

encourage their use and not result in overfilling. They must be emptied regularly and maintained in a clean, safe, and sanitary condition.

#### § 228.329 Housekeeping.

(a) A camp car must be kept clean to the extent allowed by the nature of the work performed by the occupants of the camp car.

(b) To facilitate cleaning, every floor, working place, and passageway must be kept free from protruding nails, splinters, loose boards, and unnecessary holes and openings.

#### § 228.331 First aid and life safety.

(a) An adequate first aid kit must be maintained and made available for occupants of a camp car for the emergency treatment of an injured person.

(b) The contents of the first aid kit shall be placed in a weatherproof container with individual sealed packages for each type of item, and shall be checked at least weekly when the camp car is occupied to ensure that the expended items are replaced. The first aid kit shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Two small gauze pads (at least 4 x 4 inches);
- (2) Two large gauze pads (at least 8 x 10 inches);
- (3) Two adhesive bandages;
- (4) Two triangular bandages;
- (5) One package of gauge roller bandage that is at least 2 inches wide;
- (6) Wound cleaning agent, such as sealed moistened towelettes;
- (7) One pair of scissors;
- (8) One set of tweezers;
- (9) One roll of adhesive tape;
- (10) Two pairs of latex gloves; and
- (11) One resuscitation mask.

(c) Each sleeping room shall be equipped with the following:

- (1) A functional portable Type ABC fire extinguisher; and
- (2) Either a functional smoke alarm and a carbon monoxide alarm, or a functional combined smoke-carbon-monoxide alarm.

(d) Each camp car consist shall have an emergency preparedness plan prominently displayed so all occupants of the camp car consist can view it at their convenience. The plan shall address the following subjects for each location where the camp car consist is used to house railroad employees or MOW workers:

- (1) The means used to be aware of and notify all occupants of impending weather threats, including thunderstorms, tornados, hurricanes, floods, and other major weather-related risks;

(2) Shelter-in-place and emergency and evacuation instructions for each of the specific threats identified; and

(3) The address and telephone number of the nearest emergency medical facility and directions on how to get there from the camp car consist.

#### § 228.333 Remedial action.

A railroad shall, within 24 hours after receiving a good faith notice from a camp car occupant or an employee labor organization representing camp car occupants or notice from a Federal Railroad Administration inspector, including a certified State inspector under part 212 of this chapter, of noncompliance with this subpart, correct each non-complying condition on the camp car or cease use of the camp car as sleeping quarters for each occupant. In the event that such a condition affects the safety or health of an occupant, such as, but not limited to, water, cooling, heating, or eating facilities, sanitation issues related to food storage, food handling or sewage disposal, vermin or pest infestation, or electrical hazards, the railroad must immediately upon notice provide alternative arrangements for housing and providing food to the employee or MOW worker until the condition adverse to the safety or health of the occupant(s) is corrected.

#### § 228.335 Electronic recordkeeping.

(a) Each railroad shall keep records as required by § 228.323 either—

(1) On paper forms provided by the railroad, or

(2) By electronic means that conform with the requirements of subpart D of this part.

(b) Records required to be kept shall be made available to the Federal Railroad Administration as provided by 49 U.S.C. 20107.

#### Appendix A to Part 228 [Amended]

■ 14. The last paragraph of the discussion headed “Sleeping Quarters” in Appendix A to part 228 is removed.

#### Appendix C to Part 228 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 15. Appendix C to part 228 is removed and reserved.

Issued in Washington, DC, on October 24, 2011.

Joseph C. Szabo,  
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2011-27818 Filed 10-28-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-06-P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 100804324-1265-02]

RIN 0648-BB47

#### Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments

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

**ACTION:** Final rule; inseason adjustments to biennial groundfish management measures; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule announces inseason changes to management measures in the commercial Pacific Coast groundfish fisheries. 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) November 1, 2011. Comments on this final rule must be received no later than November 30, 2011.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by FDMS docket number NOAA-NMFS-2010-0194 by any one of the following methods:

- *Electronic Submissions:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal <http://www.regulations.gov>.
- *Fax:* (206) 526-6736, Attn: Gretchen Hanshew.
- *Mail:* William W. Stelle, Jr., Regional Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA 98115-0070, Attn: Gretchen Hanshew.

