

Congressional Review Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

The Audio Division, at the request of Charles Crawford, allots Channel 242A at Coalgate, Oklahoma, as the community's second local commercial FM transmission service. *See* 70 FR 59292 (October 10, 2005). Channel 242A can be allotted to Coalgate in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance with a site restriction of 6.9 kilometers (4.3 miles) south of Coalgate. The coordinates for Channel 242A at Coalgate are 34–35–00 North Latitude and 96–10–00 West Longitude.

The Audio Division, at the request of Carrie Tuter Martin, allots Channel 259A at Silver Springs Shores, Florida, as the community's first local aural transmission service. *See* 70 FR 59292 (October 10, 2005). Channel 259A can be allotted to Silver Springs Shores in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements with a site restriction of 5.0 kilometers (3.1 miles) northwest of Silver Springs Shores, Florida. The coordinates for Channel 259A at Silver Springs Shores are 29–08–09 North Latitude and 82–02–33 West Longitude.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR part 73

Radio, Radio broadcasting.

■ Part 73 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334, 336.

§ 73.202 [Amended]

■ 2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Florida, is amended by adding Silver Springs Shore, Channel 259A.

■ 3. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Oklahoma, is amended by adding Channel 242A at Coalgate.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

Assistant Chief, Audio Division, Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 06–3936 Filed 4–25–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 051014263–6028–03; I.D. 041906A]

Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments; Pacific Halibut Fisheries

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

ACTION: Inseason adjustments to groundfish management measures; announcement of incidental halibut retention allowance; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces changes to management measures in the commercial Pacific Coast groundfish fisheries. NMFS also announces regulations for the retention of Pacific halibut landed incidentally in the limited entry longline primary sablefish fishery north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.). This document also contains notification of a voluntary closed area off Washington for salmon trollers. These actions, which are authorized by the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) are intended to allow fisheries to access more abundant groundfish stocks while protecting overfished and depleted stocks.

DATES: Effective 0001 hours (local time) May 1, 2006. Comments on this rule will be accepted through May 26, 2006.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by I.D. 041906A, by any of the following methods:

- E-mail:

GroundfishInseason8.nwr@noaa.gov. Include I.D. number 041906A in the subject line of the message.

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: *www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- Mail: D. Robert Lohn, Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, Attn: Jamie Goen, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115–0070.

- Fax: 206–526–6736, Attn: Jamie Goen.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jamie Goen (Northwest Region, NMFS), phone: 206–526–6150; fax: 206–526–6736; or e-mail: *jamie.goen@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Access

This **Federal Register** document is available on the Government Printing Office's website at: *www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html*.

Background information and documents are available at the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Pacific Council's) website at: *www.pcouncil.org*.

Background

The Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP and its implementing regulations at Title 50 in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 660, subpart G, regulate fishing for over 80 species of groundfish off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. Groundfish specifications and management measures are developed by the Pacific Council, and are implemented by NMFS. The specifications and management measures for 2005–2006 were codified in the CFR (50 CFR part 660, subpart G). They were published in the **Federal Register** as a proposed rule on September 21, 2004 (69 FR 56550), and as a final rule on December 23, 2004 (69 FR 77012). The final rule was subsequently amended on March 18, 2005 (70 FR 13118); March 30, 2005 (70 FR 16145); April 19, 2005 (70 FR 20304); May 3, 2005 (70 FR 22808); May 4, 2005 (70 FR 23040); May 5, 2005 (70 FR 23804); May 16, 2005 (70 FR 25789); May 19, 2005 (70 FR 28852); July 5, 2005 (70 FR 38596); August 22, 2005 (70 FR 48897); August 31, 2005 (70 FR 51682); October 5, 2005 (70 FR 58066); October 20, 2005 (70 FR 61063); October 24, 2005 (70 FR 61393); November 1, 2005 (70 FR 65861); and December 5, 2005 (70 FR 723850). Longer-term changes to the 2006 specifications and management measures were published in the **Federal Register** as a proposed rule on December 19, 2005 (70 FR 75115) and as a final rule on February 17, 2006 (71 FR 8489). The final rule was subsequently amended on March 27, 2006 (71 FR 10545) and April 11, 2006 (71 FR 18227).

The Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (16 U.S.C. 773–773k) (Halibut Act) and its implementing regulations at 50 CFR part 300, subpart E, regulate fishing for Pacific Halibut in U.S. Convention waters. The Halibut Act also authorizes the Pacific Council to develop regulations governing the Pacific halibut catch in waters off of Washington, Oregon, and California that are in addition to, but not in conflict with, regulations of the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). Accordingly, the Pacific Council has developed, and NMFS has approved, a catch sharing plan (CSP) to allocate the

total allowable catch (TAC) of Pacific halibut between treaty Indian and non-Indian harvesters, and among non-Indian commercial and sport fisheries in IPHC statistical Area 2A (off Washington, Oregon, and California). The CSP, as implemented at 50 CFR part 300, provides for retention of halibut landed incidentally in the limited entry, longline primary sablefish fishery north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.) in years when the Area 2A TAC is above 900,000 lb (408.2 mt). Because the Area 2A TAC is above 900,000 lb (408.2 mt) in 2006, NMFS established an allowance for incidental halibut retention in the primary sablefish fishery in 2006 (71 FR 10850, March 3, 2006).

