

specified in § 622.38(h), may not be sold or purchased.

[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]

**§ 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 RD 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 RD 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 RD 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.

**§ 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 RD may establish or modify the following management measures:

(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 cobia or for a migratory group of king or Spanish mackerel: MSY, overfishing level, TAC, quota (including a quota of zero), bag limit (including a bag limit of zero), minimum size limit, vessel trip limits, closed seasons or areas, gear restrictions (ranging from regulation to complete prohibition), reallocation of the commercial/recreational allocation of Atlantic group Spanish mackerel, and permit requirements.

(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, and quotas.

(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.* For species or species groups: Target dates for rebuilding overfished species, MSY, ABC, TAC, quotas, trip limits, bag limits, minimum sizes, gear restrictions (ranging from regulation to complete prohibition), and seasonal or area closures.

(g) *South Atlantic golden crab.* MSY, ABC, TAC, quotas (including quotas

equal to zero), trip limits, minimum sizes, gear regulations and restrictions, permit requirements, seasonal or area closures, time frame for recovery of golden crab if overfished, fishing year (adjustment not to exceed 2 months), observer requirements, and authority for the RD to close the fishery when a quota is reached or is projected to be reached.

(h) *South Atlantic shrimp*. Certified BRDs and BRD specifications.

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

[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]

