′ N. lat. and 34°27′ N. lat. (Morro Bay South-Central Region), recreational fishing for lingcod is open from May 1 through November 15 (*i.e.* it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from November 16 through December 31).

(*6*) South of 34°27′ N. lat. (South Region), 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 31).

(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/filleting*. 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. ''Other flatfish'' are defined at §660.11, subpart C, and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole. Recreational fishing for ''other flatfish'' is permitted within the closed areas. ''Other flatfish,'' except Pacific sanddab, 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 predominately occur south of 40°10′ 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′ N. lat. and 37°11′ N. lat. (North Central Region), recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from June 1 through November 30 (*i.e.*, it's closed from January 1 through May 31 and from December 1 through December 31).

(*2*) Between 37°11′ N. lat. and 36° N. lat. (Monterey South Central Region), recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from May 1 through November 30 (*i.e.*, it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from December 1 through December 31).

(*3*) Between 36° N. lat. and 34°27′ N. lat. (Morro Bay South Central Region), recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from May 1 through November 30 (*i.e.*, it's closed from January 1 through April 30 and from December 1 through December 31).

(*4*) South of 34°27′ N. lat. (South Region), recreational fishing for California scorpionfish is open from January 1 through December 31.

(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/Filleting*. 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.