The changes to current groundfish management measures implemented by this action were recommended by the Pacific Council, in consultation with Pacific Coast Treaty Indian Tribes and the States of Washington, Oregon, and California, at its April 2–7, 2006, meeting in Sacramento, CA. At that meeting, the Pacific Council recommended: (1) implementing a limited entry trawl small footrope trip limit for chilipepper rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat. separate from the minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow, and yelloweye rockfish small footrope trawl trip limit; (2) implementing the incidental catch allowance for halibut in the limited entry fixed gear primary sablefish fishery north of Pt. Chehalis, WA; (3) establishing a voluntary area closure of the Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) off Washington for salmon trollers; (4) increasing the weight allowance on the line for “other flatfish” caught with hook and line gear in the limited entry fixed gear and open access fisheries south of 42° N. lat.; and (5) reducing the two-month cumulative limit in the open access sablefish daily trip limit (DTL) fishery north of 36° N. lat. Pacific Coast groundfish landings will be monitored throughout the year, and further adjustments to trip limits or management measures will be made as necessary to allow achievement of, or to avoid exceeding, optimum yields (OYs).

Limited Entry Trawl Trip Limits for Chilipepper Rockfish South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Chilipepper rockfish is an abundant species that has been annually under harvested for the past five years in order to protect co-occurring overfished species, primarily bocaccio. The Pacific Council discussed increasing trip limits for chilipepper rockfish both shoreward and seaward of the RCAs south of 40°10' N. lat. In 2005, the Pacific Council had

considered raising the chilipepper rockfish limit for vessels using large footrope or midwater trawl gear in areas seaward of the RCAs to allow for targeted chilipepper rockfish fishing. However, because data were not available to fully analyze the impacts on co-occurring species, particularly bocaccio, a more conservative chilipepper rockfish limit was implemented for 2005–2006 than what was requested by industry members. A large footrope or midwater trawl trip limit of 12,000 lb (5,443 kg) per two months was adopted for May through August 2005, and a limit of 8,000 lb (3,629 kg) per two months was adopted for September to December 2005. These same limits are currently in place for 2006. In 2005, the Pacific Council did not recommend increasing the trip limit above 12,000 lb (5,443 kg) per two months. They decided to wait until West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) data on this southern trawl fishery were available and could be analyzed to better understand the impacts on co-occurring species. Currently, only WCGOP data through April 2005 are available. Because the higher trip limits for chilipepper rockfish did not start until May of 2005, WCGOP data on this fishery is unavailable. In addition, it is unknown at this time if WCGOP data were collected from vessels targeting chilipepper rockfish seaward of the RCAs in 2005. The Pacific Council's Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP), representing industry members and the public, reported that the 12,000 lb (5,443 kg) per two months trip limit has resulted in only a few vessels targeting chilipepper rockfish seaward of the RCAs. Because WCGOP data is unavailable for this fishery at this time, the Pacific Council recommended at its April 2006 meeting that the chilipepper rockfish trip limit for large footrope or midwater trawl gear remain the same as in 2005.

To reduce discards of chilipepper rockfish in the small footrope trawl flatfish fisheries, which occurs primarily shoreward of the RCA, the Pacific Council's Groundfish Management Team (GMT) considered removing chilipepper rockfish from the overall 300 lb (136 kg) per month small footrope trip limit for minor shelf rockfish, chilipepper, shortbelly, widow and yelloweye rockfish both shoreward and seaward of the RCA and establishing a small footrope trip limit just for chilipepper rockfish. The GMT believed that a new chilipepper rockfish small footrope trip limit should be linked to a defined proportion of flatfish

on board the vessel and in the landings to accommodate incidental catch occurring in the flatfish fishery. The GMT was concerned that allowing an amount greater than 1,000 lb (454 kg) per two months (or 500 lb (227 kg) per month) that was not linked to the flatfish fishery could result in targeted chilipepper rockfish fishing, with increased catches of overfished species that co-occur with chilipepper rockfish. WCGOP data from January 2004 to April 2005 were examined to identify chilipepper rockfish/flatfish catch ratios and bycatch correlations. After discussion of the WCGOP data and consideration of public comments, the Pacific Council recommended that NMFS adopt a small increase in chilipepper rockfish to accommodate incidental catch in the flatfish fishery while not creating an incentive for targeting of chilipepper rockfish.

Therefore, the Pacific Council recommended and NMFS is implementing a 500 lb (227 kg) per month small footrope trip limit for chilipepper rockfish that is separate from the minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow and yelloweye rockfish limit of 300 lb (136 kg) per month from May through December.

Retention of Incidental Halibut Catch in the Primary Sablefish Fishery North of Pt. Chehalis, WA

The Pacific halibut CSP and implementing regulations at 50 CFR 300.63(b)(3) provide for retention of halibut landed incidentally in the limited entry, longline primary sablefish fishery north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.) in years when the Area 2A TAC is above 900,000 lb (408.2 mt). The 2006 Area 2A TAC is 1,380,000 lb (626 mt).