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  
*Myriastr* 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 stelleris*, 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 Spondylidae  
*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  
*Eucidaris tribuloides*, Pencil urchin  
*Lytechinus* spp., Pin cushion urchin  
*Tripneustes 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	White grunt, <i>Haemulon plumieri</i>
Ocean surgeonfish, <i>Acanthurus bahianus</i>	Bluestriped grunt, <i>Haemulon sciurus</i>
Doctorfish, <i>Acanthurus chirurgus</i>	Holocentridae—Squirrelfishes
Blue tang, <i>Acanthurus coeruleus</i>	Squirrelfish, <i>Holocentrus adscensionis</i>
Antennariidae—Frogfishes	Longspine squirrelfish, <i>Holocentrus rufus</i>
Frogfish, <i>Antennarius</i> spp.	Blackbar soldierfish, <i>Myripristis jacobus</i>
Apogonidae—Cardinalfishes	Cardinal soldierfish, <i>Plectrypops retrospinis</i>
Flamefish, <i>Apogon maculatus</i>	Labridae—Wrasses
Conchfish, <i>Astrapogen stellatus</i>	Spanish hogfish, <i>Bodianus rufus</i>
Aulostomidae—Trumpetfishes	Creole wrasse, <i>Clepticus parrae</i>
Trumpetfish, <i>Aulostomus maculatus</i>	Yellowcheek wrasse, <i>Halichoeres cyanocephalus</i>
Balistidae—Leatherjackets	Yellowhead wrasse, <i>Halichoeres garnoti</i>
Scrawled filefish, <i>Aluterus scriptus</i>	Clown wrasse, <i>Halichoeres maculipinna</i>
Queen triggerfish, <i>Balistes vetula</i>	Puddingwife, <i>Halichoeres radiatus</i>
Whitespotted filefish, <i>Cantherhines macrocerus</i>	Pearly razorfish, <i>Hemipteronotus novacula</i>
Ocean triggerfish, <i>Canthidermis sufflamen</i>	Green razorfish, <i>Hemipteronotus splendens</i>
Black durgon, <i>Melichthys niger</i>	Hogfish, <i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i>
Sargassum triggerfish, <i>Xanthichthys rigens</i>	Bluehead wrasse, <i>Thalassoma bifasciatum</i>
Blenniidae—Combtooth blennies	Lutjanidae—Snappers
Redlip blenny, <i>Ophioblennius atlanticus</i>	Black snapper, <i>Apsilus dentatus</i>
Bothidae—Lefteye flounders	Queen snapper, <i>Etelis oculatus</i>
Peacock flounder, <i>Bothus lunatus</i>	Mutton snapper, <i>Lutjanus analis</i>
Carangidae—Jacks	Schoolmaster, <i>Lutjanus apodus</i>
Yellow jack, <i>Caranx bartholomaei</i>	Blackfin snapper, <i>Lutjanus buccanella</i>
Blue runner, <i>Caranx crysos</i>	Gray snapper, <i>Lutjanus griseus</i>
Horse-eye jack, <i>Caranx latus</i>	Dog snapper, <i>Lutjanus jocu</i>
Black jack, <i>Caranx lugubris</i>	Mahogany snapper, <i>Lutjanus mahogani</i>
Bar jack, <i>Caranx ruber</i>	Lane snapper, <i>Lutjanus synagris</i>
Greater amberjack, <i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Silk snapper, <i>Lutjanus vivanus</i>
Almaco jack, <i>Seriola rivoliana</i>	Yellowtail snapper, <i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i>
Chaetodontidae—Butterflyfishes	Wenchman, <i>Pristipomoides aquilonaris</i>
Longsnout butterflyfish, <i>Chaetodon aculeatus</i>	Vermilion snapper, <i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>
Foureye butterflyfish, <i>Chaetodon capistratus</i>	Malacanthidae—Tilefishes
Spotfin butterflyfish, <i>Chaetodon ocellatus</i>	Blackline tilefish, <i>Caulolatilus cyanops</i>
Banded butterflyfish, <i>Chaetodon striatus</i>	Sand tilefish, <i>Malacanthus plumieri</i>
Cirrhitidae—Hawkfishes	Mullidae—Goatfishes
Redspotted hawkfish, <i>Amblycirrhitus pinos</i>	Yellow goatfish, <i>Mulloidichthys martinicus</i>
Dactylopteridae—Flying gurnards	Spotted goatfish, <i>Pseudupeneus maculatus</i>
Flying gurnard, <i>Dactylopterus volitans</i>	Muraenidae—Morays
Ephippidae—Spadefishes	Chain moray, <i>Echidna catenata</i>
Atlantic spadefish, <i>Chaetodipterus faber</i>	Green moray, <i>Gymnothorax funebris</i>
Gobiidae—Gobies	Goldentail moray, <i>Gymnothorax miliaris</i>
Neon goby, <i>Gobiosoma oceanops</i>	Ogcocephalidae—Batfishes
Rusty goby, <i>Priolepis hipoliti</i>	Batfish, <i>Ogcocephalus</i> spp.
Grammatidae—Basslets	Ophichthidae—Snake eels
Royal gramma, <i>Gramma loreto</i>	Goldspotted eel, <i>Myrichthys ocellatus</i>
Haemulidae—Grunts	Opistognathidae—Jawfishes
Porkfish, <i>Anisotremus virginicus</i>	Yellowhead jawfish, <i>Opistognathus aurifrons</i>
Margate, <i>Haemulon album</i>	Dusky jawfish, <i>Opistognathus whitehursti</i>
Tomtate, <i>Haemulon aurolineatum</i>	Ostraciidae—Boxfishes
French grunt, <i>Haemulon flavolineatum</i>	Spotted trunkfish, <i>Lactophrys bicaudalis</i>
	Honeycomb cowfish, <i>Lactophrys polygonia</i>
	Scrawled cowfish, <i>Lactophrys quadricornis</i>
	Trunkfish, <i>Lactophrys trigonus</i>
	Smooth trunkfish, <i>Lactophrys triquetter</i>
	Pomacanthidae—Angelfishes
	Cherubfish, <i>Centropyge argi</i>
	Queen angelfish, <i>Holocanthus ciliaris</i>
	Rock beauty, <i>Holocanthus tricolor</i>
	Gray angelfish, <i>Pomacanthus arcuatus</i>
	French angelfish, <i>Pomacanthus paru</i>
	Pomacentridae—Damsel-fishes
	Sergeant major, <i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i>
	Blue chromis, <i>Chromis cyanea</i>
	Sunshinefish, <i>Chromis insolata</i>

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 intermedium*  
 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 capricus*  
 Queen triggerfish, *Balistes vetula*  
 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 intermedium*  
 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 capricus*  
 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*  
 Black grouper, *Mycteroperca bonaci*  
 Yellowmouth grouper, *Mycteroperca interstitialis*  
 Gag, *Mycteroperca microlepis*  
 Scamp, *Mycteroperca phenax*  
 Tiger grouper, *Mycteroperca tigris*  
 Yellowfin grouper, *Mycteroperca venenosa*  
 Sparidae—Porgies  
 Sheephead, *Archosargus probatocephalus*  
 Grass porgy, *Calamus arctifrons*  
 Jolthead porgy, *Calamus bajonado*  
 Saucereye porgy, *Calamus calamus*  
 Whitebone porgy, *Calamus leucosteus*  
 Knobbed porgy, *Calamus nodosus*  
 Red porgy, *Pagrus pagrus*  
 Longspine porgy, *Stenotomus caprinus*  
 Scup, *Stenotomus chrysops*

[61 FR 34934, July 3, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 13988, Mar. 25, 1997; 62 FR 67723, Dec. 30, 1997]

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 <sup>1</sup>	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'

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

Point No. and reference location <sup>1</sup>	North lat.	West long.
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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	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'
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' waters.

<sup>1</sup> Nearest identifiable landfall, boundary, navigational aid, or submarine area.

APPENDIX C TO PART 622—FISH LENGTH MEASUREMENTS

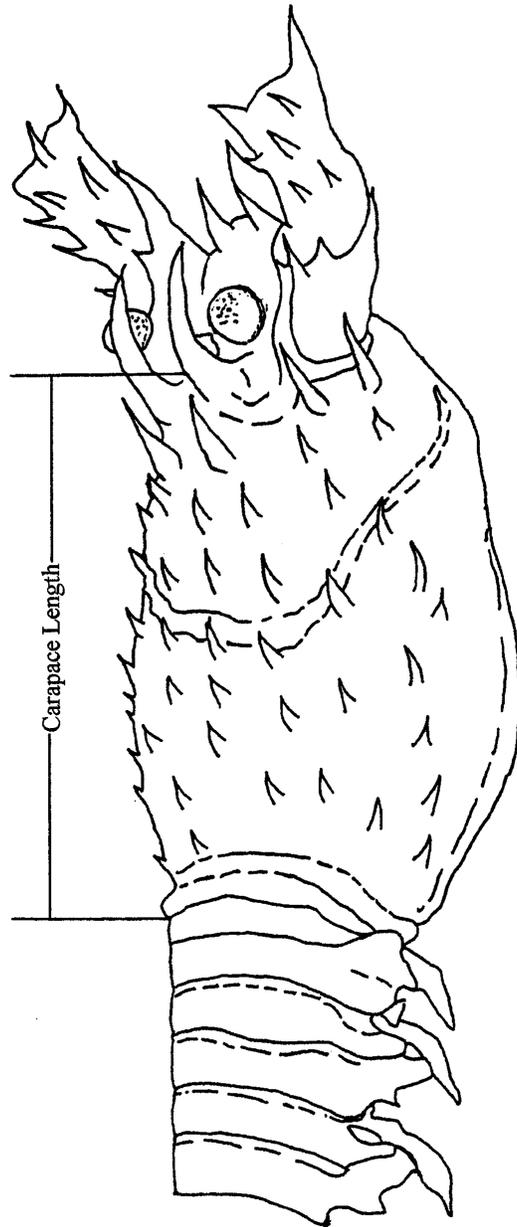


FIGURE 1 OF APPENDIX C TO PART 622—CARAPACE LENGTH

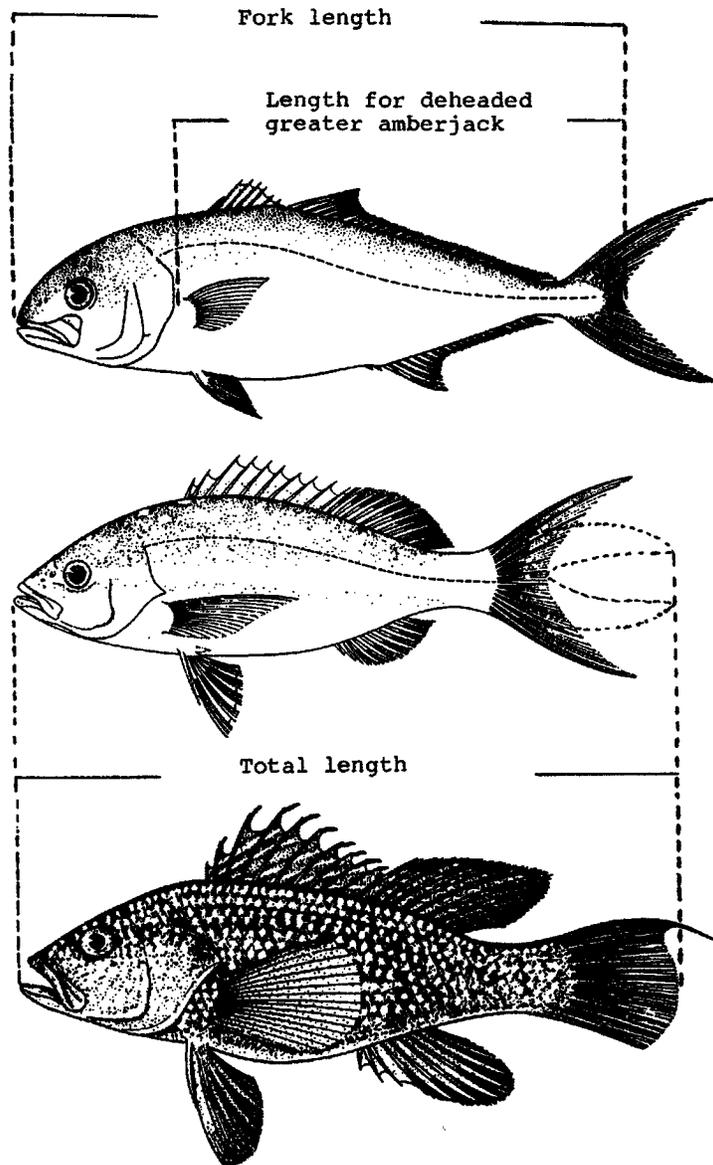


FIGURE 2 OF APPENDIX C TO PART 622—FORK LENGTH, TOTAL LENGTH, AND LENGTH FOR DEHEADED GREATER AMBERJACK

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 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (4.13 cm), No. 30 stretched mesh, nylon webbing. The front section is 120 meshes around by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  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 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -mesh extension section and the rear edge is attached to the 23-mesh extension section.

(c) *Funnel.* The funnel is constructed of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  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  $\frac{3}{8}$ -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 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (3.5 cm), No. 18 stretched mesh, nylon webbing. The front section is 120 meshes around by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  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 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -mesh extension section and the rear edge is attached to the 23-mesh extension section.

(c) *Funnel.* The funnel is constructed of 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  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 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 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.

[62 FR 18539, Apr. 16, 1997]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 27500, May 19, 1998, Appendix D to part 622 was amended by adding paragraphs D and E, effective May 14, 1998, through Nov. 16, 1998. For the convenience of the user, paragraphs D and E are set forth as follows:

APPENDIX D TO PART 622—  
SPECIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFIED BRDS

\* \* \* \* \*

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 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 in<sup>2</sup> (232.3 cm<sup>2</sup>). 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. 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 5/8-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 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 1/2-inch (1.3-cm) aluminum pipe and pressed with a 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 17 1/2 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 3/8-inch (0.95-cm) polypropylene or polyethylene rope for chaffing.

(c) *24-inch (61.0-cm) cable hoop.* A single hoop must be constructed of 3/8-inch (0.95-cm) steel cable 75 1/2 inches (191.8 cm) in length. The cable must be joined at its ends by a 3-inch (7.6-cm) piece of 3/8-inch (0.95-cm) aluminum pipe and pressed together with a 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 3/8-inch (0.95-cm) polypropylene or polyethylene rope for chaffing.

(d) *Funnel*. The funnel must be constructed from four sections of 1 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 1/2 meshes on the leading edge by 23 meshes deep. The top and bottom sections are 29 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 in<sup>2</sup> (5,574.2 cm<sup>2</sup>). 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) *Cone fish deflector*. The cone fish deflector is constructed of 2 pieces of 1 5/8-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.

(h) *11-inch (27.9-cm) cable hoop for cone deflector*. A single hoop must be constructed of 5/16-inch (0.79-cm) or 3/8-inch (0.95-cm) cable 34 1/2 inches (87.6 cm) in length. The ends must be joined by a 3-inch (7.6-cm) piece of

3/8-inch (0.95-cm) aluminum pipe pressed together with a 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.

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

## PART 630—ATLANTIC SWORDFISH FISHERY

### Subpart A—General Provisions

- Sec.
- 630.1 Purpose and scope.
  - 630.2 Definitions.
  - 630.3 Relation to other laws.
  - 630.4 Permits and fees.
  - 630.5 Recordkeeping and reporting.
  - 630.6 Vessel identification.
  - 630.7 Prohibitions.
  - 630.8 Facilitation of enforcement.
  - 630.9 Penalties.
  - 630.10 At-sea observer coverage.

### Subpart B—Management Measures

- 630.20 Fishing year.
- 630.21 Restrictions on transfer, offloading, and sale.
- 630.22 Gear restrictions.
- 630.23 Harvest limitations.
- 630.24 Quotas.
- 630.25 Closures and incidental limits.
- 630.26 Specifically authorized activities.

### Subpart C—Restrictions on Swordfish Imports

- 630.40 Applicability.

### Subpart D—Donation Program

- 630.50 Purpose.
- 630.51 Participation.
- 630.52 Termination.