*Instructions:* All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted to <http://www.regulations.gov> without change. All Personal Identifying Information (for example, name, address, etc.) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter N/A in the required fields, if you wish to remain

anonymous). You may submit attachments to electronic comments in Microsoft Word, Excel, WordPerfect, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Gretchen Hanshew (Northwest Region, NMFS), (206) 526-6147, fax: (206) 526-6736, [gretchen.hanshew@noaa.gov](mailto:gretchen.hanshew@noaa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Electronic Access**

This final rule is accessible via the Internet at the Office of the Federal Register's Web site at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>. Background information and documents are available at the Pacific Fishery Management Council's Web site at <http://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, subparts C through G, regulate fishing for over 90 species of groundfish off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. Groundfish specifications and management measures are developed by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), and are implemented by NMFS. On November 3, 2010, NMFS published a proposed rule to implement the 2011–2012 harvest specifications and management measures for the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery (75 FR 67810). The final rule to implement the 2011–2012 harvest specifications and management measures for the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery was published on May 11, 2011 (76 FR 27508). This final rule was subsequently amended by inseason actions on June 30, 2011 (76 FR 38313). Additional changes to the 2011–2012 specifications and management measures were made in a final rule on May 19, 2011 (76 FR 28897), an interim final rule on June 15, 2011 (76 FR 34910), and in a correcting amendment on September 2, 2011 (76 FR 54713). These specifications and management measures are codified in the CFR (50 CFR part 660, subparts C through G).

Changes to current groundfish management measures implemented by this action were recommended by the Council at its September 12–19, 2011 meeting in San Mateo, California. The Council recommended adjustments to current groundfish management measures to respond to updated fishery information and other inseason management needs. The adjustments to fishery management measures are not expected to result in greater impacts to overfished species than originally

projected through the end of 2011. Estimated mortality of overfished and target species are the result of management measures designed to achieve, to the extent possible, but not exceed, ACLs of target species while fostering the rebuilding of overfished stocks by remaining within their rebuilding ACLs.

*Sablefish Daily Trip Limit Fishery South of 36° N. lat.*

The Council recommended and NMFS is implementing a modest increase for the open access sablefish fishery trip limits south of 36° N. lat.

There is no formal allocation of sablefish between the limited entry fixed gear and open access sablefish daily trip limit (DTL) fisheries south of 36° N. lat. The Council designed 2011 trip limits for these two commercial groundfish non-trawl fisheries south of 36° N. lat. that were anticipated to allow slightly more overall harvest of sablefish by the limited entry fixed gear fishery. 2011 trip limits were also designed so that, when catches in each sector are combined, total impacts of these two fisheries are anticipated to approach but not exceed the 2011 non-trawl allocation for sablefish south of 36° N. lat.

Catch of sablefish in the limited entry fixed gear sablefish DTL fishery south of 36° N. lat. has been higher than anticipated. Based on the most recent fishery information, if no action is taken and catch remains higher than expected, landings of sablefish in this fishery through the end of the year would be 440 mt. This level of catch would exceed the sablefish harvest target of 373 mt for this fishery by approximately 12 percent. However, catch of sablefish in the open access sablefish DTL fisheries south of 36° N. lat. has been lower than anticipated. Based on the most recent fishery information, if no action is taken and catch remains lower than expected, landings of sablefish through the end of the year would be 203 mt. This level of catch would be approximately 64 percent below the sablefish harvest target for this fishery of 319 mt.

The Council considered several combinations of trip limit changes in the limited entry fixed gear and open access sablefish DTL fisheries south of 36° N. lat. to maintain fishing opportunities through the remainder of 2011 where possible, while keeping catch within the 2011 sablefish ACL for the area south of 36° N. lat.

Since there is no formal allocation between the limited entry fixed gear and open access sablefish DTL fisheries south of 36° N. lat. and since one fishery

had a small projected overage and the other had a large projected underage, the Council recommended a modest increase in the open access sablefish DTL fishery trip limits for the end of 2011. With this increase in sablefish trip limits for Period 6 (November–December) for the open access sablefish DTL fishery, and retention of the current trip limits in the limited entry fixed gear sablefish DTL fishery, projected catches in these two fisheries combined is 652 mt, 60 mt below the 2011 non-trawl allocation for sablefish south of 36° N. lat. of 712 mt adjusted for discard mortality.

West Coast Groundfish Observer data indicate that impacts to overfished species in the commercial fixed gear sablefish fisheries south of 36° N. lat. are extremely low. Therefore, increases to trip limits to raise projected impacts closer to the 2011 sablefish non-trawl allocation and the ACL are not anticipated to result in changes to impacts to co-occurring overfished groundfish species.

Therefore, the Council recommended and NMFS is implementing an increase for the open access fishery trip limits south of 36° N. lat. from “300 lb (136 kg) per day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,200 lb (544 kg), not to exceed 2,400 lb (1089 kg) per 2 months” to “300 lb (136 kg) per day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb (680 kg), not to exceed 3,000 lb (1361 kg) per 2 months” beginning in period 6, on November 1, through the end of the year.