According to IPHC and Federal regulations, Pacific halibut may not be taken by gear other than hook-and-line gear. Only vessels registered for use with sablefish-endorsed limited entry permits may participate in the primary fixed gear sablefish fishery specified for halibut retention in the CSP. Vessels must also carry IPHC commercial halibut licenses in order to retain and land halibut. Incidental halibut retention in the primary sablefish fishery is only allowed for vessels operating north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.). Under Pacific halibut regulations at 50 CFR 300.63, halibut taken and retained in the primary sablefish fishery may not be possessed or landed south of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.).

Similar to 2005, halibut caught incidentally in the primary sablefish fishery may be retained by appropriately

licensed longline vessels. The amount of incidental halibut retained in the primary sablefish fishery continues to be capped at 70,000 lb (31,752 kg), to ensure that the fishery is maintained as an incidental and not as a directed fishery. The objective for setting annual landing restrictions is to reach the halibut quota for this fishery at about the same time as the primary sablefish season ends, October 31, and to ensure an equitable sharing of the halibut landings among the fishers. To achieve this objective, incidental halibut retention in the sablefish fishery over the past few years has been structured as a ratio of halibut landings permitted in relation to sablefish landings.

Therefore, the Pacific Council recommended, and NMFS is implementing the following: Beginning May 1, 2006, and continuing until the halibut quota 70,000 lb or (31,752 kg) is taken, longliners eligible to participate in the primary sablefish fishery north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.) (see 50 CFR 660.372(a)) with appropriate IPHC licenses may retain incidental halibut landings up to 100 lb (45 kg) (dressed weight, head-on) of halibut for every 1,000 lb (454 kg) (dressed weight) of sablefish landed and up to two additional halibut in excess of the 100 lb (45 kg) per 1,000 lb (454 kg) ratio per landing. Halibut may not be on board a vessel that has any gear other than longline gear on board (e.g., pot or trawl gear).

Voluntary "C-shaped" Closure off Washington for Salmon Troll Fisheries

Since 2003, NMFS has implemented a "C-shaped" YRCA off the Washington coast to protect yelloweye rockfish, an overfished species (see 50 CFR 660.390(a)). For 2006, the "C-shaped" YRCA is a mandatory closed area for recreational groundfish and recreational Pacific halibut fishing. In addition, the "C-shaped" YRCA has been designated as an area to be avoided (a voluntary closure) by commercial fixed gear groundfish fishermen at §§ 660.382(c)(1) and 660.383(c)(1). Much of the YRCA is already closed to commercial groundfish fixed gear fishermen by the non-trawl RCA, which extends from the Washington shoreline to a line connecting specific latitude and longitude coordinates that approximates the 100-fm (183-m) depth contour.

To further protect yelloweye rockfish, the Pacific Council has recommended that the "C-shaped" YRCA in the North Coast subarea (Washington Marine Area 3) also be designated as an area to be avoided (a voluntary closure) by salmon trollers to protect yelloweye rockfish.

Limited Entry Fixed Gear and Open Access Fisheries for "Other Flatfish" South of 42° N. Lat.

For consistency with recreational regulations and to allow hook-and-line gear to more effectively fish on the bottom of the ocean for abundant flatfish species that do not usually co-occur with overfished groundfish species, the Pacific Council recommended revising the limited entry fixed gear and open access limits south of 42° N. lat. to allow vessels fishing for "other flatfish" with hook-and-line gear, with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, to use up to two one-pound weights rather than limiting them to one one-pound weight as in the trip limit tables, (Table 4 (South) and Table 5 (South)). In addition, the regulations at §§ 660.382 and 660.383 were inconsistent with the trip limit tables and are revised from reading "up to two lb of weight per line" to "up to two one lb weights per line" in order to be consistent with the inseason action recommended by the Pacific Council.

Therefore, NMFS is implementing gear restrictions for limited entry fixed gear and open access fisheries south of 42° N. lat. as follows: "When fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs."

Open Access Sablefish Daily Trip Limit Fishery North of 36° N. Lat.

The Pacific Council discussed reducing the sablefish daily trip limit (DTL) fishery's cumulative limit north of 36° N. lat. in anticipation of a large influx of fishing effort into the sablefish DTL fishery as a result of salmon fishery closures. The salmon fishery in 2006 is severely constrained off the coasts of Oregon and California. Fishery managers have received a number of inquiries from salmon fishers who are interested in moving into the open access sablefish DTL fishery. Only a minimal amount of hook-and-line or pot fishing gear is needed to participate in the sablefish DTL fishery, increasing the likelihood of fishers moving into this fishery. The amount of effort that may shift into the fishery as a result of lost salmon fishing opportunity, or for other reasons, is unknown and cannot be well estimated at this time. Under the current limits, a large increase in the number of open access sablefish DTL fishery participants could cause an early attainment of the open access sablefish

allocation. If the allocation were reached, the fishery would need to be closed, possibly as early as July or August.

Though the open access sablefish DTL fishery could provide fishing opportunity for displaced salmon fishers, it would likely have a large effect on fishers who have historically participated in the sablefish fishery. Reducing the open access cumulative limit for sablefish on May 1, 2006, is predicted to result in a longer season, which would most benefit fishers who have historically participated in the year-round fishery.

