

Fishery Conservation and Management

§ 622.48

that has a valid commercial permit for rock shrimp.

(h) *Cut-off (damaged) king or Spanish mackerel.* A person may not sell or purchase a cut-off (damaged) king or Spanish mackerel that does not comply with the minimum size limits specified in § 622.37(c)(2) or (c)(3), respectively, or that is in excess of the trip limits specified in § 622.44(a) or (b), respectively.

[61 FR 34934, July 3, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 43960, Aug. 27, 1996; 61 FR 47449, Sept. 9, 1996; 63 FR 10569, Mar. 4, 1998; 63 FR 57590, Oct. 28, 1998; 64 FR 3629, Jan. 25, 1999; 64 FR 59126, Nov. 2, 1999; 65 FR 16341, Mar. 28, 2000; 65 FR 31831, May 19, 2000; 65 FR 51253, Aug. 23, 2000]

§ 622.46 Prevention of gear conflicts.

(a) No person may knowingly place in the Gulf EEZ any article, including fishing gear, that interferes with fishing or obstructs or damages fishing gear or the fishing vessel of another; or knowingly use fishing gear in such a fashion that it obstructs or damages the fishing gear or fishing vessel of another.

(b) In accordance with the procedures and restrictions of the FMP for the Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico, the RA may modify or establish separation zones for shrimp trawling and the use of fixed gear to prevent gear conflicts. Necessary prohibitions or restrictions will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) In accordance with the procedures and restrictions of the FMP for Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources, when the RA determines that a conflict exists in the king mackerel fishery between hook-and-line and gillnet fishermen in the South Atlantic EEZ off the east coast of Florida between 27°00.6' N. lat. and 27°50.0' N. lat., the RA may prohibit or restrict the use of hook-and-line and/or gillnets in all or a portion of that area. Necessary prohibitions or restrictions will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[61 FR 34934, July 3, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 59126, Nov. 2, 1999]

§ 622.47 Gulf groundfish trawl fishery.

Gulf groundfish trawl fishery means fishing in the Gulf EEZ by a vessel that uses a bottom trawl, the unsorted

catch of which is ground up for animal feed or industrial products.

(a) Other provisions of this part notwithstanding, the owner or operator of a vessel in the Gulf groundfish trawl fishery is exempt from the following requirements and limitations for the vessel's unsorted catch of Gulf reef fish:

(1) The requirement for a valid commercial vessel permit for Gulf reef fish in order to sell Gulf reef fish.

(2) Minimum size limits for Gulf reef fish.

(3) Bag limits for Gulf reef fish.

(4) The prohibition on sale of Gulf reef fish after a quota closure.

(b) Other provisions of this part notwithstanding, a dealer in a Gulf state is exempt from the requirement for a dealer permit for Gulf reef fish to receive Gulf reef fish harvested from the Gulf EEZ by a vessel in the Gulf groundfish trawl fishery.

§ 622.48 Adjustment of management measures.

In accordance with the framework procedures of the applicable FMPs, the RA may establish or modify the following items:

(a) *Caribbean coral reef resources.* Species for which management measures may be specified; prohibited species; harvest limitations, including quotas, trip, or daily landing limits; gear restrictions; closed seasons or areas; and marine conservation districts.

(b) *Caribbean reef fish.* Size limits, closed seasons or areas, fish trap mesh size, and the threshold level for overfishing.

(c) *Coastal migratory pelagic fish.* For a species or species group: Age-structured analyses, target date for rebuilding an overfished species, MSY (or proxy), stock biomass achieved by fishing at MSY (B_{MSY}) (or proxy), maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT), minimum stock size threshold (MSST), OY, TAC, quota (including a quota of zero), bag limit (including a bag limit of zero), size limits, vessel trip limits, closed seasons or areas and reopenings, gear restrictions (ranging from regulation to complete prohibition), reallocation of the commercial/recreational allocation of Atlantic

group Spanish mackerel, permit requirements, definitions of essential fish habitat, and essential fish habitat HAPCs or Coral HAPCs.

(d) *Gulf reef fish*. (1) For a species or species group: Target date for rebuilding an overfished species, TAC, bag limits, size limits, vessel trip limits, closed seasons or areas, gear restrictions, quotas, MSY (or proxy), OY, and estimates of stock biomass achieved by fishing at MSY (B_{MSY}), minimum stock size threshold (MSST), and maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT).

(2) SMZs and the gear restrictions applicable in each.

(e) *Gulf royal red shrimp*. MSY, OY, and TAC.

(f) *South Atlantic snapper-grouper and wreckfish*. Biomass levels, age-structured analyses, target dates for rebuilding overfished species, MSY, ABC, TAC, quotas, trip limits, bag limits, minimum sizes, gear restrictions (ranging from regulation to complete prohibition), seasonal or area closures, definitions of essential fish habitat, essential fish habitat, essential fish habitat HAPCs or Coral HAPCs, and restrictions on gear and fishing activities applicable in essential fish habitat and essential fish habitat HAPCs.

(g) *South Atlantic golden crab*. Biomass levels, age-structured analyses, MSY, ABC, TAC, quotas (including quotas equal to zero), trip limits, minimum sizes, gear regulations and restrictions, permit requirements, seasonal or area closures, sub-zones and their management measures, time frame for recovery of golden crab if overfished, fishing year (adjustment not to exceed 2 months), observer requirements, authority for the RA to close the fishery when a quota is reached or is projected to be reached, definitions of essential fish habitat, and essential fish habitat HAPCs or Coral HAPCs.

(h) *South Atlantic shrimp*. Biomass levels, age-structured analyses, BRD certification criteria, BRD specifications, BRD testing protocol, certified BRDs, nets required to use BRDs, times and locations when the use of BRDs is required, definitions of essential fish habitat, and essential fish habitat HAPCs or Coral HAPCs.

(i) *Gulf shrimp*. Bycatch reduction criteria, BRD certification and decertification criteria, BRD testing protocol, certified BRDs, and BRD specifications.

(j) *Gulf red drum*. Target date for rebuilding an overfished species, MSY (or proxy), stock biomass achieved by fishing at MSY (B_{MSY}), OY, TAC, minimum stock size threshold (MSST), maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT), escapement rates for juvenile fish, bag limits, size limits, gear harvest limits, and other restrictions required to prevent exceeding allocations or quotas.

(k) *Atlantic coast red drum*. Definitions of essential fish habitat and essential fish habitat HAPCs or Coral HAPCs.

(l) *South Atlantic coral, coral reefs, and live/hard bottom habitats*. Definitions of essential fish habitat and essential fish habitat HAPCs or Coral HAPCs.

[61 FR 34934, July 3, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 43960, Aug. 27, 1996; 62 FR 13988, Mar. 25, 1997; 62 FR 18539, Apr. 16, 1997; 63 FR 10569, Mar. 4, 1998; 63 FR 18144, Apr. 14, 1998; 64 FR 36781, July 8, 1999; 65 FR 31835, May 19, 2000; 65 FR 37296, June 14, 2000; 65 FR 51253, Aug. 23, 2000; 67 FR 22362, May 3, 2002]

APPENDIX A TO PART 622—SPECIES TABLES

TABLE 1 OF APPENDIX A TO PART 622—CARIBBEAN CORAL REEF RESOURCES

- I. Sponges—Phylum Porifera
 - A. Demosponges—Class Demospongiae
 - Aphimedon compressa*, Erect rope sponge
 - Chondrilla nucula*, Chicken liver sponge
 - Cynachirella alloclada*
 - Geodia neptuni*, Potato sponge
 - Haliclona* sp., Finger sponge
 - Myriastrra* sp.
 - Niphates digitalis*, Pink vase sponge
 - N. erecta*, Lavender rope sponge
 - Spinosella pollicifera*
 - S. vaginalis*
 - Tethya crypta*
- II. Coelenterates—Phylum Coelenterata
 - A. Hydrocorals—Class Hydrozoa
 - 1. Hydroids—Order Athecatae
 - Family Milleporidae
 - Millepora* spp., Fire corals
 - Family Stylasteridae
 - Stylaster roseus*, Rose lace corals
 - B. Anthozoans—Class Anthozoa
 - 1. Soft corals—Order Alcyonacea
 - Family Anthothelidae
 - Erythropodium caribaeorum*, Encrusting gorgonian
 - Iciligorgia schrammi*, Deepwater sea fan
 - Family Briaridae