*Shallow Nearshore Rockfish South of 40°10' N. lat.*

The Council recommended and NMFS is implementing trip limit increases for shallow nearshore rockfish in the limited entry fixed gear and open access fishery south of 40°10' N. lat.

At its September meeting, the Council considered how catches in the nearshore fishery as a whole south of 40°10' N. lat. have been lower in 2011 than in previous years, and considered modest increases to allow additional harvest opportunities for shallow nearshore rockfish while keeping total catch within the applicable harvest guidelines.

Modest increases to the shallow nearshore rockfish trip limits in the limited entry fixed gear and open access fisheries in Period 6 (November 1 through December 31) are not projected to increase impacts to co-occurring overfished rockfish.

Therefore, the Council recommended and NMFS is implementing trip limit changes for shallow nearshore rockfish in the limited entry fixed gear and open access fishery south of 40°10.00' N. lat.:

from “600 lb (272 kg) per 2 months” south of 40°10.00’ N. lat. in Period 6 (November–December) to “1,000 lb (454 kg) per 2 months” beginning in Period 6, on November 1, through the end of the year.

#### Classification

This final rule makes routine inseason adjustments to groundfish fishery management measures based on the best available information and is taken pursuant to the regulations implementing the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP.

These actions are taken under the authority of 50 CFR 660.60(c) and are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

These inseason adjustments are taken under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), and are in accordance with 50 CFR part 660, subparts C through G, the regulations implementing the FMP. These actions 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.

For the following reasons, NMFS finds good cause to waive prior public notice and comment on the revisions to biennial groundfish management measures under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) because notice and comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Also, for the same reasons, NMFS finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness pursuant

to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), so that this final rule may become effective as quickly as possible.

The recently available data upon which these recommendations were based was provided to the Council, and the Council made its recommendations, at its September 12–19, 2011, meeting in San Mateo, California. The Council recommended that these changes be implemented by November 1, 2011 or as quickly as possible thereafter. There was not sufficient time after that meeting to draft this document and undergo proposed and final rulemaking before these actions need to be in effect. For the actions to be implemented in this final rule, affording the time necessary for prior notice and opportunity for public comment would prevent the Agency from managing fisheries using the best available science to approach, without exceeding, the ACLs for federally managed species in accordance with the FMP and applicable laws. The adjustments to management measures in this document affect commercial fisheries off Washington, Oregon, and California.

Changes to trip limits for sablefish in the open access sablefish DTL fishery south of 36° N. lat. and for shallow nearshore rockfish in the limited entry fixed gear and open access fisheries south of 40° 10’ N. lat. will allow fishermen additional harvest opportunities for sablefish and for species within the shallow nearshore rockfish complex. These changes are necessary to relieve a restriction by allowing additional harvest opportunities, while staying within

ACLs. These changes must be implemented in a timely manner, as quickly as possible, so that fishermen are allowed increased opportunities to harvest available healthy stocks while preventing stocks from exceeding their ACLs. These changes are intended to meet the goal of the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP to achieve maximum biological yield while keeping within the constraints of overfished species rebuilding requirements. It would be contrary to the public interest to wait to implement these changes until after public notice and comment, because that would prevent fishermen from taking these fish at the time they are available, preventing additional harvest in fisheries that are important to coastal communities.

#### List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 660

Fisheries, Fishing, Indian fisheries.

Dated: October 25, 2011.

#### Galen R. Tromble,

*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

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

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*, 16 U.S.C. 773 *et seq.*, and 16 U.S.C. 7001 *et seq.*

- 2. Table 2 (South) to part 660, subpart E, is revised to read as follows:

**BILLING CODE 3510–22–P**

**Table 2 (South) to Part 660, Subpart E -- Non-Trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas and Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.**

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.10 - § 660.399 before using this table