The Pacific Council considered various reductions to the current open access sablefish DTL fishery's weekly and 2-month limits ranging from one landing per week of up to 500 lb (227 kg), not to exceed 2,000 lb (907 kg) per two months to status quo (one landing per week of up to 1,000 lb (454 kg), not to exceed 5,000 lb (2,268 kg) per two months). To sustain the open access sablefish DTL fishery until the end of year, the Pacific Council recommended that the daily and weekly trip limits for sablefish remain the same and that the cumulative limits for sablefish be reduced to 3,000 lb (1,361 kg) per two months. The Pacific Council will analyze effort shifts into the open access sablefish DTL fishery at their June 11–16, 2006, meeting when new data from the fishery are available.

Therefore, the Pacific Council recommended and NMFS is implementing a reduction in the open access cumulative trip limits for sablefish north of 36° N. lat. from "300 lb (136 kg) per day, or one landing per week of up to 1,000 lb (454 kg), not to exceed 5,000 lb (2,268 kg) per two months" to "300 lb (136 kg) per day, or one landing per week of up to 1,000 lb (454 kg), not to exceed 3,000 lb (1,361 kg) per two months."

Classification

These actions are taken under the authority of 50 CFR 300.63(b)(3) and 660.370(c) and are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

These actions are authorized by the Pacific Coast groundfish FMP, the Halibut Act, and its implementing regulations, and are based on the most recent data available. The aggregate data upon which these actions are based are available for public inspection at the Office of the Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, (see **ADDRESSES**) during business hours.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment

would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. The data upon which these recommendations were based was provided to the Pacific Council, and the Pacific Council made its recommendations at its April 2–7, 2006, meeting in Sacramento, CA. There was not sufficient time after that meeting to draft this notice and undergo proposed and final rulemaking before these actions need to be in effect at the start of the next cumulative limit period, May 1, 2006, as explained below. For the actions to be implemented in this notice, prior notice and opportunity for comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest because affording the time necessary for prior notice and opportunity for public comment would impede the Agency's function of managing fisheries using the best available science to approach without exceeding the OYs for federally managed species. The adjustments to management measures in this document affect commercial groundfish fisheries. Changes to the limited entry trawl trip limits must be implemented in a timely manner by May 1, 2006, to reduce discard. Changes to the open access sablefish DTL fishery must be implemented in a timely manner by May 1, 2006, so that harvest of sablefish stays within the harvest levels projected for 2006 and is extended as long as possible over the year. Changes to the limited entry fixed gear primary sablefish fishery to allow the retention of Pacific halibut must be implemented by May 1, 2006, in order to provide an opportunity for participants in this fishery to catch the available quota projected to be taken based on the ratio of halibut to sablefish landings set. Changes to the limited entry fixed gear and open access gear requirements for "other flatfish" must be implemented as soon as possible and no later than May 1, 2006, in order to make commercial and recreational regulations consistent and to allow fishers better access to harvest of healthy stocks. Delaying any of these changes would keep management measures in place that are not based on the best available data and which could lead to early closures of the fishery if harvest of groundfish exceeds levels projected for 2006 or that deny fishermen access to available harvest. This would be contrary to the public interest because it would impair achievement of one of the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP objectives of providing for year-round harvest opportunities or extending fishing opportunities as long as practicable during the fishing year.

For these reasons, good cause also exists to waive the 30 day delay in

effectiveness requirement under 5 U.S.C. 553 (d)(3).

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 660

Administrative practice and procedure, Fisheries, Fishing, Indians.

Dated: April 20, 2006.

James P. Burgess,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 660 is amended as follows:

PART 660—FISHERIES OFF WEST COAST STATES AND IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

■ 1. The authority citation for part 660 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. In § 660.372, paragraph (b)(3)(iv) is revised to read as follows:

§ 660.372 Fixed gear sablefish fishery management.

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(b) * * *

(3) * * *

(iv) *Incidental halibut retention north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.).* From May 1 through October 31, vessels authorized to participate in the primary sablefish fishery, licensed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission for commercial fishing in Area 2A (waters off Washington, Oregon, California), and fishing with longline gear north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.) may land up to the following cumulative limits: 100 lb (45 kg) dressed weight, head-on of halibut per 1,000 lb (454 kg) dressed weight of sablefish, plus up to two additional halibut per fishing trip in excess of this ratio. "Dressed" halibut in this area means halibut landed eviscerated with their heads on. Halibut taken and retained in the primary sablefish fishery north of Pt. Chehalis may only be landed north of Pt. Chehalis and may not be possessed or landed south of Pt. Chehalis.

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■ 3. In § 660.382, paragraphs (c)(2) through (c)(5) are revised to read as follows:

§ 660.382 Limited entry fixed gear fishery management measures.

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(c) * * *

(2) *Cowcod Conservation Areas.* The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs) boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with limited entry fixed gear is

prohibited within the CCAs, except that fishing for "other flatfish" is permitted within the CCAs using no more than 12 hooks, "Number 2" or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two one lb (0.45 kg) weights per line. Fishing with limited entry fixed gear for rockfish and lingcod is permitted shoreward of the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish within the CCAs, except for species authorized in this paragraph caught according to gear requirements in this paragraph, when those waters are open to fishing. Commercial fishing vessels may transit through the Western CCA with their gear stowed and groundfish on board only in a corridor through the Western CCA bounded on the north by the latitude line at 33°00.50' N. lat., and bounded on the south by the latitude line at 32°59.50' N. lat.

(3) *Non-trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas.* Fishing for groundfish with non-trawl gear (limited entry or open access longline and pot or trap, open access hook-and-line, gillnet, set net, trammel net and spear) is prohibited within the non-trawl rockfish conservation area (RCA), except that commercial fishing for "other flatfish" is permitted within the non-trawl RCA off California (between 42° N. lat. south to the U.S./Mexico border) using no more than 12 hooks, "Number 2" or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two one lb (0.45 kg) weights per line. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with non-trawl gear within the non-trawl RCA, unless otherwise authorized in this section. Limited entry fixed gear vessels may transit through the non-trawl RCA, with or without groundfish on board. These restrictions do not apply to vessels fishing for species other than groundfish with non-trawl gear, although non-trawl vessels on a fishing trip for species other than groundfish that occurs within the non-trawl RCA may not retain any groundfish taken on that trip. If a vessel fishes in the non-trawl RCA, it may not participate in any fishing on that trip that is prohibited by the restrictions that apply within the non-trawl RCA. [For example, if a vessel participates in the salmon troll fishery within the RCA, the vessel cannot on the same trip participate in the sablefish fishery outside of the RCA.] Boundaries for the non-trawl RCA throughout the year are provided in the header to Table 4 (North) and Table 4 (South) of this subpart and may be modified by NMFS inseason pursuant to § 660.370(c). Non-

trawl RCA boundaries are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates and are provided at § 660.390 through 660.394.

(4) *Farallon Islands*. Under California law, commercial fishing for all groundfish is prohibited between the shoreline and the 10-fm (18-m) depth contour around the Farallon Islands, except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted around the Farallon Islands using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two one lb (0.45 kg) weights per line. (See Table 4 (South) of this subpart.) For a definition of the Farallon Islands, see § 660.390.

(5) *Cordell Banks*. Commercial fishing for groundfish is prohibited in waters less than 100 fm (183 m) around Cordell Banks as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390, except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted around Cordell Banks using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two one lb (0.45 kg) weights per line. [Note: California state regulations also prohibit fishing for all greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California sheephead and ocean whitefish in this area.]

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■ 4. In § 660.383, paragraphs (c)(2), (c)(3), (c)(5), and (c)(6) are revised to read as follows:

§ 660.383 Open access fishery management measures.

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(c) * * *

(2) *Cowcod Conservation Areas*. The latitude and longitude coordinates of the Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs) boundaries are specified at § 660.390. Fishing with open access gear is prohibited within the CCAs, except that fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted within the CCAs using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1-

lb (0.45-kg) weights per line. Fishing with open access gear, except trawl gear, for rockfish and lingcod is permitted shoreward of the 20-fm (37-m) depth contour. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish within the CCAs, except for species authorized in this paragraph caught according to gear requirements in this paragraph, when those waters are open to fishing. Commercial fishing vessels may transit through the Western CCA with their gear stowed and groundfish on board only in a corridor through the Western CCA bounded on the north by the latitude line at 33°00.50' N. lat., and bounded on the south by the latitude line at 32°59.50' N. lat.

(3) *Non-trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas for the open access fisheries*. Fishing for groundfish with non-trawl gear (limited entry or open access longline and pot or trap, open access hook-and-line, gillnet, set net, trammel net and spear) is prohibited within the non-trawl rockfish conservation area (RCA), except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted within the non-trawl RCA off California (between 42° N. lat. south to the U.S./ Mexico border) using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1-lb (0.45-kg) weights per line. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with non-trawl gear within the non-trawl RCA, unless otherwise authorized in this section. Open access non-trawl gear vessels may transit through the non-trawl RCA, with or without groundfish on board. These restrictions do not apply to vessels fishing for species other than groundfish with non-trawl gear, although non-trawl vessels on a fishing trip for species other than groundfish that occurs within the non-trawl RCA may not retain any groundfish taken on that trip. If a vessel fishes in the non-trawl RCA, it may not participate in any fishing on that trip that is prohibited by the restrictions that apply within the non-trawl RCA. Retention of groundfish caught by salmon troll gear is prohibited in the

designated RCAs, except that salmon trollers may retain yellowtail rockfish caught both inside and outside the non-trawl RCA subject to the limits in Tables 5 (North) and 5 (South) of this subpart. Boundaries for the non-trawl RCA throughout the year are provided in the open access trip limit tables, Table 5 (North) and Table 5(South) of this subpart and may be modified by NMFS inseason pursuant to § 660.370(c). Non-trawl RCA boundaries are defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates which are specified at §§ 660.390 through 660.394.

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(5) *Farallon Islands*. Under California law, commercial fishing for all groundfish is prohibited between the shoreline and the 10-fm (18-m) depth contour around the Farallon Islands, except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted around the Farallon Islands using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1-lb (0.45-kg) weights per line. (See Table 5 (South) of this subpart.) For a definition of the Farallon Islands, see § 660.390.

(6) *Cordell Banks*. Commercial fishing for groundfish is prohibited in waters less than 100 fm (183 m) around Cordell Banks as defined by specific latitude and longitude coordinates at § 660.390, except that commercial fishing for “other flatfish” is permitted around Cordell Banks using no more than 12 hooks, “Number 2” or smaller, which measure no more than 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1-lb (0.45-kg) weights per line. [Note: California state regulations also prohibit fishing for all greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California sheephead and ocean whitefish in this area.]

* * * * *

■ 5. In part 660, subpart G, Table 3 (South), Table 4 (North and South), and Table 5 (North and South) are revised to read as follows:

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

Table 3 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Trawl Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table

42006

		JAN	FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) ^{6/}:								
40°10' - 38° N. lat.		75 fm - 150 fm		100 fm - 150 fm				75 fm - 150 fm
38° - 34°27' N. lat.		75 fm - 150 fm		100 fm - 150 fm				75 fm - 150 fm
South of 34°27' N. lat.		75 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands		100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands				75 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands
Small footrope gear is required shoreward of the RCA; all trawl gear (large footrope, midwater trawl, and small footrope gear) is permitted seaward of the RCA.								
See § 660.370 and § 660.381 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).								
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.								
¹ Minor slope rockfish ^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish								
40°10' - 38° N. lat.		4,000 lb/ month	8,000 lb/ 2 months					
South of 38° N. lat.		20,000 lb/ month	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
Splitnose								
40°10' - 38° N. lat.		4,000 lb/ month	8,000 lb/ 2 months					
South of 38° N. lat.		20,000 lb/ month	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
DTS complex								
Sablefish		8,500 lb/ month	17,000 lb/ 2 months					
Longspine thornyhead		9,500 lb / month	19,000 lb/ 2 months					
Shortspine thornyhead		2,450 lb/ month	4,900 lb/ 2 months					
Dover sole		25,000 lb/ month	50,000 lb/ 2 months	35,000 lb/ 2 months				
Flatfish (except Dover sole)								
Other flatfish ^{3/} & English sole								
40°10' - 38° N. lat.		55,000 lb/ month	Other flatfish, English sole & Petrale sole: 110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 30,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.					110,000 lb/ 2 months
South of 38° N. lat.								60,000 lb/ 2 months
Petrale sole		30,000 lb/ month						

TABLE 3 (South)

TABLE 3 (South)

Table 3 (South). Continued

17	Arrowtooth flounder				
18	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	5,000 lb/ month	10,000 lb/ 2 months		
19	South of 38° N. lat.				
20	Whiting				
21	midwater trawl	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED -- During the primary season: mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED			
22	large & small footrope gear	Before the primary whiting season: 20,000 lb/trip -- During the primary season: 10,000 lb/trip - After the primary whiting season: 10,000 lb/trip			
23	Minor shelf rockfish ^{1/} , Chilipepper, Shortbelly, Widow, & Yelloweye rockfish				
24	large footrope or midwater trawl for Minor shelf rockfish & Shortbelly	300 lb/ month			
25	large footrope or midwater trawl for Chilipepper	1,000 lb/ months	2,000 lb/ 2 months	12,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months
26	large footrope or midwater trawl for Widow & Yelloweye	CLOSED			
27	small footrope trawl for Minor Shelf, Shortbelly, Widow & Yelloweye	300 lb/ month	300 lb/ month		
28	small footrope trawl for Chilipepper		500 lb/ month		
29	Bocaccio				
30	large footrope or midwater trawl	150 lb/ month	300 lb/ 2 months		
31	small footrope trawl	CLOSED			
32	Canary rockfish				
33	large footrope or midwater trawl	CLOSED			
34	small footrope trawl	100 lb/ month	300 lb/ month	100 lb/ month	
35	Cowcod	CLOSED			
36	Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish				
37	large footrope or midwater trawl	CLOSED			
38	small footrope trawl	300 lb/ month			
39	Lingcod ^{4/}				
40	large footrope or midwater trawl	600 lb/ month	1,200 lb/ 2 months		
41	small footrope trawl				
42	Pacific cod	Not limited	30,000 lb/ 2 months	70,000 lb/ 2 months	30,000 lb/ 2 months
43	Spiny dogfish	Not limited	200,000 lb/ 2 months	150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months
44	Other Fish ^{5/} & Cabezon	Not limited			

TABLE 3 (South) cont

TABLE 3 (South) cont

1/ Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.

2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish

3/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

5/ Other fish are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.

6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

7/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

Table 4 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table

42006

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{6/}:							
North of 46°16' N. lat.		shoreline - 100 fm					
46°16' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.		30 fm - 100 fm					
See § 660.370 and § 660.382 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).							
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.							
1	Minor slope rockfish ^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish	4,000 lb/ 2 months					
2	Pacific ocean perch	1,800 lb/ 2 months					
3	Sablefish	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,000 lb, not to exceed 5,000 lb/ 2 months					
4	Longspine thornyhead	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
5	Shortspine thornyhead	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
6	Dover sole	5,000 lb/ month South of 42o N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.	5,000 lb/ month South of 42o N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.				
7	Arrowtooth flounder						
8	Petrale sole						
9	English sole						
10	Other flatfish ^{1/}						
11	Whiting	10,000 lb/ trip					
12	Minor shelf rockfish ^{2/} , Shortbelly, Widow, & Yellowtail rockfish	200 lb/ month					
13	Canary rockfish	CLOSED					
14	Yelloweye rockfish	CLOSED					
15	Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish						
16	North of 42° N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ^{3/}					
17	42° - 40°10' N. lat.	6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ^{3/}					
18	Lingcod ^{4/}	CLOSED		800 lb/ 2 months			CLOSED
19	Pacific cod	Not limited	1,000 lb/ 2 months				
20	Spiny dogfish	Not limited	200,000 lb/ 2 months	150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months		
21	Other fish ^{5/}	Not limited					

TABLE 4 (North)

1/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

2/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish and splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.

3/ For black rockfish north of Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Is. (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Pnt. (46°38.17' N. lat.), there is an additional limit of 100 lb or 30 percent by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.

4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."

6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

Table 4 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table

42006

Other Limits and Requirements Apply							Read § 660.370 - § 660.394 before using this table		42000	
			JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC		
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{5/}:										
40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.			30 fm - 150 fm		20 fm - 150 fm		30 fm - 150 fm			
South of 34°27' N. lat.			60 fm - 150 fm (also applies around islands)							
See § 660.370 and § 660.382 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).										
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.										
1	Minor slope rockfish ^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish		40,000 lb/ 2 months							
2	Splitnose		40,000 lb/ 2 months							
3	Sablefish									
4	40°10' - 36° N. lat.		300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,000 lb, not to exceed 5,000 lb/ 2 months							
5	South of 36° N. lat.		350 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb							
6	Longspine thornyhead		10,000 lb / 2 months							
7	Shortspine thornyhead		2,000 lb/ 2 months							
8	Dover sole		5,000 lb/ month		5,000 lb/ month South of 42o N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
9	Arrowtooth flounder		South of 42o N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.							
10	Petrale sole									
11	English sole									
12	Other flatfish ^{1/}									
13	Whiting		10,000 lb/ trip							
14	Minor shelf rockfish ^{2/} , Shortbelly, & Widow rockfish									
15	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.		300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	200 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months			
16	South of 34°27' N. lat.		3,000 lb/ 2 months							
17	Chilipepper rockfish		2,000 lb/ 2 months, this opportunity only available seaward of the nontrawl RCA							
18	Canary rockfish		CLOSED							
19	Yelloweye rockfish		CLOSED							
20	Cowcod		CLOSED							
21	Bocaccio									
22	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.		200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	100 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months				
23	South of 34°27' N. lat.		300 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months					
24	Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish									
25	Shallow nearshore		300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months	600 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months		
26	Deeper nearshore									
27	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.		500 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months		400 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months		
28	South of 34°27' N. lat.				600 lb/ 2 months			400 lb/ 2 months		
29	California scorpionfish		300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	300 lb/ 2 months	400 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months		
30	Lingcod ^{3/}		CLOSED		800 lb/ 2 months				CLOSED	
31	Pacific cod		Not limited	1,000 lb/ 2 months						
32	Spiny dogfish		Not limited	200,000 lb/ 2 months	150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months				
33	Other fish ^{4/} & Cabezon		Not limited							

TABLE 4 (South)

TABLE 4 (South)

1/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish. Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.

3/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.

5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

Table 5 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2006 Trip Limits for Open Access Gears North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table

42006

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) ^{6/}:							
North of 46°16' N. lat.		shoreline - 100 fm					
46°16' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.		30 fm - 100 fm					
See § 660.370 and § 660.383 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).							
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.							
1	Minor slope rockfish ^{1/} & Darkblotched rockfish	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
2	Pacific ocean perch	100 lb/ month					
3	Sablefish	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,000 lb, not to exceed 5,000 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,000 lb, not to exceed 3,000 lb/ 2 months			
4	Thornyheads	CLOSED					
5	Dover sole	3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. South of 42o N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.		3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. South of 42o N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.			
6	Arrowtooth flounder						
7	Petrale sole						
8	English sole						
9	Other flatfish ^{2/}						
10	Whiting	300 lb/ month					
11	Minor shelf rockfish ^{1/} , Shortbelly, Widow, & Yellowtail rockfish	200 lb/ month					
12	Canary rockfish	CLOSED					
13	Yelloweye rockfish	CLOSED					
14	Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish						
15	North of 42° N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ^{3/}					
16	42° - 40°10' N. lat.	6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ^{3/}					
17	Lingcod ^{4/}	CLOSED		300 lb/ month		CLOSED	
18	Pacific cod	Not limited	1,000 lb/ 2 months				
19	Spiny dogfish	Not limited	200,000 lb/ 2 months	150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months		
20	Other Fish ^{5/}	Not limited					
21	PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUND FISH TRAWL (not subject to RCAs)						
22	North	Effective April 1 - October 31: groundfish 500 lb/day, multiplied by the number of days of the trip, not to exceed 1,500 lb/trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits: lingcod 300 lb/month (minimum 24 inch size limit); sablefish 2,000 lb/month; canary, thornyheads and yelloweye rockfish are PROHIBITED. All other groundfish species taken are managed under the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits. Landings of these species count toward the per day and per trip groundfish limits and do not have species-specific limits. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.					
23	SALMON TROLL						
24	North	Salmon trollers may retain and land up to 1 lb of yellowtail rockfish for every 2 lbs of salmon landed, with a cumulative limit of 200 lb/month, both within and outside of the RCA. This limit is within the 200 lb per month combined limit for minor shelf rockfish, widow rockfish and yellowtail rockfish, and not in addition to that limit. All groundfish species are subject to the open access limits, seasons and RCA restrictions listed in the table above.					