Briareum asbestinum, Corky sea finger
 Family Clavulariidae
Carijoa riisei
Telesto spp.
 2. Gorgonian corals—Order Gorgonacea
 Family Ellisellidae
Ellisella spp., Sea whips
 Family Gorgoniidae
Gorgonia flabellum, Venus sea fan
G. mariae, Wide-mesh sea fan
G. ventalina, Common sea fan
Pseudopterogorgia acerosa, Sea plume
P. albatrossae
P. americana, Slimy sea plume
P. bipinnata, Bipinnate plume
P. rigida
Pterogorgia anceps, Angular sea whip
P. citrina, Yellow sea whip
 Family Plexauridae
Eunicea calyculata, Warty sea rod
E. clavigera
E. fusca, Doughnut sea rod
E. knighti
E. laciniata
E. laxispica
E. mammosa, Swollen-knob
E. succinea, Shelf-knob sea rod
E. touneforti
Muricea atlantica
M. elongata, Orange spiny rod
M. laxa, Delicate spiny rod
M. muricata, Spiny sea fan
M. pinnata, Long spine sea fan
Muriceopsis sp.
M. flavida, Rough sea plume
M. sulphurea
Plexaura flexuosa, Bent sea rod
P. homomalla, Black sea rod
Plexaurella dichotoma, Slit-pore sea rod
P. fusifera
P. grandiflora
P. grisea
P. nutans, Giant slit-pore
Pseudoplexaura crucis
P. flagellosa
P. porosa, Porous sea rod
P. wagnaari
 3. Hard Corals—Order Scleractinia
 Family Acroporidae
Acropora cervicornis, Staghorn coral
A. palmata, Elkhorn coral
A. prolifera, Fused staghorn
 Family Agaricidae
Agaricia agaricities, Lettuce leaf coral
A. fragilis, Fragile saucer
A. lamarcki, Lamarck's sheet
A. tenuifolia, Thin leaf lettuce
Leptoseris cucullata, Sunray lettuce
 Family Astrocoeniidae
Stephanocoenia michelinii, Blushing star
 Family Caryophyllidae
Eusmilia fastigiata, Flower coral
Tubastrea aurea, Cup coral
 Family Faviidae
Cladocora arbuscula, Tube coral
Colpophyllia natans, Boulder coral
Diploria clivosa, Knobby brain coral

D. labyrinthiformis, Grooved brain
D. strigosa, Symmetrical brain
Favia fragum, Golfball coral
Manicina areolata, Rose coral
M. mayori, Tortugas rose coral
Montastrea annularis, Boulder star coral
M. cavernosa, Great star coral
Solenastrea bournoni, Smooth star coral
 Family Meandrinidae
Dendrogyra cylindrus, Pillar coral
Dichocoenia stellaris, Pancake star
D. stokesi, Elliptical star
Meandrina meandrites, Maze coral
 Family Mussidae
Isophyllastrea rigida, Rough star coral
Isophyllia sinuosa, Sinuous cactus
Mussa angulosa, Large flower coral
Mycetophyllia aliciae, Thin fungus coral
M. danae, Fat fungus coral
M. ferox, Grooved fungus
M. lamarckiana, Fungus coral
Scolymia cubensis, Artichoke coral
S. lacera, Solitary disk
 Family Oculinidae
Oculina diffusa, Ivory bush coral
 Family Pocilloporidae
Madracis decactis, Ten-ray star coral
M. mirabilis, Yellow pencil
 Family Poritidae
Porites astreoides, Mustard hill coral
P. branneri, Blue crust coral
P. divaricata, Small finger coral
P. porites, Finger coral
 Family Rhizangiidae
Astrangia solitaria, Dwarf cup coral
Phyllangia americana, Hidden cup coral
 Family Siderastreidae
Siderastrea radians, Lesser starlet
S. siderea, Massive starlet
 4. Black Corals—Order Antipatharia
Antipathes spp., Bushy black coral
Stichopathes spp., Wire coral
 5. Anemones—Order Actiniaria
Aiptasia tagetes, Pale anemone
Bartholomea annulata, Corkscrew anemone
Condylactis gigantea, Giant pink-tipped anemone
Hereractis lucida, Knobby anemone
Lebrunia spp., Staghorn anemone
Stichodactyla helianthus, Sun anemone
 6. Colonial Anemones—Order Zoanthidea
Zoanthus spp., Sea mat
 7. False Corals—Order Corallimorpharia
Discosoma spp. (formerly *Rhodactis*), False coral
Ricordia florida, Florida false coral
 III. Annelid Worms—Phylum Annelida
 A. Polychaetes—Class Polychaeta
 Family Sabellidae, Feather duster worms
Sabellastarte spp., Tube worms
S. magnifica, Magnificent duster
 Family Serpulidae
Spirobranchus giganteus, Christmas tree worm
 IV. Mollusks—Phylum Mollusca
 A. Gastropods—Class Gastropoda
 Family Elysiidae

Tridachia crispata, Lettuce sea slug
 Family Olividae
Oliva reticularis, Netted olive
 Family Ovulidae
Cyphoma gibbosum, Flamingo tongue
 Family Ranellidae
Charonia tritonis, Atlantic triton trumpet
 Family Strombidae, Winged conchs
Strombus spp. (except Queen conch, *S. gigas*)
 B. Bivalves—Class Bivalvia
 Family Limidae
Lima spp., Fileclams
L. scabra, Rough fileclam
 Family Spondyliidae
Spondylus americanus, Atlantic thorny oyster
 C. Cephalopods—Class Cephalopoda
 1. Octopuses—Order Octopoda
 Family Octopodidae
Octopus spp. (except the Common octopus, *O. vulgaris*)
 V. Arthropods—Phylum Arthropoda
 A. Crustaceans—Subphylum Crustacea
 1. Decapods—Order Decapoda
 Family Alpheidae
Alpheus armatus, Snapping shrimp
 Family Diogenidae
Paguristes spp., Hermit crabs
P. cadenati, Red reef hermit
 Family Grapsidae
Percnon gibbesi, Nimble spray crab
 Family Hippolytidae
Lysmata spp., Peppermint shrimp
Thor amboinensis, Anemone shrimp
 Family Majidae, Coral crabs
Mithrax spp., Clinging crabs
M. cinctimanus, Banded clinging
M. sculptus, Green clinging
Stenorhynchus seticornis, Yellowline arrow
 Family Palaemonida
Periclimenes spp., Cleaner shrimp
 Family Squillidae, Mantis crabs
Gonodactylus spp.
Lysiosquilla spp.
 Family Stenopodidae, Coral shrimp
Stenopus hispidus, Banded shrimp
S. scutellatus, Golden shrimp
 VI. Bryozoans—Phylum Bryozoa
 VII. Echinoderms—Phylum Echinodermata
 A. Feather stars—Class Crinoidea
Analcidometra armata, Swimming crinoid
Davidaster spp., Crinoids
Nemaster spp., Crinoids
 B. Sea stars—Class Asteroidea
Astropecten spp., Sand stars
Linckia guildingii, Common comet star
Ophidiaster guildingii, Comet star
Oreaster reticulatus, Cushion sea star
 C. Brittle and basket stars—Class Ophiuroidea
Astrophyton muricatum, Giant basket star
Ophiocoma spp., Brittlestars
Ophioderma spp., Brittlestars
O. rubicundum, Ruby brittlestar
 D. Sea Urchins—Class Echinoidea
Diadema antillarum, Long-spined urchin
Echinometra spp., Purple urchin

