

**§ 660.304 Management areas.**

(a) *Vancouver.* (1) The northeastern boundary is that part of a line connecting the light on Tatoosh Island, WA, with the light on Bonilla Point on Vancouver Island, British Columbia (at 48°35'75" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) south of the International Boundary between the U.S. and Canada (at 48°29'37.19" N. lat., 124°43'33.19" W. long.), and north of the point where that line intersects with the boundary of the U.S. territorial sea.

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

Point	N. lat.	W. long.
1 .....	48°29'37.19"	124°43'33.19"
2 .....	48°30'11"	124°47'13"
3 .....	48°30'22"	124°50'21"
4 .....	48°30'14"	124°54'52"
5 .....	48°29'57"	124°59'14"
6 .....	48°29'44"	125°00'06"
7 .....	48°28'09"	125°05'47"
8 .....	48°27'10"	125°08'25"
9 .....	48°26'47"	125°09'12"
10 .....	48°20'16"	125°22'48"
11 .....	48°18'22"	125°29'58"
12 .....	48°11'05"	125°53'48"
13 .....	47°49'15"	126°40'57"
14 .....	47°36'47"	127°11'58"
15 .....	47°22'00"	127°41'23"
16 .....	46°42'05"	128°51'56"
17 .....	46°31'47"	129°07'39"

(3) The southern limit is 47°30' N. lat.  
 (b) *Columbia.* (1) The northern limit is 47°30' N. lat.

(2) The southern limit is 43°00' N. lat.  
 (c) *Eureka.* (1) The northern limit is 43°00' N. lat.

(2) The southern limit is 40°30' N. lat.  
 (d) *Monterey.* (1) The northern limit is 40°30' N. lat.

(2) The southern limit is 36°00' N. lat.  
 (e) *Conception.* (1) The northern limit is 36°00' N. lat.

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

Point	N. lat.	W. long.
1 .....	32°35'22"	117°27'49"
2 .....	32°37'37"	117°49'31"
3 .....	31°07'58"	118°36'18"
4 .....	30°32'31"	121°51'58"

(f) *International boundaries.* (1) Any person fishing subject to this subpart is bound by the international boundaries described in this section, notwithstanding any dispute or negotiation between the United States and any neighboring country regarding their respective jurisdictions, until such time as new boundaries are established or recognized by the United States.

(2) The inner boundary of the fishery management area is a line coterminous with the seaward boundaries of the States of Washington, Oregon, and California (the "3-mile limit").

(3) The outer boundary of the fishery management area is a line drawn in such a manner that each point on it is 200 nm from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, or is a provisional or permanent international boundary between the United States and Canada or Mexico.

**§ 660.305 Vessel identification.**

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

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

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