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	JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
<b>Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)<sup>5/</sup>:</b>						
1	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.		30 fm line <sup>5/</sup> - 150 fm line <sup>5/</sup>			
2	South of 34°27' N. lat.		60 fm line <sup>5/</sup> - 150 fm line <sup>5/</sup> (also applies around islands)			
See § 660.60 and § 660.230 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.70-660.74 and §§ 660.76-660.79 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).						
State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
3	<b>Minor slope rockfish<sup>2/</sup> &amp; Darkblotched rockfish</b>		40,000 lb/ 2 months			
4	<b>Splitnose</b>		40,000 lb/ 2 months			
5	<b>Sablefish</b>					
6	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	1,900 lb per week, not to exceed 6,500 lb/ 2 months <sup>6/</sup>	2,000 lb/ week, not to exceed 7,000 lb/ 2 months	2,000 lb/ week, not to exceed 3,500 lb/ 2 months		
7	South of 36° N. lat.	2,000 lb per week <sup>6/</sup>	2,100 lb/ week			
8	<b>Longspine thornyhead</b>		10,000 lb / 2 months			
9	<b>Shortspine thornyhead</b>					
10	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.		2,000 lb/ 2 months			
11	South of 34°27' N. lat.		3,000 lb/ 2 months			
12	<b>Dover sole</b>					
13	<b>Arrowtooth flounder</b>		5,000 lb/ month			
14	<b>Petrale sole</b>		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.			
15	<b>English sole</b>					
16	<b>Starry flounder</b>					
17	<b>Other flatfish<sup>1/</sup></b>					
18	<b>Whiting</b>		10,000 lb/ trip			
19	<b>Minor shelf rockfish<sup>2/</sup>, Shortbelly, Widow rockfish, and Bocaccio (including Chilipepper between 40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.)</b>					
20	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	Minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow rockfish, bocaccio & chilipepper: 2,500 lb/ 2 months, of which no more than 500 lb/ 2 months may be any species other than chilipepper.				
21	South of 34°27' N. lat.	3,000 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	3,000 lb/ 2 months		
22	<b>Chilipepper rockfish</b>					
23	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	Chilipepper included under minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow and bocaccio limits -- See above				
24	South of 34°27' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ 2 months, this opportunity only available seaward of the nontrawl RCA				
25	<b>Canary rockfish</b>		CLOSED			
26	<b>Yelloweye rockfish</b>		CLOSED			
27	<b>Cowcod</b>		CLOSED			
28	<b>Bronzespotted rockfish</b>		CLOSED			

TABLE 2 (South)

Table 2 (South). Continued

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
<b>32 Minor nearshore rockfish &amp; Black rockfish</b>							
33	Shallow nearshore	600 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	800 lb/ 2 months	900 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months	1,000 lb/ 2 months
34	Deeper nearshore						
35	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	700 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	700 lb/ 2 months	900 lb/ 2 months		
36	South of 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months			
37	California scorpionfish	1,200 lb/ 2 months <sup>7/</sup>	CLOSED	1,200 lb/ 2 months	1,200 lb/ 2 months		
38	Lingcod <sup>3/</sup>	CLOSED		800 lb/ 2 months		400 lb/ month	CLOSED
39	Pacific cod	1,000 lb/ 2 months					
40	Spiny dogfish	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months		
41	Other fish <sup>4/</sup>	Unlimited					

TABLE 2 (South)

1/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.11 and include butter sole, curffin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.  
 2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish. Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish. Bronzespotted rockfish have a species specific trip limit.  
 3/ The commercial minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.  
 4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.11 and include sharks (except spiny dogfish), skates (except longnose skates), ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon and longnose skate are included in the trip limits for "other fish."  
 5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.71-660.74. This RCA is not defined by depth contours (with the exception of the 20-fm depth contour boundary south of 42° N. lat.), and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.  
 6/ The trip limit that was in place for sablefish north of 36° N. Lat. in Jan-Feb 2011 was "1,750 lb per week, not to exceed 7,000 lb per 2 months". The trip limit that was in place for sablefish south of 36° N. Lat. in Jan-Feb 2011 was "400 lb per week, not to exceed 1,500 lb per 2 months".  
 7/ The trip limit that was in place for California scorpionfish south of 40°10' N. Lat. in Jan-Feb 2011 was "600 lb per 2 months".  
**To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.**

■ 3. Table 3 (South) to part 660, subpart F, is revised to read as follows:

**Table 3 (South) to Part 660, Subpart F -- Non-Trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas and Trip Limits for Open Access Gears South of 40°10' N. Lat.**

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.10 - § 660.399 before using this table