Euclidaris tribuloides, Pencil urchin
Lytechinus spp., Pin cushion urchin
Triploneustes ventricosus, Sea egg
 E. Sea Cucumbers—Class Holothuroidea
Holothuria spp., Sea cucumbers
 VIII. Chordates—Phylum Chordata
 A. Tunicates—Subphylum Urochordata
 IX. Green Algae—Phylum Chlorophyta
Caulerpa spp., Green grape algae
Halimeda spp., Watercress algae
Penicillus spp., Neptune's brush
Udotea spp., Mermaid's fan
Ventricaria ventricosa, Sea pearls
 X. Red Algae—Phylum Rhodophyta
 XI. Sea grasses—Phylum Angiospermae
Halodule wrightii, Shoal grass
Halophila spp., Sea vines
Ruppia maritima, Widgeon grass
Syringodium filiforme, Manatee grass
Thalassia testudium, Turtle grass

TABLE 2 OF APPENDIX A TO PART 622—
 CARIBBEAN REEF FISH

Acanthuridae—Surgeonfishes
 Ocean surgeonfish, *Acanthurus bahianus*
 Doctorfish, *Acanthurus chirurgus*
 Blue tang, *Acanthurus coeruleus*
 Antennariidae—Frogfishes
 Frogfish, *Antennarius* spp.
 Apogonidae—Cardinalfishes
 Flamefish, *Apogon maculatus*
 Conchfish, *Astrapogon stellatus*
 Aulostomidae—Trumpetfishes
 Trumpetfish, *Aulostomus maculatus*
 Balistidae—Leatherjackets
 Scrawled filefish, *Aluterus scriptus*
 Queen triggerfish, *Balistes vetula*
 Whitespotted filefish, *Cantherhines macrocerus*
 Ocean triggerfish, *Canthidermis sufflamen*
 Black durgon, *Melichthys niger*
 Sargassum triggerfish, *Xanthichthys rigens*
 Blenniidae—Combtooth blennies
 Redlip blenny, *Ophioblennius atlanticus*
 Bothidae—Lefteye flounders
 Peacock flounder, *Bothus lunatus*
 Carangidae—Jacks
 Yellow jack, *Caranx bartholomaei*
 Blue runner, *Caranx crysos*
 Horse-eye jack, *Caranx latus*
 Black jack, *Caranx lugubris*
 Bar jack, *Caranx ruber*
 Greater amberjack, *Seriola dumerili*
 Almaco jack, *Seriola rivoliana*
 Chaetodontidae—Butterflyfishes
 Longsnout butterflyfish, *Chaetodon aculeatus*
 Foureye butterflyfish, *Chaetodon capistratus*
 Spotfin butterflyfish, *Chaetodon ocellatus*
 Banded butterflyfish, *Chaetodon striatus*
 Cirrhitidae—Hawkfishes
 Redspotted hawkfish, *Amblycirrhitus pinos*
 Dactylopteridae—Flying gurnards
 Flying gurnard, *Dactylopterus volitans*
 Ephippidae—Spadefishes
 Atlantic spadefish, *Chaetodipterus faber*

- Gobiidae—Gobies
 Neon goby, *Gobiosoma oceanops*
 Rusty goby, *Priolepis hipoliti*
- Grammatidae—Basslets
 Royal gramma, *Gramma loreto*
- Haemulidae—Grunts
 Porkfish, *Anisotremus virginicus*
 Margate, *Haemulon album*
 Tomtate, *Haemulon aurolineatum*
 French grunt, *Haemulon flavolineatum*
 White grunt, *Haemulon plumieri*
 Bluestriped grunt, *Haemulon sciurus*
- Holocentridae—Squirrelfishes
 Squirrelfish, *Holocentrus adscensionis*
 Longspine squirrelfish, *Holocentrus rufus*
 Blackbar soldierfish, *Myripristis jacobus*
 Cardinal soldierfish, *Plectrypops retrospinis*
- Labridae—Wrasses
 Spanish hogfish, *Bodianus rufus*
 Creole wrasse, *Clepticus parrae*
 Yellowcheek wrasse, *Halichoeres cyanocephalus*
 Yellowhead wrasse, *Halichoeres garnoti*
 Clown wrasse, *Halichoeres maculipinna*
 Puddingwife, *Halichoeres radiatus*
 Pearly razorfish, *Hemipteronotus novacula*
 Green razorfish, *Hemipteronotus splendens*
 Hogfish, *Lachnolaimus maximus*
 Bluehead wrasse, *Thalassoma bifasciatum*
- Lutjanidae—Snappers
 Black snapper, *Apsilus dentatus*
 Queen snapper, *Etelis oculatus*
 Mutton snapper, *Lutjanus analis*
 Schoolmaster, *Lutjanus apodus*
 Blackfin snapper, *Lutjanus buccanella*
 Gray snapper, *Lutjanus griseus*
 Dog snapper, *Lutjanus jocu*
 Mahogany snapper, *Lutjanus mahogani*
 Lane snapper, *Lutjanus synagris*
 Silk snapper, *Lutjanus vivanus*
 Yellowtail snapper, *Ocyurus chrysurus*
 Wenchman, *Pristipomoides aquilonaris*
 Vermilion snapper, *Rhomboplites aurorubens*
- Malacanthidae—Tilefishes
 Blackline tilefish, *Caulolatilus cyanops*
 Sand tilefish, *Malacanthus plumieri*
- Mullidae—Goatfishes
 Yellow goatfish, *Mulloidichthys martinicus*
 Spotted goatfish, *Pseudupeneus maculatus*
- Muraenidae—Morays
 Chain moray, *Echidna catenata*
 Green moray, *Gymnothorax funebris*
 Goldentail moray, *Gymnothorax miliaris*
- Ogcocephalidae—Batfishes
 Batfish, *Ogcocephalus* spp.
- Ophichthidae—Snake eels
 Goldspotted eel, *Myrichthys ocellatus*
- Opistognathidae—Jawfishes
 Yellowhead jawfish, *Opistognathus aurifrons*
 Dusky jawfish, *Opistognathus whitehursti*
- Ostraciidae—Boxfishes
 Spotted trunkfish, *Lactophrys bicaudalis*
 Honeycomb cowfish, *Lactophrys polygonia*
 Scrawled cowfish, *Lactophrys quadricornis*
 Trunkfish, *Lactophrys trigonus*
 Smooth trunkfish, *Lactophrys triqueter*
- Pomacanthidae—Angelfishes
 Cherubfish, *Centropyge argi*
 Queen angelfish, *Holacanthus ciliaris*
 Rock beauty, *Holacanthus tricolor*
 Gray angelfish, *Pomacanthus arcuatus*
 French angelfish, *Pomacanthus paru*
- Pomacentridae—Damsel-fishes
 Sergeant major, *Abudefduf saxatilis*
 Blue chromis, *Chromis cyanea*
 Sunshinefish, *Chromis insolata*
 Yellowtail damselfish, *Microspathodon chrysurus*
 Dusky damselfish, *Pomacentrus fuscus*
 Beaugregory, *Pomacentrus leucostictus*
 Bicolor damselfish, *Pomacentrus partitus*
 Threespot damselfish, *Pomacentrus planifrons*
- Priacanthidae—Bigeyes
 Bigeye, *Priacanthus arenatus*
 Glasseye snapper, *Priacanthus cruentatus*
- Scaridae—Parrotfishes
 Midnight parrotfish, *Scarus coelestinus*
 Blue parrotfish, *Scarus coeruleus*
 Striped parrotfish, *Scarus croicensis*
 Rainbow parrotfish, *Scarus guacamaia*
 Princess parrotfish, *Scarus taeniopterus*
 Queen parrotfish, *Scarus vetula*
 Redband parrotfish, *Sparisoma aurofrenatum*
 Redtail parrotfish, *Sparisoma chrysopteron*
 Redfin parrotfish, *Sparisoma rubripinne*
 Stoplight parrotfish, *Sparisoma viride*
- Sciaenidae—Drums
 High-hat, *Equetus acuminatus*
 Jackknife-fish, *Equetus lanceolatus*
 Spotted drum, *Equetus punctatus*
- Scorpaenidae—Scorpionfishes
- Serranidae—Sea basses
 Rock hind, *Epinephelus adscensionis*
 Graysby, *Epinephelus cruentatus*
 Yellowedge grouper, *Epinephelus flavolimbatus*
 Coney, *Epinephelus fulvus*
 Red hind, *Epinephelus guttatus*
 Jewfish, *Epinephelus itajara*
 Red grouper, *Epinephelus morio*
 Misty grouper, *Epinephelus mystacinus*
 Nassau Grouper, *Epinephelus striatus*
 Butter hamlet, *Hypoplectrus unicolor*
 Swissguard basslet, *Liopropoma rubre*
 Yellowfin grouper, *Mycteroperca venenosa*
 Tiger grouper, *Mycteroperca tigris*
 Creole-fish, *Paranthias furcifer*
 Greater soapfish, *Rypticus saponaceus*
 Orangeback bass, *Serranus annularis*
 Lantern bass, *Serranus baldwini*
 Tobaccofish, *Serranus tabacarius*
 Harlequin bass, *Serranus tigrinus*
 Chalk bass, *Serranus tortugarum*
- Soleidae—Soles
 Caribbean tonguefish, *Symphurus arawak*
- Sparidae—Porgies
 Sea bream, *Archosargus rhomboidalis*
 Jolthead porgy, *Calamus bajonado*
 Sheepshead porgy, *Calamus penna*
 Pluma, *Calamus pennatula*
- Syngnathidae—Pipefishes

Seahorses, *Hippocampus* spp.
 Pipefishes, *Syngnathus* spp.
 Synodontidae—Lizardfishes
 Sand diver, *Synodus intermedius*
 Tetraodontidae—Puffers
 Sharpnose puffer, *Canthigaster rostrata*
 Porcupinefish, *Diodon hystrix*

TABLE 3 OF APPENDIX A TO PART 622—GULF REEF FISH

Balistidae—Triggerfishes
 Gray triggerfish, *Balistes capriscus*
 Carangidae—Jacks
 Greater amberjack, *Seriola dumerili*
 Lesser amberjack, *Seriola fasciata*
 Almaco jack, *Seriola rivoliana*
 Banded rudderfish, *Seriola zonata*
 Labridae—Wrasses
 Hogfish, *Lachnolaimus maximus*
 Lutjanidae—Snappers
 Queen snapper, *Etelis oculatus*
 Mutton snapper, *Lutjanus analis*
 Schoolmaster, *Lutjanus apodus*
 Blackfin snapper, *Lutjanus buccanella*
 Red snapper, *Lutjanus campechanus*
 Cubera snapper, *Lutjanus cyanopterus*
 Gray (mangrove) snapper, *Lutjanus griseus*
 Dog snapper, *Lutjanus jocu*
 Mahogany snapper, *Lutjanus mahogoni*
 Lane snapper, *Lutjanus synagris*
 Silk snapper, *Lutjanus vivanus*
 Yellowtail snapper, *Ocyurus chrysurus*
 Wenchman, *Pristipomoides aquilonaris*
 Vermilion snapper, *Rhomboplites aurorubens*
 Malacanthidae—Tilefishes
 Goldface tilefish, *Caulolatilus chrysops*
 Blackline tilefish, *Caulolatilus cyanops*
 Anchor tilefish, *Caulolatilus intermedius*
 Blueline tilefish, *Caulolatilus microps*
 Tilefish, *Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*
 Serranidae—Groupers
 Dwarf sand perch, *Diplectrum bivittatum*
 Sand perch, *Diplectrum formosum*
 Rock hind, *Epinephelus adscensionis*
 Speckled hind, *Epinephelus drummondhayi*
 Yellowedge grouper, *Epinephelus flavolimbatus*
 Red hind, *Epinephelus guttatus*
 Jewfish, *Epinephelus itajara*
 Red grouper, *Epinephelus morio*
 Misty grouper, *Epinephelus mystacinus*
 Warsaw grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*
 Snowy grouper, *Epinephelus niveatus*
 Nassau grouper, *Epinephelus striatus*
 Black grouper, *Mycteroperca bonaci*
 Yellowmouth grouper, *Mycteroperca interstitialis*
 Gag, *Mycteroperca microlepis*
 Scamp, *Mycteroperca phenax*
 Yellowfin grouper, *Mycteroperca venenosa*

TABLE 4 OF APPENDIX A TO PART 622—SOUTH ATLANTIC SNAPPER-GROUPER

Balistidae—Triggerfishes
 Gray triggerfish, *Balistes capriscus*
 Queen triggerfish, *Balistes vetula*

Ocean triggerfish, *Canthidermis sufflamen*
 Carangidae—Jacks
 Yellow jack, *Caranx bartholomaei*
 Blue runner, *Caranx crysos*
 Crevalle jack, *Caranx hippos*
 Bar jack, *Caranx ruber*
 Greater amberjack, *Seriola dumerili*
 Lesser amberjack, *Seriola fasciata*
 Almaco jack, *Seriola rivoliana*
 Banded rudderfish, *Seriola zonata*
 Ephippidae—Spadefishes
 Spadefish, *Chaetodipterus faber*
 Haemulidae—Grunts
 Black margate, *Anisotremus surinamensis*
 Porkfish, *Anisotremus virginicus*
 Margate, *Haemulon album*
 Tomtate, *Haemulon aurolineatum*
 Smallmouth grunt, *Haemulon chrysargyreum*
 French grunt, *Haemulon flavolineatum*
 Spanish grunt, *Haemulon macrostomum*
 Cottonwick, *Haemulon melanurum*
 Sailors choice, *Haemulon parrai*
 White grunt, *Haemulon plumieri*
 Blue stripe grunt, *Haemulon sciurus*
 Labridae—Wrasses
 Hogfish, *Lachnolaimus maximus*
 Puddingwife, *Halichoeres radiatus*
 Lutjanidae—Snappers
 Black snapper, *Apsilus dentatus*
 Queen snapper, *Etelis oculatus*
 Mutton snapper, *Lutjanus analis*
 Schoolmaster, *Lutjanus apodus*
 Blackfin snapper, *Lutjanus buccanella*
 Red snapper, *Lutjanus campechanus*
 Cubera snapper, *Lutjanus cyanopterus*
 Gray snapper, *Lutjanus griseus*
 Mahogany snapper, *Lutjanus mahogoni*
 Dog snapper, *Lutjanus jocu*
 Lane snapper, *Lutjanus synagris*
 Silk snapper, *Lutjanus vivanus*
 Yellowtail snapper, *Ocyurus chrysurus*
 Vermilion snapper, *Rhomboplites aurorubens*
 Malacanthidae—Tilefishes
 Blueline tilefish, *Caulolatilus microps*
 Golden tilefish, *Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*
 Sand tilefish, *Malacanthus plumieri*
 Percichthyidae—Temperate basses
 Wreckfish, *Polyprion americanus*
 Serranidae—Sea Basses and Groupers
 Bank sea bass, *Centropristis ocyurus*
 Rock sea bass, *Centropristis philadelphica*
 Black sea bass, *Centropristis striata*
 Rock hind, *Epinephelus adscensionis*
 Graysby, *Epinephelus cruentatus*
 Speckled hind, *Epinephelus drummondhayi*
 Yellowedge grouper, *Epinephelus flavolimbatus*
 Coney, *Epinephelus fulvus*
 Red hind, *Epinephelus guttatus*
 Jewfish, *Epinephelus itajara*
 Red grouper, *Epinephelus morio*
 Misty grouper, *Epinephelus mystacinus*
 Warsaw grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*
 Snowy grouper, *Epinephelus niveatus*
 Nassau grouper, *Epinephelus striatus*

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- | | |
|---|---|
| Black grouper, <i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i> | Saucereye porgy, <i>Calamus calamus</i> |
| Yellowmouth grouper, <i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i> | Whitebone porgy, <i>Calamus leucosteus</i> |
| Gag, <i>Mycteroperca microlepis</i> | Knobbed porgy, <i>Calamus nodosus</i> |
| Scamp, <i>Mycteroperca phenax</i> | Red porgy, <i>Pagrus pagrus</i> |
| Tiger grouper, <i>Mycteroperca tigris</i> | Longspine porgy, <i>Stenotomus caprinus</i> |
| Yellowfin grouper, <i>Mycteroperca venenosa</i> | Scup, <i>Stenotomus chrysops</i> |
| Sparidae—Porgies | [61 FR 34934, July 3, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 13988, Mar. 25, 1997; 62 FR 67723, Dec. 30, 1997; 64 FR 57404, Oct. 25, 1999] |
| Sheepshead, <i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i> | |
| Grass porgy, <i>Calamus arctifrons</i> | |
| Jolthead porgy, <i>Calamus bajonado</i> | |

APPENDIX B TO PART 622—GULF AREAS

TABLE 1 OF APPENDIX B TO PART 622—SEAWARD COORDINATES OF THE LONGLINE AND BUOY GEAR RESTRICTED AREA

Point No. and reference location ¹	North lat.	West long.
1 Seaward limit of Florida's waters north of Dry Tortugas	24°48.0'	82°48.0'
2 North of Rebecca Shoal	25°07.5'	82°34.0'
3 Off Sanibel Island—Offshore	26°26.0'	82°59.0'
4 West of Egmont Key	27°30.0'	83°21.5'
5 Off Anclote Keys—Offshore	28°10.0'	83°45.0'
6 Southeast corner of Florida Middle Ground	28°11.0'	84°00.0'
7 Southwest corner of Florida Middle Ground	28°11.0'	84°07.0'
8 West corner of Florida Middle Ground	28°26.6'	84°24.8'
9 Northwest corner of Florida Middle Ground	28°42.5'	84°24.8'
10 South of Carrabelle	29°05.0'	84°47.0'
11 South of Cape St. George	29°02.5'	85°09.0'
12 South of Cape San Blas lighted bell buoy—20 fathoms	29°21.0'	85°30.0'
13 South of Cape San Blas lighted bell buoy—50 fathoms	28°58.7'	85°30.0'
14 De Soto Canyon	30°06.0'	86°55.0'
15 South of Pensacola	29°46.0'	87°19.0'
16 South of Perdido Bay	29°29.0'	87°27.5'
17 East of North Pass of the Mississippi River	29°14.5'	88°28.0'
18 South of Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River	28°46.5'	89°26.0'
19 Northwest tip of Mississippi Canyon	28°38.5'	90°08.5'
20 West side of Mississippi Canyon	28°34.5'	89°59.5'
21 South of Timbalier Bay	28°22.5'	90°02.5'
22 South of Terrebonne Bay	28°10.5'	90°31.5'
23 South of Freeport	27°58.0'	95°00.0'
24 Off Matagorda Island	27°43.0'	96°02.0'
25 Off Aransas Pass	27°30.0'	96°23.5'
26 Northeast of Port Mansfield	27°00.0'	96°39.0'
27 East of Port Mansfield	26°44.0'	96°37.5'
28 Northeast of Port Isabel	26°22.0'	96°21.0'
29 U.S./Mexico EEZ boundary	26°00.5'	96°24.5'

Thence westerly along U.S./Mexico EEZ boundary to the seaward limit of Texas' waters.

¹ Nearest identifiable landfall, boundary, navigational aid, or submarine area.

TABLE 2 OF APPENDIX B TO PART 622—SEAWARD COORDINATES OF THE STRESSED AREA

Point No. and reference location ¹	North lat.	West long.
1 Seaward limit of Florida's waters northeast of Dry Tortugas	24°45.5'	82°41.5'
2 North of Marquesas Keys	24°48.0'	82°06.5'
3 Off Cape Sable	25°15.0'	82°02.0'
4 Off Sanibel Island—Inshore	26°26.0'	82°29.0'
5 Off Sanibel Island—Offshore	26°26.0'	82°59.0'
6 West of Egmont Key	27°30.0'	83°21.5'
7 Off Anclote Keys—Offshore	28°10.0'	83°45.0'
8 Off Anclote Keys—Inshore	28°10.0'	83°14.0'
9 Off Deadman Bay	29°38.0'	84°00.0'
10 Seaward limit of Florida's waters east of Cape St. George	29°35.5'	84°38.6'
Thence westerly along the seaward limit of Florida's waters to:		
11 Seaward limit of Florida's waters south of Cape San Blas	29°32.2'	85°27.1'
12 Southwest of Cape San Blas	29°30.5'	85°52.0'
13 Off St. Andrew Bay	29°53.0'	86°10.0'
14 De Soto Canyon	30°06.0'	86°55.0'
15 South of Florida/Alabama border	29°34.5'	87°38.0'
16 Off Mobile Bay	29°41.0'	88°00.0'
17 South of Alabama/Mississippi border	30°01.5'	88°23.7'
18 Horn/Chandeleur Islands	30°01.5'	88°40.5'
19 Chandeleur Islands	29°35.5'	88°37.0'

TABLE 2 OF APPENDIX B TO PART 622—SEAWARD COORDINATES OF THE STRESSED AREA—
Continued

Point No. and reference location ¹	North lat.	West long.
20 Seaward limit of Louisiana's waters off North Pass of the Mississippi River	29°16.3'	89°00.0'
Thence southerly and westerly along the seaward limit of Louisiana's waters to:		
21 Seaward limit of Louisiana's waters off Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River ...	28°57.3'	89°28.2'
22 Southeast of Grand Isle	29°09.0'	89°47.0'
23 Quick flashing horn buoy south of Isles Dernieres	28°32.5'	90°42.0'
24 Southeast of Calcasieu Pass	29°10.0'	92°37.0'
25 South of Sabine Pass—10 fathoms	29°09.0'	93°41.0'
26 South of Sabine Pass—30 fathoms	28°21.5'	93°28.0'
27 East of Aransas Pass	27°49.0'	96°19.5'
28 East of Baffin Bay	27°12.0'	96°51.0'
29 Northeast of Port Mansfield	26°46.5'	96°52.0'
30 Northeast of Port Isabel	26°21.5'	96°35.0'
31 U.S./Mexico EEZ boundary	26°00.5'	96°36.0'
Thence westerly along U.S./Mexico EEZ boundary to the seaward limit of Texas' wa- ters.		

¹ Nearest identifiable landfall, boundary, navigational aid, or submarine area.

APPENDIX C TO PART 622—FISH LENGTH MEASUREMENTS

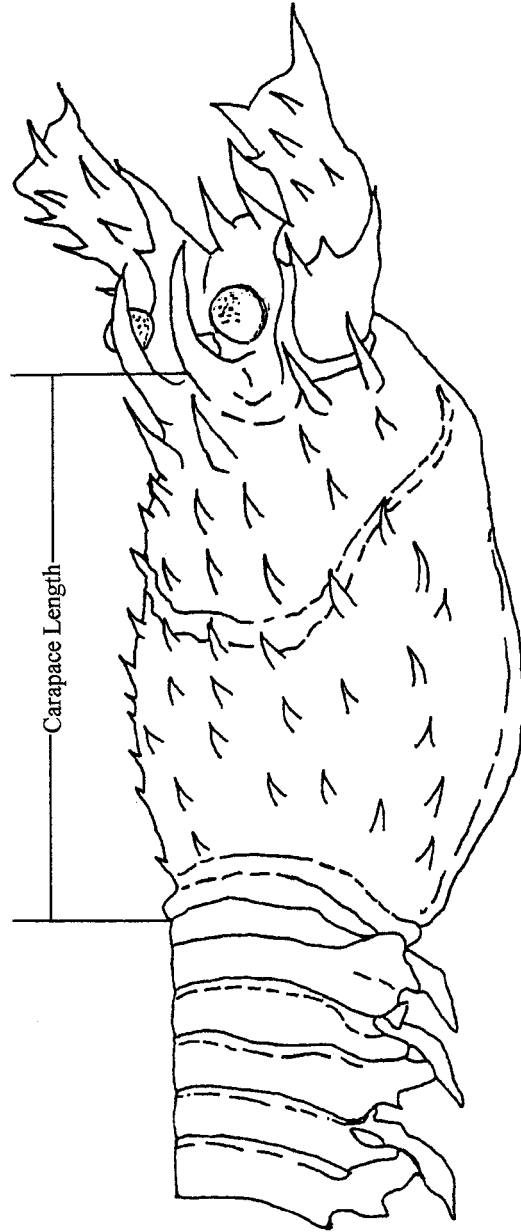


FIGURE 1 OF APPENDIX C TO PART 622—CARAPACE LENGTH

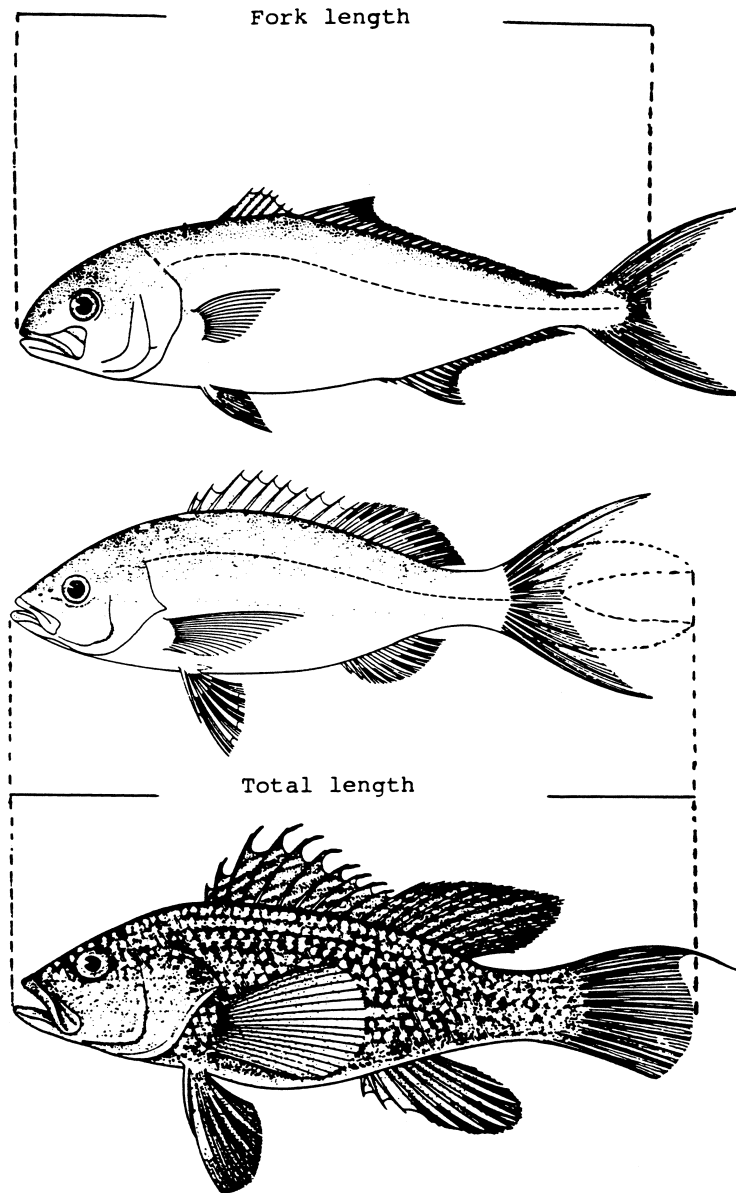


FIGURE 2 OF APPENDIX C TO PART 622—ILLUSTRATION OF LENGTH MEASUREMENTS

[61 FR 34934, July 3, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 3630, Jan. 25, 1999]

APPENDIX D TO PART 622—
SPECIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFIED BRDS

A. *Extended Funnel.*

1. *Description.* The extended funnel BRD consists of an extension with large-mesh webbing in the center (the large-mesh escape section) and small-mesh webbing on each end held open by a semi-rigid hoop. A funnel of small-mesh webbing is placed inside the extension to form a passage for shrimp to the codend. It also creates an area of reduced water flow to allow for fish escapement through the large mesh. One side of the funnel is extended vertically to form a lead panel and area of reduced water flow. There are two sizes of extended funnel BRDs, a standard size and an inshore size for small trawls.

2. *Minimum Construction and Installation Requirements for Standard Size.*

(a) *Extension Material.* The small-mesh sections used on both sides of the large-mesh escape section are constructed of 1½ inch (4.13 cm), No. 30 stretched mesh, nylon webbing. The front section is 120 meshes around by 6½ meshes deep. The back section is 120 meshes around by 23 meshes deep.

(b) *Large-Mesh Escape Section.* The large-mesh escape section is constructed of 8 to 10 inch (20.3 to 25.4 cm), stretched mesh, webbing. This section is cut on the bar to form a section that is 15 inches (38.1 cm) in length by 95 inches (241.3 cm) in circumference. The leading edge is attached to the 6½-mesh extension section and the rear edge is attached to the 23-mesh extension section.

(c) *Funnel.* The funnel is constructed of 1½ inch (3.81 cm), stretched mesh, No. 30 depth-stretched and heat-set polyethylene webbing. The circumference of the leading edge is 120 meshes and the back edge is 78 meshes. The short side of the funnel is 34 to 36 inches (86.4 to 91.4 cm) long and the opposite side of the funnel extends an additional 22 to 24 inches (55.9 to 61.0 cm). The circumference of the leading edge of the funnel is attached to the forward small-mesh section three meshes forward of the large-mesh escape section and is evenly sewn, mesh for mesh, to the small-mesh section. The after edge of the funnel is attached to the after small-mesh section at its top and bottom eight meshes back from the large-mesh escape panel. Seven meshes of the top and seven meshes of the bottom of the funnel are attached to eight meshes at the top and bottom of the small-mesh section, such eight meshes being located immediately adjacent to the top and bottom centers of the small-mesh section on the side of the funnel's extended side. The extended side of the funnel is sewn at its top and bottom to the top and bottom of the small-mesh section, extending at an angle toward the top and bottom centers of the small-mesh section.

(d) *Semi-Rigid Hoop.* A 30-inch (76.2-cm) diameter hoop constructed of plastic-coated trawl cable, swaged together with a ¾-inch (9.53-mm) micropress sleeve, is installed five meshes behind the trailing edge of the large-mesh escape section. The extension webbing must be laced to the ring around the entire circumference and must be equally distributed on the hoop, that is, 30 meshes must be evenly attached to each quadrant.

(e) *Installation.* The extended funnel BRD is attached 8 inches (20.3 cm) behind the posterior edge of the TED. If it is attached behind a soft TED, a second semi-rigid hoop, as prescribed in paragraph A.2.(d), must be installed in the front section of the BRD extension webbing at the leading edge of the funnel. The codend of the trawl net is attached to the trailing edge of the BRD.

3. *Minimum Construction and Installation Requirements for Inshore Size.*

(a) *Extension Material.* The small-mesh sections used on both sides of the large-mesh escape section are constructed of 1¾ inch (3.5 cm), No. 18 stretched mesh, nylon webbing. The front section is 120 meshes around by 6½ meshes deep. The back section is 120 meshes around by 23 meshes deep.

(b) *Large-Mesh Escape Section.* The large-mesh escape section is constructed of 8 to 10 inch (20.3 to 25.4 cm), stretched mesh, webbing. This section is cut on the bar to form a section that is 15 inches (38.1 cm) by 75 inches (190.5 cm) in circumference. The leading edge is attached to the 6½-mesh extension section and the rear edge is attached to the 23-mesh extension section.

(c) *Funnel.* The funnel is constructed of 1¾ inch (3.5 cm), stretched mesh, No. 18 depth-stretched and heat-set polyethylene webbing. The circumference of the leading edge is 120 meshes and the back edge is 78 meshes. The short side of the funnel is 30 to 32 inches (76.2 to 81.3 cm) long and the opposite side of the funnel extends an additional 20 to 22 inches (50.8 to 55.9 cm). The circumference of the leading edge of the funnel is attached to the forward small-mesh section three meshes forward of the large-mesh escape section and is evenly sewn, mesh for mesh, to the small-mesh section. The after edge of the funnel is attached to the after small-mesh section at its top and bottom eight meshes back from the large-mesh escape panel. Seven meshes of the top and seven meshes of the bottom of the funnel are attached to eight meshes at the top and bottom of the small-mesh section, such eight meshes being located immediately adjacent to the top and bottom centers of the small-mesh section on the side of the funnel's extended side. The extended side of the funnel is sewn at its top and bottom to the top and bottom of the small-mesh section, extending at an angle toward the top and bottom centers of the small-mesh section.

(d) *Semi-Rigid Hoop.* A 24-inch (61.0-cm) diameter hoop constructed of plastic-coated trawl cable, swaged together with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (9.53-mm) micropress sleeve, is installed five meshes behind the trailing edge of the large mesh section. The extension webbing must be laced to the ring around the entire circumference and must be equally distributed on the hoop, that is, 30 meshes must be evenly attached to each quadrant.

(e) *Installation.* The extended funnel BRD is attached 8 inches (20.3 cm) behind the posterior edge of the TED. If it is attached behind a soft TED, a second semi-rigid hoop, as prescribed in paragraph A.3.(d), must be installed in the front section of the BRD extension webbing at the leading edge of the funnel. The codend of the trawl net is attached to the trailing edge of the BRD.

B. *Expanded Mesh.* The expanded mesh BRD is constructed and installed exactly the same as the standard size extended funnel BRD, except that one side of the funnel is not extended to form a lead panel.

C. *Fisheye.*

1. *Description.* The fisheye BRD is a cone-shaped rigid frame constructed from aluminum or steel rod of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, which is inserted into the codend to form an escape opening. Fisheyes of several different shapes and sizes have been tested in different positions in the codend.

2. *Minimum Construction and Installation Requirements.* The fisheye has a minimum opening dimension of 5 inches (12.7 cm) and a minimum total opening area of 36 square inches (91.4 square cm). The fisheye must be installed at the top center of the codend of the trawl to create an opening in the trawl facing in the direction of the mouth of the trawl no further forward than 11 ft (3.4 m) from the codend drawstring (tie-off rings) or 70 percent of the distance between the codend drawstring and the forward edge of the codend, excluding any extension, whichever is the shorter distance. In the Gulf EEZ only, when the fisheye BRD is installed in this position, no part of the lazy line attachment system (i.e., any mechanism, such as elephant ears or choker straps, used to attach the lazy line to the codend) may overlap the fisheye escape opening when the fisheye is installed aft of the attachment point of the codend retrieval system.

D. *Gulf fisheye.*

1. *Description.* The Gulf fisheye BRD is a cone-shaped rigid frame constructed from aluminum or steel that is inserted into the top center of the codend, or is offset not more than 15 meshes perpendicular to the top center of the codend, to form an escape opening.

2. *Minimum Construction and Installation Requirements.* The Gulf fisheye is a cone-shaped rigid frame constructed of aluminum or steel rods. The rods must be at least $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch (6.35-mm) diameter. Any dimension of the escape

opening must be at least 5.0 inches (12.7 cm), and the total escape opening area must be at least 36.0 in² (232.3 cm²). The Gulf fisheye must be installed in the codend of the trawl to create an escape opening in the trawl, facing in the direction of the mouth of the trawl, no further forward than 12.5 ft (3.81 m) and no less than 8.5 ft (2.59 m) from the codend tie-off rings. When installed in this position, no part of the lazy line attachment system (i.e., any mechanism, such as elephant ears or choker straps, used to attach the lazy line to the codend) may overlap the fisheye escape opening when the fisheye is installed aft of the attachment point of the codend retrieval system. The Gulf fisheye may not be offset more than 15 meshes perpendicular to the top center of the codend.

E. *Jones-Davis.*

1. *Description.* The Jones-Davis BRD is similar to the expanded mesh and the extended funnel BRDs except that the fish escape openings are windows cut around the funnel rather than large-mesh sections. In addition, a webbing cone fish deflector is installed behind the funnel.

2. *Minimum Construction and Installation Requirements.* The Jones-Davis BRD must contain all of the following.

(a) *Webbing extension.* The webbing extension must be constructed from a single piece of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (3.5-cm) stretch mesh number 30 nylon 42 meshes by 120 meshes. A tube is formed from the extension webbing by sewing the 42-mesh side together.

(b) *28-inch (71.1-cm) cable hoop.* A single hoop must be constructed of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (1.3-cm) steel cable 88 inches (223.5 cm) in length. The cable must be joined at its ends by a 3-inch (7.6-cm) piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (1.3-cm) aluminum pipe and pressed with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (0.95-cm) die to form a hoop. The inside diameter of this hoop must be between 27 and 29 inches (68.6 and 73.7 cm). The hoop must be attached to the extension webbing 17½ meshes behind the leading edge. The extension webbing must be quartered and attached in four places around the hoop, and every other mesh must be attached all the way around the hoop using number 24 twine or larger. The hoop must be laced with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (0.95-cm) polypropylene or polyethylene rope for chaffing.

(c) *24-inch (61.0-cm) hoop.* A single hoop must be constructed of either number 60 twine 80 inches (203.2 cm) in length or $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (0.95-cm) steel cable 75½ inches (191.8 cm) in length. If twine is used, the twine must be laced in and out of the extension webbing 39 meshes behind the leading edge, and the ends must be tied together. If cable is used, the cable must be joined at its ends by a 3-inch (7.6-cm) piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (0.95-cm) aluminum pipe and pressed together with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch (0.64-cm) die to form a hoop. The inside diameter of this hoop must be between 23 and 25 inches (58.4 and 63.4 cm). The hoop must be

attached to the extension webbing 39 meshes behind the leading edge. The extension webbing must be quartered and attached in four places around the hoop, and every other mesh must be attached all the way around the hoop using number 24 twine or larger. The hoop must be laced with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (0.95-cm) polypropylene or polyethylene rope for chaffing.

(d) *Funnel*. The funnel must be constructed from four sections of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (3.8-cm) heat-set and depth-stretched polypropylene or polyethylene webbing. The two side sections must be rectangular in shape, $29\frac{1}{2}$ meshes on the leading edge by 23 meshes deep. The top and bottom sections are $29\frac{1}{2}$ meshes on the leading edge by 23 meshes deep and tapered 1 point 2 bars on both sides down to 8 meshes across the back. The four sections must be sewn together down the 23-mesh edge to form the funnel.

(e) *Attachment of the funnel in the webbing extension*. The funnel must be installed two meshes behind the leading edge of the extension starting at the center seam of the extension and the center mesh of the funnel's top section leading edge. On the same row of meshes, the funnel must be sewn evenly all the way around the inside of the extension. The funnel's top and bottom back edges must be attached one mesh behind the 28-inch (71.1-cm) cable hoop (front hoop). Starting at the top center seam, the back edge of the top funnel section must be attached four meshes each side of the center. Counting around 60 meshes from the top center, the back edge of the bottom section must be attached 4 meshes on each side of the bottom center. Clearance between the side of the funnel and the 28-inch (71.1-cm) cable hoop (front hoop) must be at least 6 inches (15.2 cm) when measured in the hanging position.

(f) *Cutting the escape openings*. The leading edge of the escape opening must be located within 18 inches (45.7 cm) of the posterior edge of the turtle excluder device (TED) grid. The area of the escape opening must total at least 864 in² (5,574.2 cm²). Two escape openings 10 meshes wide by 13 meshes deep must be cut 6 meshes apart in the extension webbing, starting at the top center extension seam, 3 meshes back from the leading edge and 16 meshes to the left and to the right (total of four openings). The four escape openings must be double selvaged for strength.

(g) *Alternative Method for Constructing the Funnel and Escape Openings*. The following method for constructing the funnel and escape openings may be used instead of the method described in paragraphs F.2.d., F.2.e., and F.2.f. of this section. With this alternative method, the funnel and escape openings are formed by cutting a flap in each side of the extension webbing; pushing the flaps inward; and attaching the top and bottom edges along the bars of the extension web-

bing to form the v-shape of the funnel. Minimum requirements applicable to this method include: (1) The funnel's top and bottom back edges must be attached one mesh behind the 28-inch (71.1-cm) cable hoop (front hoop); (2) clearance between the side of the funnel and the 28-inch (71.1-cm) cable hoop (front hoop) must be at least 6 inches (15.2 cm) when measured in the hanging position; (3) the leading edge of the escape opening must be located within 18 inches (45.7 cm) of the posterior edge of the turtle excluder device (TED) grid; and, (4) the area of the escape opening must total at least 864 in² (5,574.2 cm²). To construct the funnel and escape openings using this method, begin $3\frac{1}{2}$ meshes from the leading edge of the extension, at the top center seam, count over 18 meshes on each side, and cut 13 meshes toward the back of the extension. Turn parallel to the leading edge, and cut 26 meshes toward the bottom center of the extension. Next, turn parallel to the top center seam, and cut 13 meshes forward toward the leading edge, creating a flap of webbing 13 meshes by 26 meshes by 13 meshes. Lengthen the flap to 18 meshes by adding a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -mesh by 26-mesh rectangular section of webbing to the 26-mesh edge. Attach the 18-mesh edges to the top and bottom of the extension by sewing 2 bars of the extension to 1 mesh on the flap in toward the top center and bottom center of the extension, forming the exit opening and the funnel. Connect the two flaps together in the center with a 7-inch piece of number 42 twine to allow adequate clearance for fish escapement between the flaps and the side openings. On each side, sew a 6-mesh by $10\frac{1}{2}$ -mesh section of webbing to 6 meshes of the center of the 26-mesh cut on the extension and 6 meshes centered between the 13-mesh cuts $3\frac{1}{2}$ meshes from the leading edge. This forms two 10-mesh by 13-mesh openings on each side.

(h) *Cone fish deflector*. The cone fish deflector is constructed of 2 pieces of $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch (4.13-cm) polypropylene or polyethylene webbing, 40 meshes wide by 20 meshes in length and cut on the bar on each side forming a triangle. Starting at the apex of the two triangles, the two pieces must be sewn together to form a cone of webbing. The apex of the cone fish deflector must be positioned within 10–14 inches (25.4–35.6 cm) of the posterior edge of the funnel.

(i) *11-inch (27.9-cm) cable hoop for cone deflector*. A single hoop must be constructed of $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch (0.79-cm) or $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (0.95-cm) cable $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches (87.6 cm) in length. The ends must be joined by a 3-inch (7.6-cm) piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (0.95-cm) aluminum pipe pressed together with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch (0.64-cm) die. The hoop must be inserted in the webbing cone, attached 10 meshes from the apex and laced all the way around with heavy twine.

(j) *Installation of the cone in the extension*. The cone must be installed in the extension

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12 inches (30.5 cm) behind the back edge of the funnel and attached in four places. The midpoint of a piece of number 60 twine 4 ft (1.22 m) in length must be attached to the apex of the cone. This piece of twine must be attached to the 28-inch (71.1-cm) cable hoop at the center of each of its sides; the points of attachment for the two pieces of twine must be measured 20 inches (50.8 cm) from the midpoint attachment. Two 8-inch (20.3-cm) pieces of number 60 twine must be attached to the top and bottom of the 11-inch (27.9-cm) cone hoop. The opposite ends of these two pieces of twine must be attached to the top and bottom center of the 24-inch (61-cm) cable hoop; the points of attachment for the two pieces of twine must be measured 4 inches (10.2 cm) from the points where they are tied to the 11-inch (27.9-cm) cone hoop.

[62 FR 18539, Apr. 16, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 37694, July 13, 1999]

**PART 635—ATLANTIC HIGHLY
MIGRATORY SPECIES**

Subpart A—General

- Sec.
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- 635.2 Definitions.
- 635.3 Relation to other laws.
- 635.4 Permits and fees.
- 635.5 Recordkeeping and reporting.
- 635.6 Vessel and gear identification.
- 635.7 At-sea observer coverage.

Subpart B—Limited Access

- 635.16 Limited access permits.

Subpart C—Management Measures

- 635.20 Size limits.
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- 635.22 Recreational retention limits.
- 635.23 Retention limits for BFT.
- 635.24 Commercial retention limits for sharks and swordfish.
- 635.25 [Reserved]
- 635.26 Catch and release.
- 635.27 Quotas.
- 635.28 Closures.
- 635.29 Transfer at sea.
- 635.30 Possession at sea and landing.
- 635.31 Restrictions on sale and purchase.
- 635.32 Specifically authorized activities.
- 635.33 Archival tags.
- 635.34 Adjustment of management measures.

Subpart D—Restrictions on Imports

- 635.40 Restrictions to enhance conservation.
- 635.41 Species subject to documentation requirements.

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- 635.42 Documentation requirements.
- 635.43 Contents of documentation.
- 635.44 Validation requirements.
- 635.45 Products denied entry.
- 635.46 Import requirements for swordfish.
- 635.47 Ports of entry.

Subpart E—International Port Inspection

- 635.50 Basis and purpose.
- 635.51 Authorized officer.
- 635.52 Vessels subject to inspection.
- 635.53 Reports.

Subpart F—Enforcement

- 635.69 Vessel monitoring systems.
- 635.70 Penalties.
- 635.71 Prohibitions.

APPENDIX A TO PART 635—SPECIES TABLES

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 971 *et seq.*; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 64 FR 29135, May 28, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 635.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) The regulations in this part govern the conservation and management of Atlantic tunas, Atlantic billfish, Atlantic sharks, and Atlantic swordfish under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and ATCA. They implement the Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Tunas, Swordfish, and Sharks, and the Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Billfishes. The Atlantic tunas regulations govern conservation and management of Atlantic tunas in the management unit. The Atlantic billfish regulations govern conservation and management of Atlantic billfish in the management unit. The Atlantic swordfish regulations govern conservation and management of North and South Atlantic swordfish in the management unit. North Atlantic swordfish are managed under the authority of both ATCA and the Magnuson-Stevens Act. South Atlantic swordfish are managed under the sole authority of ATCA. The shark regulations govern conservation and management of sharks in the management unit, solely under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Sharks are managed under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.