TABLE 5 (North)

TABLE 5 (North)

1/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod rockfishes are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.

Splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.

2/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, flathead sole, curfin sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

3/ For black rockfish north of Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Is. (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Pnt. (46°38.17' N. lat.), there is an additional limit of 100 lbs or 30 percent by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.

4/ The size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.

Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."

6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

Table 5 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2006 Trip Limits for Open Access Gears South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table

42006

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) ^{5/}:							
40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.		30 fm - 150 fm		20 fm - 150 fm		30 fm - 150 fm	
South of 34°27' N. lat.		60 fm - 150 fm (also applies around islands)					
See § 660.370 and § 660.383 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions.							
See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).							
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.							
1	Minor slope rockfish ^{1/} & Darkblotched rockfish						
2	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
3	South of 38° N. lat.	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
4	Splitnose	200 lb/ month					
5	Sablefish						
6	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,000 lb, not to exceed 5,000 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,000 lb, not to exceed 3,000 lb/ 2 months			
7	South of 36° N. lat.	350 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb					
8	Thornyheads						
9	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	CLOSED					
10	South of 34°27' N. lat.	50 lb/ day, no more than 1,000 lb/ 2 months					
11	Dover sole	3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.		3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.			
12	Arrowtooth flounder						
13	Petrale sole						
14	English sole						
15	Other flatfish ^{2/}						
16	Whiting	300 lb/ month					
17	Minor shelf rockfish ^{1/} , Shortbelly, Widow & Chilipepper rockfish						
18	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	200 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months	
19	South of 34°27' N. lat.	750 lb/ 2 months					
20	Canary rockfish	CLOSED					
21	Yelloweye rockfish	CLOSED					
22	Cowcod	CLOSED					
23	Bocaccio						
24	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	100 lb/ 2 months		200 lb/ 2 months	
25	South of 34°27' N. lat.	100 lb/ 2 months		100 lb/ 2 months			

TABLE 5 (South)

Table 5 (South). Continued

26	Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish							
27	Shallow nearshore	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months	600 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months	
28	Deeper nearshore							
29	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months	400 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months		
30	South of 34°27' N. lat.			600 lb/ 2 months			400 lb/ 2 months	
31	California scorpionfish	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	300 lb/ 2 months	400 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months	
32	Lingcod ^{3/}	CLOSED		300 lb/ month, when nearshore open			CLOSED	
33	Pacific cod	Not limited	1,000 lb/ 2 months					
34	Spiny dogfish	Not limited	200,000 lb/ 2 months	150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months			
35	Other Fish ^{4/} & Cabezon	Not limited						
36	RIDGEBACK PRAWN AND, SOUTH OF 38°57.50' N. LAT., CA HALIBUT AND SEA CUCUMBER NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL							
37	NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) for CA Halibut and Sea Cucumber:							
38	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	75 fm - modified 200 fm ^{7/}	100 fm - 200 fm	100 fm - 150 fm			75 fm - 150 fm	
39	38° - 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm	100 fm - 150 fm					
40	South of 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands	100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands				75 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands	
41	NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) for Ridgeback Prawn:							
42	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	75 fm - modified 200 fm ^{7/}	100 fm - 200 fm	100 fm - 150 fm			75 fm - 150 fm	
43	38° - 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm	100 fm - 150 fm					
44	South of 34°27' N. lat.	100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands						
45		Groundfish 300 lb/trip. Trip limits in this table also apply and are counted toward the 300 lb groundfish per trip limit. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of the target species landed, except that the amount of spiny dogfish landed may exceed the amount of target species landed. Spiny dogfish are limited by the 300 lb/trip overall groundfish limit. The daily trip limits for sablefish coastwide and thornyheads south of Pt. Conception and the overall groundfish "per trip" limit may not be multiplied by the number of days of the trip. Vessels participating in the California halibut fishery south of 38°57'30" N. lat. are allowed to (1) land up to 100 lb/day of groundfish without the ratio requirement, provided that at least one California halibut is landed and (2) land up to 3,000 lb/month of flatfish, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs, sand sole, starry flounder, rock sole, curlfin sole, or California scorpionfish (California scorpionfish is also subject to the trip limits and closures in line 31).						
46	PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL GEAR (not subject to RCAs)							
47	South	Effective April 1 - October 31: Groundfish 500 lb/day, multiplied by the number of days of the trip, not to exceed 1,500 lb/trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits: lingcod 300 lb/ month (minimum 24 inch size limit); sablefish 2,000 lb/ month; canary, thornyheads and yelloweye rockfish are PROHIBITED. All other groundfish species taken are managed under the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits. Landings of these species count toward the per day and per trip groundfish limits and do not have species-specific limits. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.						

TABLE 5 (South) cont

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1/ Yellowtail rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish and POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.

2/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

3/ The size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, rattfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.

5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

6/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.