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		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
<b>Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)<sup>5/</sup>:</b>							
1	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	30 fm line <sup>5/</sup> - 150 fm line <sup>5/</sup>					
2	South of 34°27' N. lat.	60 fm line <sup>5/</sup> - 150 fm line <sup>5/</sup> (also applies around islands)					
<p>See § 660.60, § 660.330, and § 660.333 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions.                      See §§ 660.70-660.74 and §§ 660.76-660.79 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).</p>							
<p>State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.</p>							
3	<b>Minor slope rockfish<sup>1/</sup> &amp; Darkblotched rockfish</b>						
4	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
5	South of 38° N. lat.	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
6	<b>Splitnose</b>	200 lb/ month					
7	<b>Sablefish</b>						
8	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 800 lb, not to exceed 2,400 lb/ 2 months	300lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 950 lb, not to exceed 1,900 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb, not to exceed 2,100 lb/ 2 months			
9	South of 36° N. lat.	400 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 6,000 lb/ 2 months <sup>6/</sup>	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,200 lb, not to exceed 2,400 lb/ 2 months			300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 3,000 lb/ 2 months	
10	<b>Thornyheads</b>						
11	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	CLOSED					
12	South of 34°27' N. lat.	50 lb/ day, no more than 1,000 lb/ 2 months					
13	<b>Dover sole</b>	3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
14	<b>Arrowtooth flounder</b>						
15	<b>Petrale sole</b>						
16	<b>English sole</b>						
17	<b>Starry flounder</b>						
18	<b>Other flatfish<sup>2/</sup></b>						
19	<b>Whiting</b>	300 lb/ month					
20	<b>Minor shelf rockfish<sup>1/</sup>, Shortbelly, Widow &amp; Chilipepper rockfish</b>						
21	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	200 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months	
22	South of 34°27' N. lat.	750 lb/ 2 months		750 lb/ 2 months	1,000 lb/ 2 months		
23	<b>Canary rockfish</b>	CLOSED					
24	<b>Yelloweye rockfish</b>	CLOSED					

TABLE 3 (South)

Table 3 (South). Continued

	JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
30	<b>Minor nearshore rockfish &amp; Black rockfish</b>					
31	Shallow nearshore	600 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	800 lb/ 2 months	900 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months
32	Deeper nearshore					
33	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	700 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	700 lb/ 2 months	900 lb/ 2 months	
34	South of 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months		600 lb/ 2 months		
35	California scorpionfish	1,200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	1,200 lb/ 2 months		
36	Lingcod <sup>3/</sup>	CLOSED		400 lb/ month		CLOSED
37	Pacific cod	1,000 lb/ 2 months				
38	Spiny dogfish	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months	
39	Other Fish <sup>4/</sup>	Unlimited				
40	<b>RIDGEBACK PRAWN AND, SOUTH OF 38°57.50' N. LAT., CA HALIBUT AND SEA CUCUMBER NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL</b>					
41	<b>NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) for CA Halibut, Sea Cucumber &amp; Ridgeback Prawn:</b>					
42	40° 10' - 38° N. lat.	100 fm line - 200 fm line <sup>6/</sup>	100 fm line <sup>5/</sup> - 150 fm line <sup>5/</sup>			100 fm line <sup>5/</sup> - 200 fm line <sup>5/ 6/</sup>
43	38° - 34° 27' N. lat.	100 fm line <sup>5/</sup> - 150 fm line <sup>5/</sup>				
44	South of 34° 27' N. lat.	100 fm line <sup>5/</sup> - 150 fm line <sup>5/</sup> along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm line <sup>5/</sup> around islands				
45		Groundfish: 300 lb/trip. Species-specific limits described in the table above also apply and are counted toward the 300 lb groundfish per trip limit. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of target species landed, except that the amount of spiny dogfish landed may exceed the amount of target species landed. Spiny dogfish are limited by the 300 lb/trip overall groundfish limit. The daily trip limits for sablefish coastwide and thornyheads south of Pt. Conception and the overall groundfish "per trip" limit may not be multiplied by the number of days of the trip. Vessels participating in the California halibut fishery south of 38°57.50' N. lat. are allowed to (1) land up to 100 lb/day of groundfish without the ratio requirement, provided that at least one California halibut is landed and (2) land up to 3,000 lb/month of flatfish, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs, sand sole, starry flounder, rock sole, curlfin sole, or California scorpionfish (California scorpionfish is also subject to the trip limits and closures in line 31).				
46	<b>PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL GEAR</b> (not subject to RCAs)					
47	South	<b>Effective April 1 - October 31:</b> 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 all groundfish species count toward the per day, per trip or other species-specific sublimits described here and the species-specific limits described in the table above do not apply. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.				

TABLE 3 (South) cont'

1/ Yellowtail rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish. POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish. Bronzespotted rockfish have a species specific trip limit.  
 2/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.11 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.  
 3/ The commercial minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.  
 4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.11 and include sharks (except spiny dogfish), skates (including longnose skates), rattfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.  
 5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.71-660.74. This RCA is not defined by depth contours (with the exception of the 20-fm depth contour boundary south of 42° N. lat.), and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower