

Science, Service, Stewardship

HMS Compliance Guide: Commercial Fishing

Guide for Complying with the Atlantic Tunas,
Swordfish, Shark, and Billfish Regulations



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Office of Sustainable Fisheries
Highly Migratory Species
Management Division

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species>





Introduction to Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Management

This guide is intended to provide a plain language summary of how to comply with the HMS regulations for Atlantic HMS (tunas, swordfish, sharks, and billfishes). Atlantic highly migratory species (HMS) include tunas, swordfish, sharks, and billfishes. These species are managed in the Atlantic Ocean, including the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, with consideration for the domestic and international aspects of these fisheries. Management of these species is outlined in the 2006 Consolidated Atlantic HMS Fishery Management Plan (2006 Consolidated HMS FMP) and its amendments. NOAA Fisheries frequently modifies the regulations to meet fishery management goals and requirements. This guide is intended to provide a plain language summary of how to comply with the HMS regulations for Atlantic tunas, swordfish, sharks, and billfishes.

Important regulatory changes and corrections since previous versions of the Compliance Guide were published include, *but are not limited to*:

Effective Date	Description of Change
January 2023	Amendment 13 Final Rule: Effective on January 1, 2023, this final rule modified HMS bluefin tuna (bluefin) management measures applicable to the incidental and directed bluefin fisheries through an amendment to the 2006 Consolidated Atlantic HMS Fishery Management Plan (2006 Consolidated HMS FMP). Specifically, this rule changed several aspects of the Individual Bluefin Quota (IBQ) Program, including the distribution of IBQ shares to active vessels only, implementation of a cap on IBQ shares that may be held by an entity, and implementation of a cost recovery program. This rule also modified bluefin fisheries by discontinuing the Purse Seine category and reallocating that bluefin quota to all of the other bluefin quota categories; capping Harpoon category daily bluefin landings; modifying the recreational trophy bluefin areas and subquotas; modifying regulations regarding electronic monitoring of the pelagic longline fishery as well as green-stick use; and modifying the regulation regarding permit category changes.

Since fishery rules frequently change, it is **your responsibility as a fisherman** to become familiar with the latest regulatory updates and to comply with the current official regulations. Check <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides> to make sure you have the most recent version of this guide. This version of the Commercial Compliance Guide replaces all previous versions and is produced in compliance with section 212 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act.

Official Regulations

For the Atlantic HMS regulations, please refer to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), at 50 CFR part 635 (available electronically at <http://www.ecfr.gov/>). **If there is a discrepancy between the summary in this document and the regulations in the CFR, the regulations take precedence.**

Endnotes (^{1, 2, 3}, etc.) are in the final chapter of this guide, and refer to the locations of the regulations in the CFR at Title 50 (Wildlife and Fisheries). In the PDF version of this guide, clicking the endnote hyperlinks in the final chapter will open your internet browser to the section containing the regulation in the electronic CFR.

Permits

Commercial fishermen must hold the appropriate **federal vessel permit (and commercial sale endorsement in the case of Charter/Headboat permit holders)** to harvest and sell Atlantic sharks, tunas, and swordfish.¹ The owner of a vessel with an HMS vessel permit agrees, as a condition of the permit, to **comply with all applicable federal regulations**, regardless of where fishing occurs, including in state waters. However, when fishing in the waters of a state with more restrictive regulations, the **more restrictive state regulations must be followed.**² NOAA Fisheries does not broker limited access permits; new entrants in limited access fisheries are responsible for finding permit holders who are interested in selling and transferring their permits.

Billfish and Recreational Fishing

Commercial fishing for billfish is not allowed, since the sale or purchase of billfish is prohibited (i.e., white or blue marlin, sailfish, roundscale spearfish, and longbill spearfish).³ Limited recreational landings of white or blue marlin, sailfish, and roundscale spearfish are permitted **only** when the vessel has a valid HMS Charter/Headboat permit or HMS Angling permit. Recreational landings of white or blue marlin, sailfish, and roundscale spearfish are permitted for a vessel with an Atlantic Tunas General category permit and/or Swordfish General Commercial permit **only** when participating in a registered Atlantic HMS tournament.⁴ See the HMS Recreational Compliance Guide for more details.

Regulatory Updates

Atlantic sharks, swordfish, and tunas:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species>

HMS Management Division (Silver Spring, MD) phone: (301) 427-8503

Atlantic tunas, such as bluefin tuna quota status or retention limits:

<https://hmspermits.noaa.gov>

for pelagic longline quota updates <https://secatchshares.fisheries.noaa.gov/>

Atlantic Tunas Information Line: (888) 872-8862

More detailed information on tunas:

HMS Management Division (Gloucester, MA) phone: (978) 281-9260

Sign up for **Atlantic HMS News**, an electronic newsletter:

https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USNOAAFISHERIES/subscriber/new?topic_id=USNOAAFISHERIES_18

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I. QUICK REFERENCE: ATLANTIC SHARK REGULATIONS

AUTHORIZED SPECIES ^{5,6}				
Large Coastal Sharks (LCS) ^I		Small Coastal Sharks (SCS) ^I	Pelagic Sharks	Smoothhound Sharks
Blacktip	Nurse	Atlantic sharpnose	Blue	Smooth dogfish
Bull	Sandbar ^{III}	Blacknose ^{IV}	Common thresher	Florida
Hammerhead, great ^{II}	Silky ^{II}	Bonnethead	Oceanic whitetip ^{II}	smoothhound
Hammerhead, scalloped ^{II}	Spinner	Finetooth	Porbeagle ^V	Gulf smoothhound
Hammerhead, smooth ^{II}	Tiger			
Lemon				
<p>^I These species are divided into regional management groups (Section XIII).</p> <p>^{II} These sharks may not be possessed, retained, transshipped, landed, stored, or sold by vessels with pelagic longline gear on board.⁷ Charter/headboat vessels may not possess these sharks while in possession of tunas, swordfish, or billfishes.⁸</p> <p>^{III} Sandbar sharks can only be retained by vessels selected to participate in the shark research fishery (Section XIII), subject to the retention limits established by NOAA Fisheries and only when a NOAA Fisheries-approved observer is on board (Section XVII).⁹</p> <p>^{IV} Blacknose sharks may only be harvested in the Atlantic region south of 34° 00' N. latitude.¹⁰ Vessels with shark directed or incidental limited access permits may retain, possess, land, or sell no more than 8 blacknose sharks per trip. No harvest of blacknose sharks is allowed in the Gulf of Mexico.¹¹</p> <p>^V Vessels with pelagic longline gear on board, while in possession of tunas or swordfish are required to release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks that are alive at the time of haulback. Charter/headboat vessels while in possession of tunas, swordfish, or billfishes are required to release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks that are alive at the time of haulback.¹²</p>				
RETENTION PROHIBITED ^{13,14}				
<p>The following sharks may not be possessed or retained in any form.¹⁵ If one of these species is caught, it must be released immediately with minimal injury, without removing it from the water, and in a manner that maximizes its chances of survival.¹⁶ Please see Section XIII for detailed information about shark species that are prohibited for retention.</p>				
Atlantic angel	Bignose	Longfin mako	Shortfin Mako	
Basking	Caribbean reef	Narrowtooth	Sixgill	
Bigeye sand tiger	Caribbean sharpnose	Night	Smalltail	
Bigeye sixgill	Dusky	Sand tiger	Whale	
Bigeye thresher	Galapagos	Sevengill	White	
PERMITS ^{17,}				
<p>To commercially harvest Atlantic sharks, vessel owners must obtain a valid Atlantic shark Directed or Incidental limited access permit or a Smoothhound Shark open access permit.</p> <p>A HMS Charter/Headboat permit holder must have a Charter/Headboat commercial sale endorsement in addition to a commercial shark permit to sell Atlantic sharks.¹⁸</p> <p>An HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit holder may retain and sell sharks in the Caribbean consistent with regulations and retention limits.¹⁹ Requirements for these permits are described in Sections V and XIII.</p>				

DEFAULT RETENTION LIMITS BY PERMIT TYPE ²⁰ (per vessel per trip)				
	LCS*	SCS	Pelagic Sharks	Smoothhound Sharks
Directed limited access permit	45	No limit (no more than 8 blacknose sharks)		0 (smoothhound shark permit required for retention; smoothhound permit may be held in conjunction with a directed or incidental limited access permit)
Incidental limited access permit	3	16 (combined SCS and pelagic, no more than 8 blacknose sharks)		
HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit	3 (combined non-prohibited large coastal sharks, non-blacknose small coastal sharks, and/or smoothhound sharks)			
Smoothhound shark permit	0 (shark limited access permit required for retention of LCS, SCS, and pelagic sharks; smoothhound permit can be held in conjunction with directed or incidental limited access permit)		No limit (except when caught with trawl gear where retained catch cannot exceed 25% of total catch)	
<p>* NOAA Fisheries may adjust the above default retention limits for LCS during the fishing year.²¹ Visit https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species or call 301-427-8503 for more information.</p> <p>Note: The commercial fishing year typically is January 1 through December 31. Open fishing seasons vary depending on available quota and other factors.^{22 23} Specified shark fisheries close when 80% of quota is reached or projected to be reached, and we expect 100% of the quota to be reached by the end of the fishing season. NOAA Fisheries will give no less than 4 days' notice of such closures (details in Section XIII).²⁴</p>				
AUTHORIZED GEARS ²⁵				
Shark Directed or Incidental permit	Bottom longline (Section VIII) or pelagic longline (Section VII)			
	Handgear: rod and reel, handline, and bandit gear			
	Gillnet (Section IX)			
HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit	Rod and reel, handline, and bandit gear.			
Smoothhound shark permit	Bottom longline (Section VIII) or pelagic longline (Section VII)			
	Handgear: rod and reel, handline, and bandit gear			
	Gillnet (Section IX)			
	Trawl gear, provided retained smoothhound shark catch does not exceed 25% of total catch (Section XIII)			
MINIMUM SIZES				
At this time, there is no commercial minimum size for Atlantic sharks.				
LANDING RESTRICTIONS				
<p>All sharks must have their fins naturally attached through offloading, with the limited exception of some smooth dogfish under limited circumstances, as outlined below. Fins may be cut as long as they remain naturally attached to the carcass by at least a small flap of uncut skin through offloading. Shark carcasses must otherwise remain intact except that sharks may be eviscerated and the heads may be removed. Sharks cannot be filleted or cut into pieces at sea (details in Section XIII) and cannot be used as bait.²⁶</p> <p>Smooth dogfish fins may be removed at sea only if the following conditions are met: 1) vessel holds a Federal commercial smoothhound shark permit, 2) fisherman/vessel holds a state commercial fishing</p>				

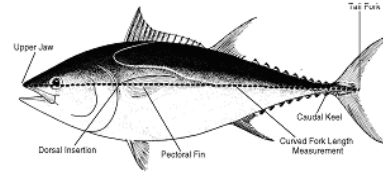
permit valid for smooth dogfish fishing, 3) smooth dogfish are caught within 50 nm of shore from Maine through the boundary in Florida at 25°20.4' N. lat., proceeding due east, 4) at least 25% of the retained catch, by weight, is smooth dogfish, 5) weight of smooth dogfish fins on board does not exceed 12% of the smooth dogfish carcass weight.²⁷

II. QUICK REFERENCE: ATLANTIC TUNAS REGULATIONS

AUTHORIZED SPECIES		
Atlantic Bluefin tuna Bigeye, Albacore, Yellowfin, and Skipjack (BAYS) tunas ²⁸		
PERMITS		
To commercially harvest Atlantic tunas within Federal and state waters (excluding Connecticut, and Mississippi state waters), ²⁹ vessel owners must obtain one of the Atlantic tunas permits , an Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat permit (with a commercial endorsement) , or an HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit (valid only in the U.S. Caribbean Region ³⁰). ^{31,32} Only one type of these permits (i.e., Atlantic tunas, HMS Charter/Headboat, or Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit) may be issued to a vessel per year.		
RETENTION LIMITS		
There are regional and seasonal differences in the number of tunas that may be kept for some permit types. More detailed descriptions of retention limits and fishing seasons for each permit type are in Section XIV. Visit https://hmspermits.noaa.gov or call the Atlantic Tunas Information Line at (888) 872-8862 or (978) 281-9260 to check that a permit category season is still open for these species before a trip.		
	Bluefin tuna	BAYS tunas
HMS Charter/Headboat	Varies	Yellowfin tuna: 3 per person per day Other: no limit
General category	Varies	No limit
Harpoon category	Varies	No limit
Trap category	1 large medium or giant per year	0
Longline category	Based on many factors/ (IBQ Program)/1 per trip with green-stick gear	No limit
Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit	0	10 per vessel per trip ³³
AUTHORIZED GEARS³⁴		
	Bluefin tuna*	BAYS tunas
HMS Charter/Headboat (see Section XVI)	Rod and reel (incl. downriggers), bandit, green-stick, handline	Rod and reel, bandit, green-stick, handline, speargun (speargun only authorized for recreational harvest)
General category	Rod and reel (incl. downriggers), bandit, green-stick, handline, harpoon	
Harpoon category	Harpoon	Harpoon, rod and reel, bandit, green-stick, handline
Trap category	Pound net, fish weir	Not authorized
Longline category (see Sections VII and VIII)	Longline (incidental ONLY) and green-stick	Longline, green-stick, rod and reel, bandit, green-stick, handline, harpoon
Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit^{35 36}	Not authorized	Rod and reel, bandit, green-stick, handline, harpoon, buoy gear
*A person that fishes for, retains, or possesses an Atlantic bluefin tuna may not have on board or use any primary gear other than those authorized for the category for which the Atlantic tunas or HMS permit has been issued for that vessel. ³⁷		

MINIMUM SIZES

Curved fork length (CFL) - line tracing the contour of the body from the tip of the upper jaw to the fork of the tail.³⁸



Curved Fork Length (CFL)

Bluefin tuna	73 inches (185 cm) CFL ³⁹ , with some additional restrictions by permit type (Section XIV)
Bigeye tuna	27 inches (69 cm) CFL ⁴⁰
Yellowfin tuna	27 inches (69 cm) CFL ⁴¹
Albacore and skipjack tunas	No minimum size

LANDING RESTRICTIONS

Atlantic tunas may be landed round with fins intact, or eviscerated with the head and fins removed as long as one pectoral fin and the tail remain attached. They cannot be filleted or cut into pieces at sea. The upper and lower lobes of the tail may be removed from tunas for storage purposes but the fork of the tail must remain intact.⁴²

Commercial permit holders cannot retain or possess bluefin tuna with the head removed that is less than 54 inches (137 cm) pectoral fin curved fork length (PFCFL).⁴³

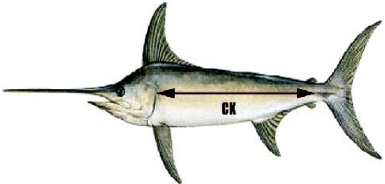
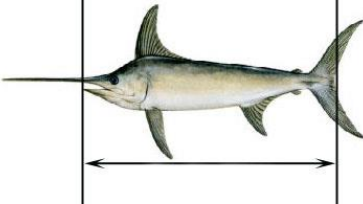
Commercial permit holders may *not* remove the head of a bigeye tuna or yellowfin tuna if the remaining portion would be less than 27 inches (69 cm) from the fork of the tail to the forward edge of the cut.⁴⁴

If a bigeye and/or yellowfin tuna carcass has been damaged (i.e., bitten) by a shark or another marine species, it may be retained and landed if the remainder of the fish meets the minimum size of 27 inches (69 cm). No tissue may be cut away from or other alterations made to the damaged area of the fish. These provisions do not apply to bluefin tuna.⁴⁵

See Section XIV for details.

III. QUICK REFERENCE: ATLANTIC SWORDFISH REGULATIONS

PERMITS									
<p>Vessel owners must obtain a valid swordfish limited access permit (Directed, Incidental, or Handgear), an open access HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit (valid only in the U.S. Caribbean Region⁴⁶), an open access Swordfish General Commercial permit, or an HMS Charter/Headboat permit (with a commercial endorsement and on non-for-hire trips only)⁴⁷ for the vessel they are using to commercially harvest Atlantic swordfish.</p> <p>An Incidental HMS Squid Trawl permit may be obtained by valid <i>Illex</i> squid moratorium permit holders and authorizes the retention of swordfish caught incidentally using trawl gear, subject to target catch requirements.⁴⁸</p>									
RETENTION LIMITS (per vessel per trip)									
North Atlantic Swordfish (north of 5° N N. latitude)									
Directed permit	When the directed fishery is open, no trip limit. When the directed fishery is closed, vessels may retain 15 swordfish per pelagic longline trip, 2 per handgear trip, and none per harpoon trip. ⁴⁹								
Incidental permit ⁵⁰	30 swordfish								
Handgear permit	When the directed fishery is open, no trip limit. When the directed fishery is closed, fishermen may retain two swordfish per handgear trip, and no swordfish per harpoon trip. ⁵¹								
HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit ⁵²	18 swordfish This is the default retention limit and may be adjusted during the fishing season. Visit https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species or call 301-427-8503 or 727-824-5399 for more information.								
Swordfish General Commercial permit	Default regional retention limits are listed below and may be adjusted during the fishing season. Visit https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species or call 301-427-8503 or 727-824-5399 for more information. ⁵³								
HMS Charter/Headboat permit (with a commercial endorsement and on non-for-hire trip)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Northwest Atlantic:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U.S. Caribbean:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gulf of Mexico:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Florida Swordfish Mgmt. Area:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table> <p>(Map on page 8)</p>	Northwest Atlantic:	18	U.S. Caribbean:	18	Gulf of Mexico:	18	Florida Swordfish Mgmt. Area:	0
Northwest Atlantic:	18								
U.S. Caribbean:	18								
Gulf of Mexico:	18								
Florida Swordfish Mgmt. Area:	0								
Incidental HMS Squid Trawl permit	15, including during a directed fishery closure (provided squid constitute not less than 75 percent of the total catch on board and trawl gear is the only gear on board the vessel) ⁵⁴								
South Atlantic Swordfish									
(south of 5° N. latitude; only vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear may retain swordfish) ⁵⁵									
Directed permit	No trip limit When the directed fishery closes, no swordfish may be retained. ⁵⁶								
Incidental permit	No retention allowed ⁵⁷								
AUTHORIZED GEARS⁵⁸									
North Atlantic Swordfish									

Directed permit	Bandit, handline, harpoon, rod and reel, buoy gear*, longline**
Incidental permit	Bandit, handline, harpoon, rod and reel, longline**
Handgear permit	Bandit, handline, harpoon, rod and reel, buoy gear*
HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit	Bandit, handline, harpoon, rod and reel, buoy gear*
Swordfish General Commercial permit	Bandit, handline, harpoon, rod and reel, green-stick
HMS Charter/Headboat permit (on non-for-hire trip)	Handline, rod and reel
Incidental HMS Squid Trawl permit	Squid trawl
South Atlantic Swordfish may only be taken with pelagic longline. ⁵⁹	
Other Gear Notes: Swordfish may not be retained or possessed when gillnet is on board a vessel; if gillnet is on board, NOAA Fisheries will assume that any swordfish on board, or offloaded from, the vessel were caught using gillnet gear. ⁶⁰ See Sections VII and VIII for longline restrictions.	
MINIMUM SIZES	
	
Cleithrum to Caudal Keel (CK) - a curved measurement, from the point on the cleithrum that provides the shortest possible measurement along the body contour to the anterior portion of the caudal keel. ⁶¹	Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL) - a straight line measurement, not following the body contour, from the tip of the lower jaw to the fork of the caudal fin. ⁶²
North and South Atlantic Swordfish	
Head (or any portion of head) removed ⁶³	25 inches (63 cm) CK ⁶⁴
Head attached	47 inches (119 cm) LJFL. ⁶⁵ The bill of the swordfish may be removed forward of the anterior tip of the lower jaw. ⁶⁶
Shark-bitten	A swordfish that has been damaged by shark bites may be retained only if the remainder of the carcass meets the appropriate minimum size. ⁶⁷
LANDING RESTRICTIONS	
Swordfish must be kept in whole or dressed form through landing. ⁶⁸ Dressed indicates a fish with the head, guts, and fins removed but does not include removing the backbone, halving or otherwise reducing the carcass. ⁶⁹ Swordfish cannot be filleted or cut into pieces at sea. ⁷⁰	

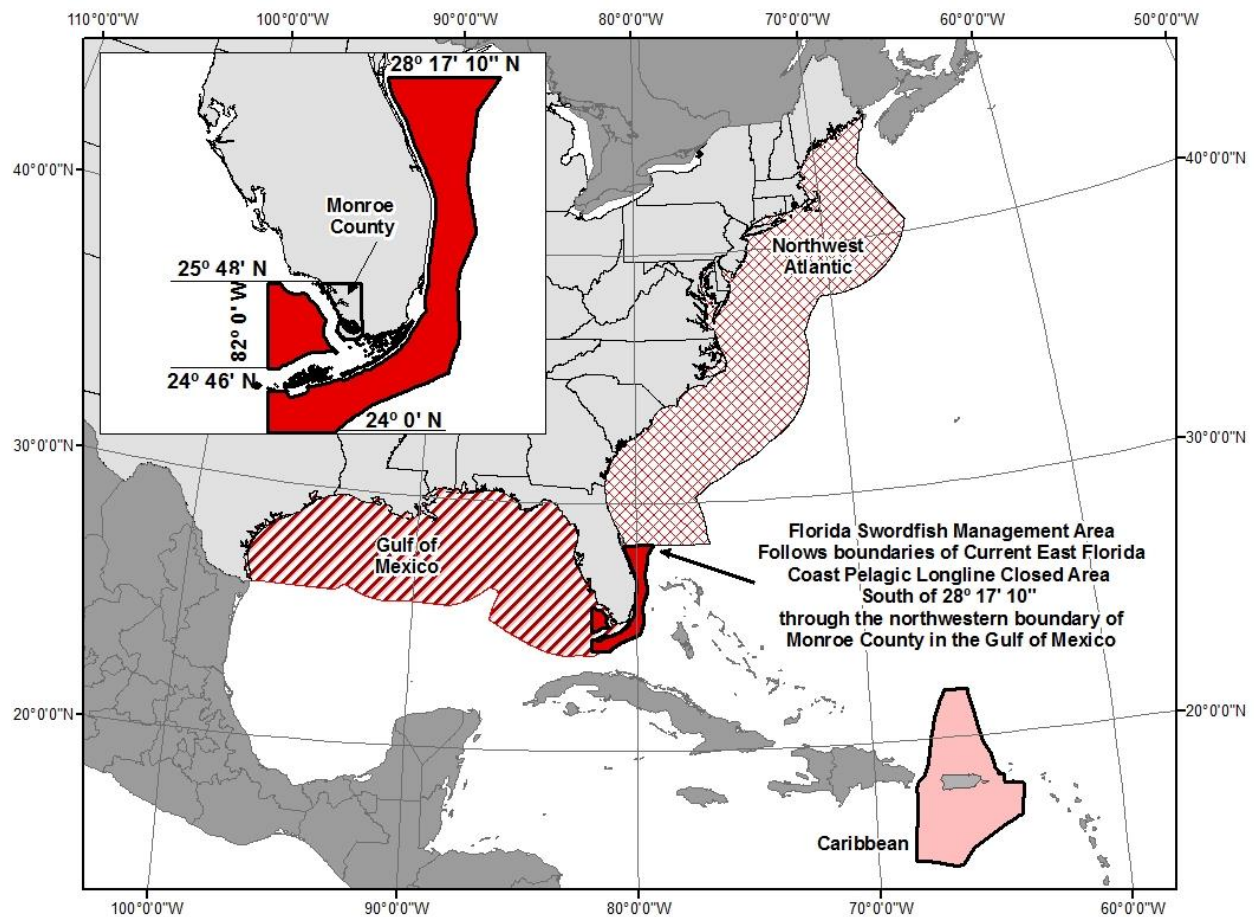


Figure 1 **Swordfish Management Regions for Vessels Issued a Swordfish General Commercial Permit or an HMS Charter/Headboat Permit (on a non-for-hire trip)**

For vessels issued a Swordfish General Commercial permit or an HMS Charter/Headboat permit (on a non-for-hire trip) with a commercial sale endorsement, retention limits are established for regions. The regions are: the Florida Swordfish Management Area; the Northwest Atlantic region (federal waters along the entire Atlantic coast of the United States north of 28° 17' 10" N. latitude); the Gulf of Mexico region (any water located in the EEZ in the entire Gulf of Mexico west of 82° W. longitude); and the Caribbean region (the U.S. territorial waters within the Caribbean).⁷¹ The regional retention limits may be adjusted in-season using pre-established regulatory criteria.⁷²

IV. GEAR TYPES AND AUTHORIZATIONS

The gear type authorized for an activity depends upon three things: (1) the type of fishing being conducted (commercial or recreational), (2) the species being targeted, and (3) the type of permit which is being used for that activity. Please see the tables below and the appropriate sections in this guide to determine which gear types may be used. NOTE: Except for the use of authorized secondary gears and vessels with an HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit, a vessel using or having on board any unauthorized gear may not possess any Atlantic HMS.⁷³

Gear Type ⁷⁴	Sharks ⁷⁵	Bluefin tuna ⁷⁶	BAYS tunas ⁷⁷	Swordfish ⁷⁸
Bandit	X	X	X	X
Bottom Longline	X	X	X	X
Buoy Gear			X*	X
Gillnet	X			
Green-stick		X	X	X
Handline	X	X	X	X
Harpoon		X	X	X
Pelagic Longline	X	X	X	X
Rod and Reel	X	X	X	X
Speargun			X	
Trap		X		

*Retention of BAYS tuna on buoy gear is only authorized under an HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit.

This table is provided only as a quick reference for gears that could be used to catch HMS. The appropriate permit or combination of permits must be obtained before use of these gears is authorized to fish for HMS. This table does not reflect all of these permutations or specify all of the applicable restrictions. Consult Section V for these details.

PRIMARY GEARS

Circle hook – a hook originally designed and manufactured so that the point is turned perpendicularly back toward the shank of the hook to form a generally circular or oval shape.⁷⁹

Offset circle hook – a circle hook originally designed and manufactured so that the barbed end of the hook is displaced relative to the parallel plane of the eyed-end, or shank, of the hook when laid on its side.⁸⁰

Fish weir – a large catching arrangement with a collecting chamber that is made of non-textile material (wood, wicker) instead of netting as in a pound net.⁸¹

Gillnet – a panel of netting suspended vertically in the water with floats along the top (see Gear Marking at the end of this section) and weights along the bottom, to entangle fish that attempt to pass through it.⁸² Shark gillnets must remain attached to the vessel at one end except when conducting net checks. Net checks must be done at least once every two hours. Gillnets may not be longer than 1.5 miles (2.5 km).⁸³ See Section IX for shark gillnet gear restrictions.

Sink gillnet – a gillnet that is designed to be or is fished on or near the bottom in the lower third of the water column by means of a weight line or enough weights and/or anchors that the bottom of the gillnet sinks to, on, or near the ocean bottom.⁸⁴

Drift gillnet – a gillnet that is floating unattached to the ocean bottom and not anchored, secured, or

weighted to the ocean bottom.⁸⁵

Green-stick gear – an actively trolled mainline attached to a vessel and elevated or suspended above the surface of the water with no more than 10 hooks or gangions attached to the mainline. The suspended line, attached gangions and/or hooks, and catch may be retrieved collectively by hand or mechanical means. Green-stick does not constitute a pelagic longline or a bottom longline.⁸⁶

Handgear – includes handline, harpoon, rod and reel, buoy gear, bandit gear, or speargun gear.⁸⁷

Handline – fishing gear that is attached to, or in contact with, a vessel; that consists of a mainline to which no more than two gangions or hooks may be attached. A handline is released and retrieved by hand (not mechanical means).⁸⁸ If floats are attached to the handline, see Gear Marking requirements at the end of this section.

Buoy gear – one or more floatation devices supporting a single mainline to which no more than two hooks or gangions are attached.⁸⁹ This gear may be free-floating and is not required to be attached to, or in contact with, a vessel; however, it must be released and retrieved by hand. Vessels utilizing buoy gear are limited to possessing or deploying no more than 35 floatation devices. Fishermen must mark each floatation device (high flyer and buoy) with (1) the vessel's name, and (2) the vessel registration number, USCG documentation number, or HMS permit number.⁹⁰ Monitoring equipment such as radar reflectors, beeper devices, lights, or reflective tape must be attached. If only reflective tape is used, the vessel deploying buoy gear must possess on board an operable spotlight capable of illuminating the deployed gear. Individual buoy gears must not be attached to one another.⁹¹

Floatation device – any positively buoyant object rigged to be attached to a fishing gear.⁹²

Harpoon – a pointed dart or iron attached to the end of a line several hundred feet in length, the other end of which is attached to a floatation device (see also Gear Marking requirements at the end of this section). Harpoon gear is attached to a pole that is propelled only by hand and not by mechanical means.⁹³

Rod and reel – a handheld fishing rod, including rod holder, with a manually or electronically operated reel attached.⁹⁴

Downrigger – a piece of equipment attached to a vessel with a weight on a cable that is in turn attached to hook-and-line gear to maintain lures or bait at depth while trolling. The downrigger has a release system to retrieve the weight by rod and reel or by manual, electric, or hydraulic winch after a fish strike on the hook and line gear.⁹⁵

Hook and line – one or more hooks attached to one or more lines (can include a troll).⁹⁶

Bandit gear – a vertical hook and line with rods that are attached to the vessel when in use. Lines are retrieved on the reel manually, electrically, or hydraulically.⁹⁷

Longline gear – Longline gear is set horizontally, either anchored, floating, or attached to a vessel, and consists of a mainline or groundline with three or more leaders (gangions) or hooks. This gear can be retrieved by hand or by mechanical means.⁹⁸ Gear must be marked appropriately (see gear marking requirements at the end of this section).

Pelagic longline gear – A longline that is suspended by floats in the water column and that is not fixed to or in contact with the ocean bottom.⁹⁹ A vessel is considered to have pelagic longline gear on board when the following equipment is on board:

1. A power-operated longline hauler,
2. A mainline,
3. Floats capable of supporting the mainline, and
4. Leaders (gangions) with hooks.

Removing any one of these four elements from the vessel constitutes removal of pelagic longline

gear. See Section VII for pelagic longline gear restrictions.

Bottom longline gear – A longline that is deployed with enough weights and/or anchors to maintain contact with the ocean bottom.¹⁰⁰ A vessel is considered to have bottom longline gear on board when the following equipment is on board:

1. A power-operated longline hauler,
2. A mainline,
3. Weight and/or anchor capable of maintaining contact between mainline and ocean bottom, and
4. Leaders (gangions) with hooks.

Removing any one of these four elements from the vessel constitutes removal of bottom longline gear. Bottom longline vessels may have a limited number of floats and/or high-flyers on board for the purposes of marking the location of the gear but removal of these floats does not constitute removal of bottom longline gear. See Section VIII for bottom longline gear restrictions.

Speargun—a muscle-powered speargun equipped with a trigger mechanism, a spear with a tip designed to penetrate and retain fish, and terminal gear. Terminal gear may include, but is not limited to, trailing lines, reels, and floats. The term “muscle-powered speargun” means a speargun that stores potential energy provided from the operator's muscles, and that releases only the amount of energy that the operator has provided to it from his or her own muscles. Common energy storing methods for muscle-powered spearguns include compressing air and springs, and the stretching of rubber bands.¹⁰⁴

Speargun fishing gear is only authorized for the recreational harvest of BAYS tunas (no sale). No other HMS may be taken with speargun fishing gear. BAYS tunas must be free-swimming and cannot be restricted by fishing lines or other means when using a speargun. Persons using speargun gear must be physically in the water when the speargun is fired or discharged, and may freedive, use SCUBA, or other underwater breathing devices. “Powerheads” may not be used.¹⁰⁵

Trap – (a.k.a. “pot”) a portable, enclosed device with one or more gates or entrances and one or more lines attached to surface floats.¹⁰⁶

GEAR MARKING

Fishermen deploying handline, buoy gear, harpoon, longline, and gillnet gear must mark each float and high-flyer (if applicable) with (1) the vessel name and (2) either the vessel registration number or the Atlantic tunas or HMS Charter/Headboat permit number. The name and number must be at least 1 inch in height in block letters or Arabic numerals in a color that contrasts with the background color of the float or high flyer.¹⁰⁷

SECONDARY GEARS

Secondary, or “cockpit,” gears may be used only at boatside to aid and assist in subduing or bringing on board a vessel Atlantic HMS that have first been caught or captured using primary authorized gears. Secondary gears include, but are not limited to, dart harpoons, gaffs, tail ropes, etc. Secondary gears may not be used to capture, or attempt to capture, free-swimming or undersized HMS.¹⁰⁸

V. COMMERCIAL FISHING PERMITS

The type of permit(s) required to commercially harvest and sell HMS depends upon the species being targeted and the gear being used. See the table below and the appropriate section(s) in this guide to determine which permit(s) are required. Federal commercial HMS permit holders may also need a state permit in order to sell HMS. Contact information for state marine fisheries management offices and for purchasing, transferring, or renewing an HMS permit is in Section XIX of this guide.

LIMITED ACCESS PERMITS

The Directed and Incidental Swordfish and Shark permits, Swordfish Handgear permit, and Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit are limited access permits. NOAA Fisheries is not issuing any new limited access permits. Persons wishing to enter these fisheries may only obtain these permits by transferring the permit, subject to the vessel upgrading restrictions, from a permit holder who is leaving the fishery.¹⁰⁹ All permits must be renewed annually.¹¹⁰ Only persons holding shark and swordfish limited access permits that did not expire in the preceding year are eligible to renew those permits.¹¹¹

Prior to renewing or obtaining a commercial swordfish or shark limited access permit, both the vessel owner and the vessel operator must attend a Safe Handling, Release, and Identification workshop and obtain a certificate.¹¹² A copy of the workshop certificate must be included in the permit application package. For more information on workshops, see Section XVIII.

VESSEL UPGRADING¹¹³

An owner may upgrade a vessel with a Swordfish Handgear limited access permit, or transfer the permit to another vessel, only if the upgrade or transfer does not result in an increase in horsepower of more than 20 percent or an increase of more than 10 percent in length overall, gross registered tonnage, or net tonnage from the original qualifying vessel's specifications.

Species	Gears ¹¹⁴	Permit(s) Needed
Swordfish	Longline or Handgear (not including speargun) ¹¹⁵	1. Shark Limited Access permit: Directed (allows for targeting of sharks) or Incidental (limited number of sharks allowed per trip) AND 2. Swordfish Limited Access permit: Directed (authorizes targeting of swordfish; authorizes use of buoy gear) or Incidental (authorizes limited number of swordfish per trip; does not authorize use of buoy gear) AND 3. Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit (allows targeting of tunas other than bluefin). NOTE: An Atlantic Tunas General category permit may not be substituted for the Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit. ¹¹⁶
	Handgear only ¹¹⁷ (Handline, Buoy gear, Harpoon, Rod and reel, or Bandit gear only; not including Speargun ¹¹⁸)	1. Swordfish Handgear Limited Access permit OR 2. HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit ¹¹⁹
	Rod and reel, Handline, Harpoon, Bandit gear, or Green-stick	Swordfish General Commercial permit ¹²⁰
	Rod and reel or Handline	HMS Charter/Headboat permit (with a commercial endorsement and non-for-hire trips only) ¹²¹
	Trawl	Incidental HMS Squid Trawl permit (available to all valid <i>Illex</i> squid moratorium permit holders) ¹²²
Sharks	Longline or Gillnet	1. Shark Limited Access permit: Directed (allows for targeting of sharks) or Incidental (limited number of sharks allowed per trip) ¹²³ OR 2. Smoothhound Shark Open Access permit
	Rod and reel, Handline, or Bandit gear	1. Shark Limited Access permit: Directed (allows for targeting of sharks) or Incidental (limited number of sharks allowed per trip) OR 2. HMS Charter/Headboat permit (with a commercial endorsement) and one of the permits above. OR 3. HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit OR 4. Smoothhound Shark Open Access permit ¹²⁴

Continued on next page

Species	Gears	Permit(s) Needed
Bluefin tuna	Rod and reel, Handline, and Bandit gear	1. Atlantic Tunas General category vessel permit OR 2. HMS Charter/Headboat permit (with a commercial endorsement) ¹²⁵
	Green-stick	1. Atlantic Tunas General category permit OR 2. HMS Charter/Headboat permit (with a commercial endorsement) OR 3. Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit (allows retention of incidentally-caught bluefin tuna, subject to retention restrictions)
	Harpoon	1. Atlantic Tunas Harpoon category permit OR 2. Atlantic Tunas General category permit
	Pound net / Fish weir	Atlantic Tunas Trap category permit – Incidental only ¹²⁶
	Longline	1. Shark Limited Access permit: Directed (allows for targeting of sharks within quota or a limited number, depending on the species) or Incidental (limited number of sharks allowed per trip) AND 2. Swordfish Limited Access permit: Directed (allows for targeting of swordfish) or Incidental (limited number of swordfish allowed per trip) AND 3. Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit (allows for targeting of tunas other than bluefin). NOTE: An Atlantic Tunas General category permit may not be substituted for the Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit.

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Species	Gears	Permit(s) Needed
Bigeye, Albacore, Yellowfin, and Skipjack (BAYS) tunas	Harpoon	1. Atlantic Tunas Harpoon category permit OR 2. Atlantic Tunas General category permit OR 3. HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit
	Green-stick ¹²⁷	1. Atlantic Tunas General category permit OR 2. HMS Charter/Headboat permit (with a commercial endorsement) OR 3. Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit OR 4. HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit
	Handgear (Rod and reel, Handline, and Bandit gear)	1. Atlantic Tunas General category permit OR 2. HMS Charter/Headboat permit (with a commercial endorsement) (including speargun for recreational use only) OR 3. Atlantic Tunas Harpoon category permit OR 4. HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit (including buoy gear)
	Longline	1. Shark Limited Access Permit: Directed (allows for targeting of sharks within quota or a limited number, depending on the species) or Incidental (limited number of shark allowed per trip) AND 2. Swordfish Limited Access Permit: Directed (allows for targeting of swordfish) or Incidental (limited number of swordfish allowed per trip) AND 3. Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit (allows for targeting of tunas other than bluefin). NOTE: An Atlantic Tunas General category permit may not be substituted for the Tunas Longline category permit.

VI. GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

TIME/AREA CLOSURES

Certain marine sanctuaries, special management zones, and time/area closures in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea restrict the use of all HMS gear (see Figure 2). Additional time/area closures and gear restricted areas exist for specified HMS gears and are addressed in sections related to those gears, below (see Figure 3 (pelagic longline gear), Figure 4 (bottom longline gear), and Figure 5 (gillnet gear)).

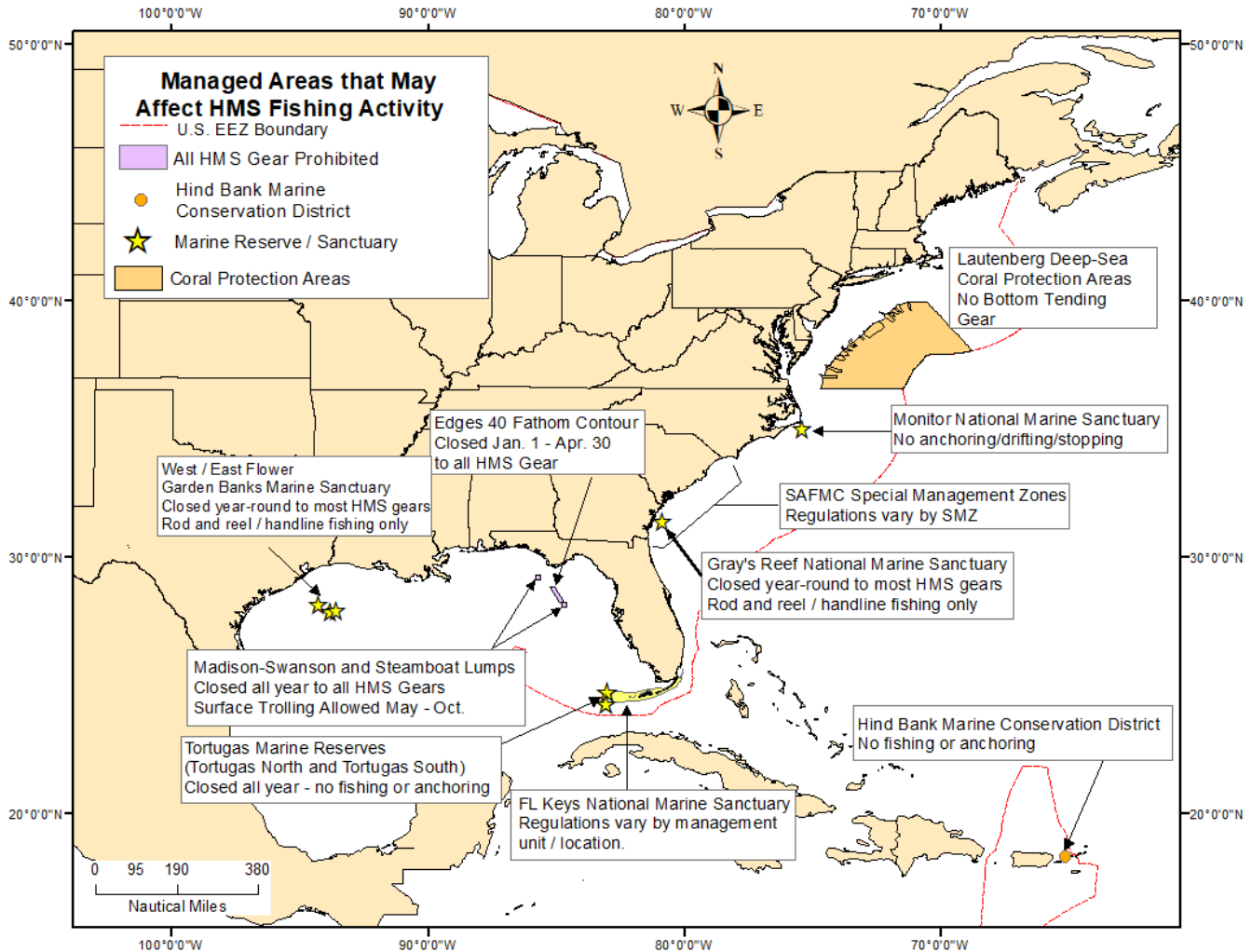


Figure 2 Marine sanctuaries, special management zones, and time/area closures that restrict use of all HMS gear in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea.

The Tortugas Marine Reserves: Fishing for any species and bottom anchoring by fishing vessels is prohibited in the EEZ portions of Tortugas North and Tortugas South. The Tortugas North area is bounded by 24°40'00" N. lat., 83°06'00" W. long.; 24°46'00" N. lat., 83°06'00" W. long.; 24°46'00" N. lat., 83°00'00" W. long.; thence along the line denoting the seaward limit of Florida's waters, as shown on the current edition of NOAA chart 11438 to 24°40'00" N. lat., 83°06'00" W. long. Tortugas South is bounded by 24°33'00" N. lat., 83°09'00" W. long.; 24°33'00" N. lat., 83°05'00" W. long.; 24°18'00" N. lat., 83°05'00" W. long.; 24°18'00" N. lat.,

83°09'00" W. long.; 24°33'00" N. lat., 83°09'00" W. long.¹²⁸

Madison-Swanson and Steamboat Lumps closed areas: These areas are closed to all HMS fishing gears year-round, except for surface trolling from May through October.¹²⁹ The coordinates for the Madison-Swanson closed area are: 29°17' N. lat., 85°50' W. long. ; 29°17' N. lat., 85°38' W. long.; 29°06' N. lat., 85°38' W. long.; 29°06' N. lat., 85°50' W. long. The coordinates for the Steamboat Lumps closed area are: 28°14' N. lat., 84°48' W. long.; 28°14' N. lat., 84°37' W. long.; 28°03' N. lat., 84°37' W. long.; 28°03' N. lat., 84°48' W. long.¹³⁰ Surface trolling is defined as fishing with lines trailing behind a vessel which is in constant motion at speeds in excess of four knots with a visible wake. Such trolling may not involve the use of downriggers, wire lines, planers, or similar devices.¹³¹

Edges 40 Fathom Contour closed area: This area is closed to all HMS fishing gears from January through April.¹³² Its coordinates are: 28°51' N. lat., 85°16' W. Long.; 28°51' N. lat., 85°04' W. long.; 28°14' N. lat., 84°42' W. long.; 28°14' N. lat., 84°54' W. long.¹³³

West and East Flower Garden Banks Marine Sanctuary: The following activities are prohibited year-round in the Sanctuary: Only rod and reel gear is allowed in the sanctuary.¹³⁴

(A) West Flower Garden Bank: Bounded by rhumb lines connecting, in order, the following points: 27.84363 N -93.78549 W, 27.81750 N -93.81056 W, 27.81752 N -93.84752 W, 27.83069N -93.86271 W, 27.81735 N -93.87490 W, 27.83220 N -93.89185 W, 27.85854 N -93.89369 W, 27.87925 N -93.87853 W, 27.92626 N -93.82011 W, 27.92620 N -93.81759 W, 27.91801 N -93.80801 W, 27.90969 N -93.77939 W, 27.88644 N -93.77939 W, and 27.84363 N -93.78549 W.

(B) East Flower Garden Bank: Bounded by rhumb lines connecting, in order, the following points: 27.89455 N -93.57040 W, 27.87999 N -93.61309 W, 27.88003 N -93.62961 W, 27.89330 N -93.64172 W, 27.92101 N -93.64747 W, 27.95899 N -93.64490 W, 27.97485 N -93.63086 W, 27.98177 N -93.60996 W, 27.98554 N -93.58188 W, 27.95206 N -93.57810 W, 27.92151 N -93.56880 W, and 27.89455 N -93.57040 W.

Other marine protected areas: Throughout the United States, there are a number of marine protected areas in which fishing activities may be further restricted. More information on marine protected areas can be found at <http://marineprotectedareas.noaa.gov/>.

RELEASING HMS

An Atlantic HMS that is caught and not retained must be released in a manner that will ensure maximum probability of survival without removing the fish from the water.¹³⁵ If a billfish is caught, the fish must be released by cutting the line near the hook or by using a dehooking device; in either case, without removing the fish from the water.¹³⁶ It is illegal to remove Atlantic HMS from the water for the sole purpose of photographing a catch if the fish is otherwise required to be released.

VESSEL IDENTIFICATION

Each vessel must display the vessel number on the port and starboard sides of the deckhouse or hull and on an appropriate weather deck, so as to be clearly visible from an enforcement vessel or aircraft. The vessel number is the vessel's official number issued by either the U.S. Coast Guard or the appropriate state agency. The number must be in block Arabic numerals permanently affixed to or painted on the vessel in contrasting color to the background, and must be at least 18 inches (45.7 cm) in height for vessels over 65 feet (19.8 m) in length; at least 10 inches (25.4 cm) in height for all vessels over 25 feet (7.6 m) in length; and at least 3 inches (7.6 cm) in height for vessels 25 feet (7.6 m) in length or less.

The vessel's number must be kept clearly legible and in good repair and no part of the vessel, its rigging, its fishing gear, or any other material on board may obstruct the view of the vessel's number from an enforcement vessel or aircraft.¹³⁷

HIGH SEAS FISHING

In addition to the appropriate HMS permit, a High Seas Fishing permit is required for all U.S. vessels commercially fishing on the high seas.¹³⁸ If you have questions about the High Seas Fishing Compliance Act, please contact the Office of International Affairs at (301) 427-8350. More information on the High Seas Permit, including an application and information on where to send the application, can be found at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/node/23351>. NOTE: Generally, U.S. flagged vessels must comply with U.S. domestic regulations that pertain to Atlantic HMS while fishing outside the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the Atlantic. Some U.S. citizens, even on foreign-flagged vessels, may need an exempted fishing permit.

FISHING FOR HMS IN STATE WATERS

Both the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act have provisions that allow NOAA Fisheries to apply federal regulations to state waters. In general, Atlantic HMS permit holders must comply with all applicable federal regulations, regardless of where fishing occurs, including in state waters. When fishing in the waters of a state with more restrictive regulations, vessels must abide by the more restrictive state regulations.¹³⁹ However, as reflected in this guide, the regulations are species-and situation-specific.

TRANSFER AT SEA

No Atlantic tunas, blue marlin, white marlin, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, or sharks may be transferred at sea or in port, regardless of where the fish was harvested.¹⁴⁰

VII.PELAGIC LONGLINE RESTRICTIONS

Vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear must possess a valid Safe Handling, Release, and Identification Workshop certificate on board for both the owner and operator.¹⁴¹

DUSKY SHARK COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENT

Communications protocol: Any vessel with a Directed or Incidental Shark limited access permit and fishing with pelagic longline gear that catches a dusky shark must broadcast the location of the dusky shark interaction over the radio to other fishing vessels in the surrounding area. Subsequent fishing sets by that vessel that trip must be at least 1 nm from the reported location of the dusky shark catch. Vessels are encouraged to move further away than 1 nm if the conditions indicate that moving a greater distance is warranted.¹⁴²

SHARK RELEASE REQUIREMENT

Release requirement: Any hooked or entangled sharks that are caught with pelagic longline gear and are not being retained, must be released by cutting the gangion using a dehooker, or by cutting the gangion no more than three feet (91.4 cm) from the hook as safely as practicable; in either case without removing the shark from the water.¹⁴³

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR USE OF PELAGIC LONGLINE GEAR

To harvest swordfish and tunas with pelagic longline gear, fishermen must possess **all three*** of the following limited access permits:¹⁴⁴

1. Directed or Incidental **swordfish** limited access permit (a swordfish handgear or swordfish general commercial permit is not acceptable);
2. Directed or Incidental **shark** limited access permit; **and**
3. Atlantic **Tunas** Longline category permit (an Atlantic Tunas General category permit is not acceptable).

* Fishermen may harvest sharks with pelagic longline gear if they possess only a federal limited access shark permit or an open access Smoothhound Shark permit;¹⁴⁵ however, they must discard all swordfish and tunas caught.¹⁴⁶

Prior to renewing or obtaining a Directed or Incidental Swordfish or Shark limited access permit, both the vessel owner and the vessel operator must attend a Safe Handling, Release, and Identification workshop and obtain a certificate.¹⁴⁷ A copy of the workshop certificate must be included in the permit application package. For more information on workshops, see Section XVIII.

TIME/AREA CLOSURES AND GEAR RESTRICTED AREAS FOR USE OF PELAGIC LONGLINE GEAR

To reduce bycatch, NOAA Fisheries has closed or restricted access to a number of areas to fishermen with HMS permits who have pelagic longline gear on board their vessel.

To determine compliance with the closed or restricted area regulations, the NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement and the U.S. Coast Guard use the definitions for pelagic and bottom longline gear (see Section IV) to determine if a vessel is fishing with pelagic or bottom longline gear.

Stowing Longline Gear

If a vessel is in an area closed to pelagic longline gear or that restricts access to vessels using pelagic longline gear, it is a rebuttable presumption that fish on board that vessel were taken with pelagic longline gear in the closed or restricted area unless the vessel is transiting the area with all the fishing

gear stowed appropriately. Longline gear is stowed appropriately if:

- All gangions and hooks are removed from the mainline and are stowed on or below deck;
- Hooks are not baited; and
- All buoys and weights are disconnected from the mainline and drum (buoys may remain on deck).¹⁴⁸
- When transiting the Cape Hatteras Special Research Area, vessels must also cover, with a tarp, the drum and all other components stowed securely on deck.¹⁴⁹

Indicator Species for Longline Fishing

Pelagic longline vessels fishing in areas closed to bottom longline fishing may not possess or land demersal species in a quantity that exceeds 5 percent of the total weight of all indicator species (demersal and pelagic) possessed or landed (see Section VIII for bottom longline closed areas and the list of demersal species).¹⁵⁰ Conversely, bottom longline vessels fishing in areas closed to pelagic longline gear may not possess or land pelagic species in a quantity that exceeds 5 percent of the total weight of all indicator species (demersal and pelagic) possessed or landed.¹⁵¹ The species that qualify as pelagic indicator species are:

DEMERSAL INDICATOR SPECIES ¹⁵²		
GROUPER, BLACK	SHARK, BLACKNOSE	SNAPPER, MANGROVE
GROUPER, GAG	SHARK, BLACKTIP	SNAPPER, LANE
GROUPER, MARBLED	SHARK, BONNETHEAD	SNAPPER, MUTTON
GROUPER, MISTY	SHARK, BULL	SNAPPER, QUEEN
GROUPER, RED	SHARK, FINETOOTH	SNAPPER, RED
GROUPER, SNOWY	SHARK, LEMON	SNAPPER, SCHOOLMASTER
GROUPER, WARSAW	SHARK, NURSE	SNAPPER, SILK
GROUPER, YELLOWEDGE	SHARK, SANDBAR	SNAPPER, VERMILION
GROUPER, YELLOWFIN	SHARK, SPINNER	SNAPPER, YELLOWTAIL
HIND, RED	SHARK, TIGER	TILEFISH
HIND, ROCK	SNAPPER, BLACKFIN	TILEFISH, BLUELINE
HIND, SPECKLED	SNAPPER, CUBERA	TILEFISH, SAND
SHARK, ATL. SHARPNOSE	SNAPPER, DOG	

PELAGIC INDICATOR SPECIES ¹⁵³	
DOLPHIN (FISH)	TUNA, ALBACORE
SHARK, BLUE	TUNA, BIGEYE
SHARK, OCEANIC WHITETIP	TUNA, BLUEFIN
SHARK, PORBEAGLE	TUNA, SKIPJACK
SHARK, SHORTFIN MAKO	TUNA, YELLOWFIN
SHARK, THRESHER	WAHOO
SWORDFISH	

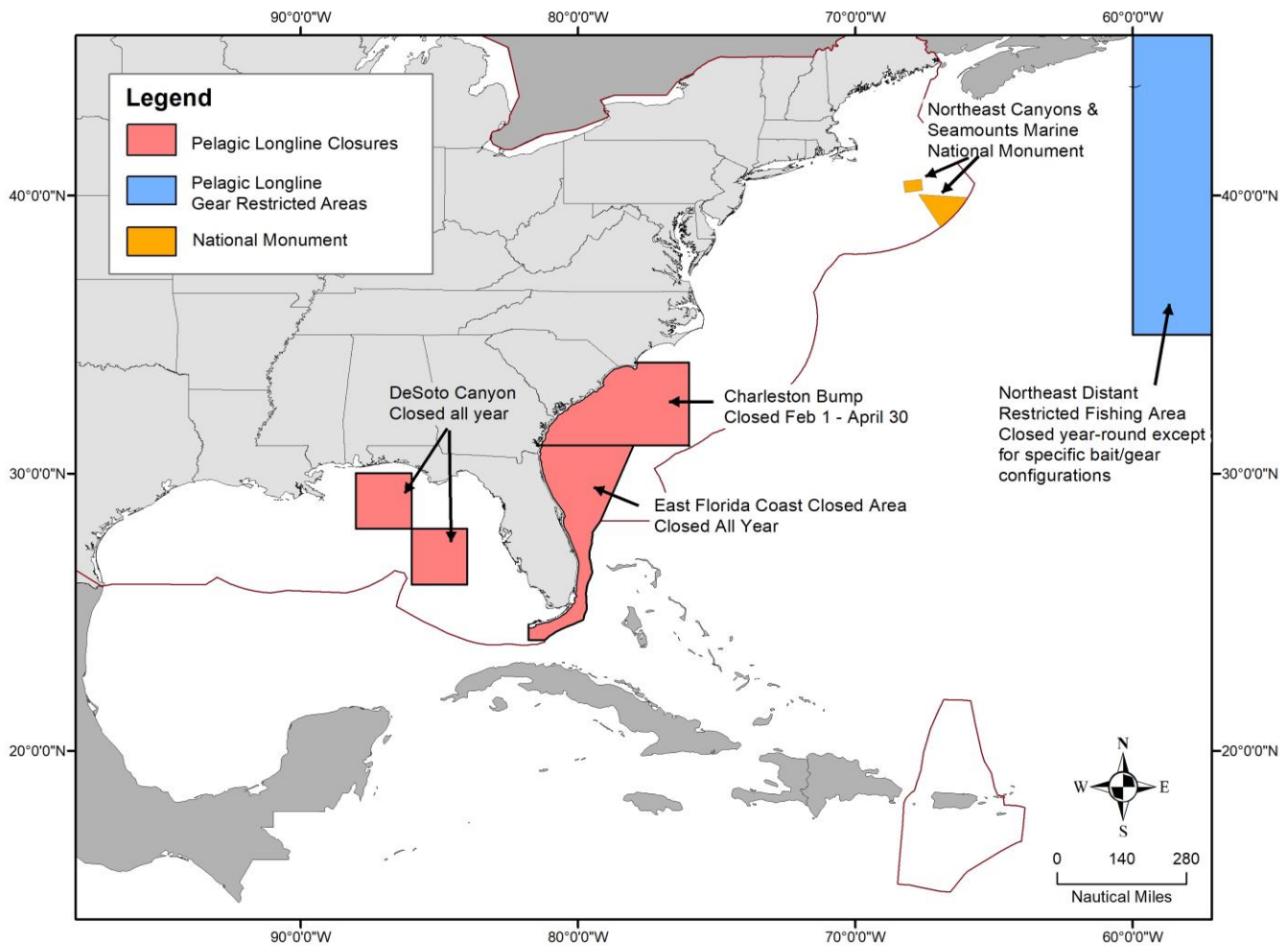


Figure 3 Time/area closures and gear restricted areas in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea that limit use of pelagic longline gear. Additional closures applicable to all gears, including pelagic longline gear, are presented in Figure 2.

The pelagic longline closures, and gear restricted areas, shown in Figure 3 and described in the following paragraphs were implemented to reduce or monitor bycatch by longline gear, including incidental catch of bluefin tuna. See also: Tortugas Marine Reserves, Madison-Swanson closed area, Steamboat Lumps closed area, and Edges 40 Fathom closed area descriptions in Section VI and Figure 2, which pertain to all HMS gears, including pelagic longline.

The Cape Hatteras Special Research Area: To protect pilot whales and Risso’s dolphins, pelagic longline vessel operators fishing in the Cape Hatteras Special Research Area must contact NOAA Fisheries at least 48 hours prior to a trip, and carry observers if requested.¹⁵⁶ Vessels may transit the area without stopping and without contacting NOAA Fisheries if the gear is stowed appropriately. The area is bounded by connecting the following coordinates, in the order given: 36°25' N. lat., 75°0' W. long.; 36°25' N. lat., 74°35' W. long.; 35°0' N. lat., 74°35' W. long.; 35°0' N. lat., 75°0' W. long.

The Charleston Bump Closed Area: This area is closed to vessels with pelagic longline gear on board from February 1 through April 30 each year.¹⁵⁷ The area is defined as: the Atlantic Ocean seaward of the inner boundary of the U.S. EEZ from a point intersecting the inner boundary of

the U.S. EEZ at 34°00' N. lat. near Wilmington Beach, North Carolina, and proceeding due east to connect by straight lines the following coordinates in the order stated: 34°00' N. lat., 76°00' W. long.; 31°00' N. lat., 76°00' W. long.; then proceeding due west to intersect the inner boundary of the U.S. EEZ at 31°00' N. lat. near Jekyll Island, Georgia.¹⁵⁸

The East Florida Coast Closed Area: This area is closed to vessels with pelagic longline gear on board year-round.¹⁵⁹ The area is defined as: the Atlantic Ocean seaward of the inner boundary of the U.S. EEZ from a point intersecting the inner boundary of the U.S. EEZ at 31°00' N. lat. near Jekyll Island, Georgia, and proceeding due east to connect by straight lines the following coordinates in the order stated: 31°00' N. lat., 78°00' W. long.; 28°17' 10" N. lat., 79°11' 24" W. long.; then proceeding along the outer boundary of the EEZ to the intersection of the EEZ with 24°00' N. lat.; then proceeding due west to the following coordinates: 24°00' N. lat., 81°47' W. long.; then proceeding due north to intersect the inner boundary of the U.S. EEZ at 81°47' W. long. near Key West, Florida.¹⁶⁰

The DeSoto Canyon Closed Area: This area is closed to pelagic longline gear year-round¹⁶¹ and consists of two squares offshore of the west coast of Florida. The area is bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates, in the order given: 30°00' N. lat., 88°00' W. long.; 30°00' N. lat., 86°00' W. long.; 28°00' N. lat., 86°00' W. long.; 28°00' N. lat., 84°00' W. long.; 26°00' N. lat., 84°00' W. long.; 26°00' N. lat., 86°00' W. long.; 28°00' N. lat., 86°00' W. long.; 28°00' N. lat., 88°00' W. long.; 30°00' N. lat., 88°00' W. long.¹⁶²

The Northeast Distant Gear Restricted Area (NED): In addition to other gear and bait restrictions described below, vessels in this area with pelagic longline gear on board must use 18/0 or larger circle hooks with an offset not to exceed 10 degrees and can only use whole Atlantic mackerel and/or squid bait.¹⁶⁵ The area is bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates, in the order given: 35°00' N. lat., 60°00' W. long.; 55°00' N. lat., 60°00' W. long.; 55°00' N. lat., 20°00' W. long.; 35°00' N. lat., 20°00' W. long.¹⁶⁶

INDIVIDUAL BLUEFIN TUNA QUOTA (IBQ) PROGRAM¹⁶⁷

The IBQ Program requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear and pelagic longline vessels fishing with green-stick gear to **account for incidental bluefin tuna landings and dead discards** on an individual vessel basis, using quota allocation derived from Individual Bluefin Quota (IBQ) shares through the IBQ system. All dead discards and landings are deducted from a vessel's IBQ account balance at the time of landing. For trips that start in one calendar year and land or discard bluefin tuna in the next (e.g., the trip starts in 2022 and ends in 2023), the catch will be deducted from the vessel's 2023 IBQ account balance.

AREA DESIGNATIONS OF BLUEFIN TUNA QUOTA FOR INDIVIDUAL VESSELS

Gear	Region	Accounting areas*
Pelagic longline IBQ allocation (PLL)	Gulf of Mexico (GOM) allocation	Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico
	Atlantic (ATL) allocation	Atlantic only

*The area(s) in which quota allocation may be used to account for bluefin tuna landings or dead discards. **Atlantic allocation (PLL ATL) may not be used to account for bluefin landings or discards in the Gulf of Mexico, except when notified by NMFS that the low GOM-designated share threshold triggers an exemption to this accounting rule.**¹⁶⁸

Mandatory Retention of Legal-Sized Bluefin Tuna

Pelagic longline vessels must retain all legal-sized commercial bluefin tuna (73 inches CFL or longer) that are dead at haul-back.¹⁶⁹

PLL IBQ PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS¹⁷⁰

The online IBQ system is located at: hmscatchshares.fisheries.noaa.gov. All transactions must be completed through the online system. For help with the online system please contact the IBQ Customer Service line at (301) 427-8591, Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET or via email at NMFS.HMS.IBQ@noaa.gov. Instructions regarding the Catch Shares Online System are available under the “Additional Information” link in the system, and clicking on Bluefin Tuna IBQ.

All bluefin tuna catch (dead discards and landings, by weight) by vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear must be accounted for through the electronic IBQ system (as explained further below) and deducted from the vessel’s IBQ account balance.

If the amount of bluefin tuna catch for a particular trip exceeds the amount of quota available to the vessel, the permitted vessel has a “negative balance” equal to the difference between the catch and the vessel’s available quota balance. For example, if a vessel has an account balance of 0.40 mt (882 lb), and catches 0.50 mt (1,102 lb) of bluefin tuna on a trip, that vessel would have a negative balance of 0.10 mt (220 lb). Once IBQ allocation is transferred into an account with a negative balance, that negative balance will be resolved automatically by the IBQ system.

If a vessel has a negative balance, it may continue to fish and complete the trip and will be responsible for resolving all of the negative balance and transferring into the IBQ Vessel Account the minimum amount of IBQ allocation required for the applicable fishing region before departing on the first fishing trip in a subsequent quarter for that calendar year (see below).

If, at the end of the fishing/calendar year, a permitted vessel does not have an adequate quota balance to settle its negative balance, the vessel’s IBQ allocation for the next year will be reduced in the amount equal to the negative balance in the subsequent year or years until the negative balance is fully accounted for. If a vessel was ineligible for quota share and does not get an annual allocation, it will have to lease IBQ allocation to account for its negative balance. At the beginning of the fishing/calendar year, a vessel will not be allowed to fish with pelagic longline gear on board if it has an outstanding negative balance, and it must have the minimum required departure IBQ allocation as well.

MINIMUM IBQ ALLOCATIONS REQUIRED TO DEPART ON A TRIP¹⁷¹

A vessel with an Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit that fishes with or has pelagic longline gear on board must have the minimum IBQ allocation to depart on its first fishing trip in a calendar year quarter. In the Gulf of Mexico, the minimum allocation required is 0.25 mt, and in the Atlantic it is 0.125 mt. Calendar year quarters begin January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. For subsequent fishing trips in the same calendar year quarter, such vessels may depart on a fishing trip with less than the minimum IBQ allocation.

IBQ SHARES AND ALLOCATIONS

IBQ shares and allocations will be determined annually during the last quarter of each year, based on the number of pelagic longline sets that a vessel deployed during the recent 36 months of best available data. When determining the allocations, NOAA Fisheries will only count one set per day. Prior to January 1, eligible Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit holders will be notified of their IBQ share percentages and IBQ allocations (pounds of bluefin) for the upcoming year. Detailed information on the calculation of IBQ shares and allocations will be provided with the annual notification. **To facilitate communication, shareholders should make sure their current email addresses are listed in their**

Shareholder Accounts. If you have questions regarding your annual IBQ shares or allocation, please call the IBQ Program customer service line at (301) 427-8591 or email NMFS.HMS.IBQ@noaa.gov.

LEASING IBQ

The permit holders of vessels issued Atlantic Tunas Longline permits may lease IBQ allocation to and/or from each other. A person who holds an Atlantic Tunas Longline permit that is not associated with a vessel may not lease IBQ allocation. Leases are completed using the Catch Shares Online System.

FISHING IN THE NORTHEAST DISTANT GEAR RESTRICTED AREA (NED) IN THE IBQ PROGRAM

Vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear may fish in the NED. NOAA Fisheries will account for all dead discards and landings within the 25 mt NED quota specifically allocated to the United States for that area by International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Individual vessels do not have to use individual quota to account for such fish *provided the 25 -mt NED quota has not been caught. Vessels do, however, have to have the minimum IBQ allocation amount required to depart on a trip in the Atlantic using pelagic longline gear (0.125 mt of ATL PLL quota) to fish in the NED at the beginning of each calendar year quarter.*¹⁷²

When the NED quota has been caught category-wide, vessels may continue to fish with pelagic longline gear in the NED but must, in addition to having the 0.125 -mt minimum IBQ allocation amount required to depart on a fishing trip at the beginning of each calendar year quarter, account for all catch (dead discards and retained bluefin) using IBQ allocation, consistent with the IBQ accounting rules.

PLL FISHING UNDER THE IBQ PROGRAM

Before Departing on a Trip:

- Make sure the vessel has an active IBQ account in the online IBQ system.
- Check the IBQ allocation balance in the vessel account using the online IBQ system. Note: The vessel account must have the minimum amount of IBQ allocation to depart on the first trip in each calendar year quarter. If BFT catch in that quarter causes your IBQ balance to go below the minimum, or you go into quota debt, you may continue fishing until the end of that quarter. You will need to resolve any quota debt and acquire the minimum amount of IBQ allocation before taking a first trip in the quarter in that calendar year. If it is the last quarter of the calendar year, you must resolve quota debt before taking the first trip of the next calendar year.
- Hail in using your Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and make sure your VMS software is up to date.
- Check your Electronic Monitoring System to make sure it has hard drives installed, has power, and is functioning properly. See Section XI for a complete description of the Electronic Monitoring Program requirements.

During the Trip:

- Report bluefin tuna catch and fishing effort through VMS within 12 hours of haulback.
- Ensure that all fish caught are handled in a manner that enables the video system to record such fish; make sure the electronic monitoring system remains powered on for the duration of each fishing trip; and clean cameras.

End of the Trip:

- Hail out of the trip using VMS.
- Provide bluefin landings information to the dealer.

- Check your balance of IBQ allocation to determine if you are in “quota debt,” and obtain more IBQ allocation via leasing if necessary to resolve the quota debt and meet the minimum quota requirements needed to leave on your first trip in a subsequent calendar year quarter.
- The electronic monitoring system hard drive(s) must be mailed to NOAA Fisheries of the NOAA Fisheries-approved contractor after every two pelagic longline trips (unless it is full after one trip)-Within 48 hours of completing such a fishing trip, mail the removable hard drive(s) containing all data. See Section XI for a complete description of the Electronic Monitoring Program requirements..
- Submit your written logbooks, as required in the regulations.¹⁷³.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF THE IBQ PROGRAM

Cap on IBQ Shares

- An Atlantic Tunas Longline permit holder, whether an individual or an organization such as a corporation, partnership, or trust, may not hold or acquire more than 25 percent of the total IBQ shares. The maximum share amount will apply whether the IBQ shares are accrued through ownership of multiple permits and/or the result of concentrated fishing effort and the annual determination of IBQ shares. The cap on IBQ shares does not apply to the amount of IBQ a permit holder can lease; individuals may continue to lease IBQ as usual.

Cost recovery program

- Annually, NOAA Fisheries will determine whether to charge fees based on an evaluation of the incremental costs of the administering the IBQ Program, the total ex-vessel value of bluefin landed by pelagic longline vessels, and the estimated costs associated with administering the cost recovery program. If the amount of fees that may be recovered is similar to or less than the cost of administering the cost recovery program, NOAA Fisheries will not assess fees. Otherwise, NOAA Fisheries will notify Atlantic Tunas Longline permit holders through their Shareholder Accounts of their fees, which will be based on the total dressed weight of bluefin sold to dealers by their vessels and the total amount of fees that may be recovered. Permit holders would pay the cost recovery fee through the online IBQ Program website and the associated pay.gov link.

HOOK AND BAIT RESTRICTIONS

Pelagic longline vessels that are permitted to fish for tunas and swordfish are limited, at all times, to:

- Possessing and/or using only corrodible (i.e., non-stainless steel) 18/0 or larger circle hooks with an offset not to exceed 10 degrees, or 16/0 or larger non-offset circle hooks.
- Using only whole finfish and/or squid bait.

If green-stick gear is on board, a vessel may:

- Possess up to 20 J-hooks no smaller than 1.5 inch (38.1 mm) when measured in a straight line over the longest distance from the eye to any other part of the hook.¹⁷⁴
- J-hooks may be used only with green-stick gear, and no more than 10 hooks may be used at one time with green-stick gear.
- Retain one bluefin tuna of legal size per trip.

When a pelagic longline vessel is fishing with green-stick gear:

- All interactions with bluefin must be reported via VMS, and landings and dead discards of legal-

size fish will be accounted for using IBQ allocation.

- Green-stick gear sets are not monitored using video cameras or sensors.

HOOK AND BAIT RESTRICTIONS WHEN FISHING IN THE NED

In addition to other restrictions, when fishing in the NED Restricted Area, pelagic longline vessels are limited to:

- Possessing on board and/or using only 18/0 or larger circle hooks with an offset not to exceed 10 degrees.
- Only whole Atlantic mackerel and/or squid baits may be possessed and/or utilized with the allowed hooks.

HOOK AND BAIT RESTRICTIONS WHEN FISHING IN THE GULF OF MEXICO

In addition to other restrictions, vessels in the Gulf of Mexico with pelagic longline gear on board:

- Must only possess, use, or deploy circle hooks that are constructed of round wire stock which is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter (“weak hooks”) from January through June.¹⁷⁵ Two circle hook models that meet this requirement are Mustad Model 39988D – 16/0 and Eagle Claw Model L2048LM – 16/0.
- May not use live bait. In addition, no person aboard a vessel with pelagic longline gear on board may maintain live baitfish in any tank or well on board the vessel, possess live baitfish, or set up an aeration device on board the vessel.¹⁷⁶

OTHER RESTRICTIONS FOR PELAGIC LONGLINE GEAR

Vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear:

- Must retain all legal-sized (73 inches CFL or larger) bluefin tuna that are dead at haul-back.¹⁷⁷
- May not possess any billfish.¹⁷⁸
- Must possess and use sea turtle handling and release gear in compliance with NOAA Fisheries’ careful release protocols. The required handling and release gears are fully described in the document titled “NOAA Fisheries Approved Models for Equipment needed for the Careful Release of Sea Turtles Caught in Hook and Line Fisheries.” The list of approved models is available on the HMS Management Division website at (<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species>) and upon request from the HMS St. Petersburg Office. Also, the Technical Memorandum (NMFS-SEFSC-580) titled “Careful Release Protocols for Sea Turtle Release with Minimal Injury,” and placard titled “Handling/Release Guidelines,” must be placed inside the wheelhouse.¹⁷⁹ These materials are available on the HMS Management Division website, or you can call (301) 427-8503 to request a waterproof copy.
- If the total length of any gangion plus the length of any floatline is less than 100 meters, then the length of all gangions must be at least 10 percent longer than the length of the floatlines.¹⁸⁰
- Must possess and use only corrodible (i.e., non-stainless steel) circle hooks (as described above).¹⁸¹
 - Must immediately release any marine mammal or sea turtle that is hooked or entangled, retrieve the pelagic longline gear, and move at least 1 nm from the location of the incident before resuming fishing. Reports of marine mammal entanglements must be submitted to NOAA Fisheries consistent with the marine mammal regulations.¹⁸² The marine mammal mortality/injury reporting form is online at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-authorization-program> or by calling (301) 427-8402.
- Cannot deploy a pelagic longline that exceeds 20 nm in length in the mid-Atlantic Bight (MAB).¹⁸³
- Must display the plastic placard “Marine Mammal Handling/Release Guidelines: A Quick Reference Guide for Atlantic Pelagic Longline Gear” in both the wheelhouse and on the working deck.¹⁸⁴

- Cannot retain, transship, land, store, or sell silky, oceanic whitetip, great hammerhead, scalloped hammerhead, or smooth hammerhead sharks.¹⁸⁵
- Must release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks that are alive at the time of haulback if tunas, swordfish, and/or billfish are on board vessels.¹⁸⁶
- Must install and use a NOAA Fisheries-approved VMS) as instructed including whenever the vessel is away from port.¹⁸⁷ Additional information on the VMS requirements is provided in Section XI.

VIII. BOTTOM LONGLINE RESTRICTIONS

Vessels fishing with bottom longline gear must possess valid Safe Handling, Release, and Identification Workshop certificates on board for both the owner and operator.¹⁹⁰

DUSKY SHARK COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENT

Communication protocol: Any vessel with a Directed or Incidental Shark Limited Access permit and fishing with bottom longline gear that catches a dusky shark must broadcast the location of the dusky shark interaction over the radio to other fishing vessels in the surrounding area. Subsequent fishing sets by that vessel that trip must be at least 1 nm away from the reported location of the dusky shark catch. Vessels are encouraged to move further away than 1 nm if the conditions indicate that moving a greater distance is warranted.¹⁹¹

CIRCLE HOOK REQUIREMENT FOR BOTTOM LONGLINE GEAR

Vessels that have bottom longline gear on board and have been issued, or are required to have been issued, a directed shark limited access permit are required to use circle hooks when fishing for sharks.¹⁹²

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR USE OF BOTTOM LONGLINE GEAR

Generally, in HMS fisheries, only commercial shark fishermen use bottom longline gear because tunas and swordfish are found in the water column while many species of sharks are found on the bottom.

- Shark fishermen need a commercial shark (**Directed** or **Incidental**) limited access permit or, a **Smoothhound Shark** open access permit to harvest sharks.¹⁹³ Fishermen holding all three limited access permits listed in the pelagic longline section (Section VII) may also use bottom longline gear.¹⁹⁴

Prior to renewing or obtaining a shark limited access permit, both the owner and operator must attend a Safe Handling, Release, and Identification Workshop and obtain a certificate. A copy of the workshop certificate must be included in the permit application package.¹⁹⁵ For more information on workshops, see Section XVIII.

TIME/AREA CLOSURES FOR USE OF BOTTOM LONGLINE GEAR

To reduce bycatch, NOAA Fisheries has closed a number of areas to fishermen with HMS permits who have bottom longline gear on board as described below.

To determine compliance with the closed area restrictions, NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement and the U.S. Coast Guard apply the definitions for pelagic and bottom longline gear (see Section IV) to determine if a vessel is fishing with pelagic or bottom longline gear.

Stowing Longline Gear

If a vessel is in an area closed to bottom longline gear and has bottom longline gear on board, it is a rebuttable presumption that fish on board that vessel were taken with bottom longline gear in the closed

area unless the vessel is transiting a closed or gear restricted area with all fishing gear stowed appropriately. Longline gear is stowed appropriately if:

- All gangions and hooks are removed from the mainline and are stowed on or below deck;
- Hooks are not baited; and
- All buoys and weights are disconnected from the mainline and drum (buoys may remain on deck).¹⁹⁶

Indicator Species for Longline Fishing

The species composition of the catch on board the vessel or landed can also be used to differentiate between longline gear types for enforcement purposes. Bottom longline vessels fishing in areas closed to pelagic longline gear may not possess or land pelagic species in a quantity that exceeds 5 percent of the total weight of all indicator species (demersal and pelagic) possessed or landed (see Section VI Pelagic Longline Restrictions for closed areas and list of pelagic species).¹⁹⁷ Conversely, pelagic longline vessels fishing in areas closed to bottom longline fishing may not possess or land demersal species in a quantity that exceeds 5 percent of the total weight of all indicator species (demersal and pelagic) possessed or landed.¹⁹⁸ The species that qualify as demersal indicator species are:

PELAGIC INDICATOR SPECIES ¹⁹⁹	
DOLPHIN (FISH)	TUNA, ALBACORE
SHARK, BLUE	TUNA, BIGEYE
SHARK, OCEANIC WHITETIP	TUNA, BLUEFIN
SHARK, PORBEAGLE	TUNA, SKIPJACK
SHARK, SHORTFIN MAKO	TUNA, YELLOWFIN
SHARK, THRESHER	WAHOO
SWORDFISH	

DEMERSAL INDICATOR SPECIES ²⁰⁰		
GROUPER, BLACK	SHARK, BLACKNOSE	SNAPPER, MANGROVE
GROUPER, GAG	SHARK, BLACKTIP	SNAPPER, LANE
GROUPER, MARBLED	SHARK, BONNETHEAD	SNAPPER, MUTTON
GROUPER, MISTY	SHARK, BULL	SNAPPER, QUEEN
GROUPER, RED	SHARK, FINETOOTH	SNAPPER, RED
GROUPER, SNOWY	SHARK, LEMON	SNAPPER, SCHOOLMASTER
GROUPER, WARSAW	SHARK, NURSE	SNAPPER, SILK
GROUPER, YELLOWEDGE	SHARK, SANDBAR	SNAPPER, VERMILION
GROUPER, YELLOWFIN	SHARK, SPINNER	SNAPPER, YELLOWTAIL
HIND, RED	SHARK, TIGER	TILEFISH
HIND, ROCK	SNAPPER, BLACKFIN	TILEFISH, BLUELINE
HIND, SPECKLED	SNAPPER, CUBERA	TILEFISH, SAND
SHARK, ATL. SHARPNOSE	SNAPPER, DOG	

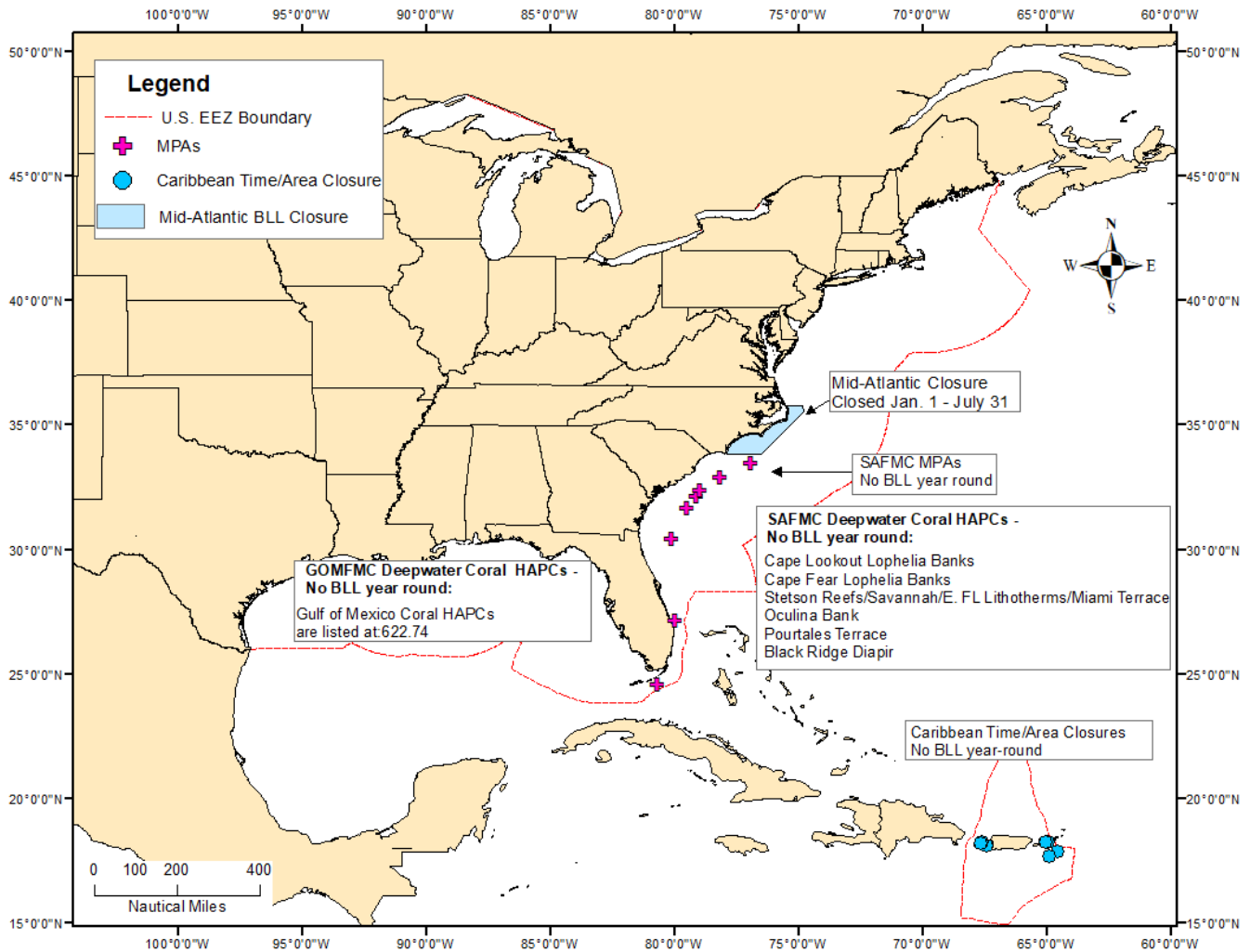


Figure 4 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPCs), and time/area closures that restrict use of bottom longline (BLL) gear in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea. Additional closures for all gears are presented in Figure 2.

The bottom longline closures shown in Figure 4 and described in the following paragraphs were implemented to reduce bycatch by longline gear. See also: Tortugas Marine Reserves, Madison-Swanson closed area, Steamboat Lumps closed area, and Edges 40 Fathom closed area descriptions in Section VI, which pertain to all HMS gears, including bottom longline.

The Mid-Atlantic Shark Area: This area includes Essential Fish Habitat and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern for sandbar and dusky sharks, serving as nursery and pupping areas for these species. The area is closed to vessels using bottom longline gear from January 1 through July 31.²⁰¹ “Mid-Atlantic shark closed area” means the Atlantic Ocean area seaward of the inner boundary of the U.S. EEZ at 35°41' N. lat. just south of Oregon Inlet, North Carolina, and connecting by straight lines the following coordinates in the order stated: 35°41' N. lat., 75°25' W. long. proceeding due east to 35°41' N. lat., 74°51' W. long.; then proceeding southeast to 35°30' N. lat., 74°46' W. long.; then proceeding southwest, roughly following the 55 fathom mark, to 33°51' N. lat., 76°24' W. long.; then proceeding due west to intersect the inner boundary of the U.S. EEZ at 33°51' N. lat., 77°53' W. long. near Cape Fear, North Carolina.²⁰²

Caribbean closed areas: Fishing for HMS with bottom longline gear is prohibited year-round in several distinct areas off the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.²⁰³

(A) Mutton Snapper Spawning Aggregation Area

Point	North latitude	West longitude
A	17°37.8'	64°53.0'
B	17°39.0'	64°53.0'
C	17°39.0'	64°50.5'
D	17°38.1'	64°50.5'
E	17°37.8'	64°52.5'
A	17°37.8'	64°53.0'

(B) Red Hind Spawning Aggregation Areas(i) East of St. Croix

Point	N. lat.	W. long.
A	17°50.2'	64°27.9'
B	17°50.1'	64°26.1'
C	17°49.2'	64°25.8'
D	17°48.6'	64°25.8'
E	17°48.1'	64°26.1'
F	17°47.5'	64°26.9'
A	17°50.2'	64°27.9'

(ii) Tourmaline Bank

Point	N. lat.	W. long.
A	18°11.2'	67°22.4'
B	18°11.2'	67°19.2'
C	18°08.2'	67°19.2'
D	18°08.2'	67°50.5'
E	18°08.2'	64°52.5'

(iii) Abrir La Sierra Bank

Point	N. lat.	W. long.
A	18°06.5'	67°26.9'
B	18°06.5'	67°23.9'
C	18°03.5'	67°23.9'
D	18°03.5'	67°26.9'
E	18°06.5'	64°26.9'

(C) Grammanik Bank

Point	North latitude	West longitude
A	18°11.898'	64°56.328'
B	18°11.645'	64°56.225'
C	18°11.058'	64°57.810'
D	18°11.311'	64°57.913'
E	18°11.898'	64°56.328'

South Atlantic Marine Protected Areas (MPAs): Fishing with bottom longline gear is prohibited in the following areas:²⁰⁴

(A) Snowy Grouper Wreck. Bounded by rhumb lines connecting, in order, the following points:

Point	North latitude	West longitude
A	33°25'	77°04.75'
B	33°34.75'	76°51.3'
C	33°25.5'	76°46.5'
D	33°15.75'	77°00.0'
A	33°25'	77°04.75'

(B) Northern South Carolina: Bounded on the north by 32° 53.5' N. lat.; on the south by 32° 48.5' N. lat.; on the east by 78° 04.75' W. long.; and on the west by 78° 16.75' W. long.

(C) Edisto: Bounded on the north by 32° 24' N. lat.; on the south by 32° 18.5' N. lat.; on the east by 78° 54.0' W. long.; and on the west by 79° 06.0' W. long.

(D) Charleston Deep Artificial Reef: Bounded by rhumb lines connecting, in order, the following points:

Point	North latitude	West longitude
A	32°04'	79°12'
B	32°08.5'	79°07.5'
C	32°06'	79°05'
D	32°01.5'	79°09.3'
A	32°04'	79°12'

(E) Georgia: Bounded by rhumb lines connecting, in order, the following points:

Point	North latitude	West longitude
A	31°43'	79°31'
B	31°43'	79°21'
C	31°34'	79°29'
D	31°34'	79°39'
A	31°43'	79°31'

(F) North Florida: Bounded on the north by 30° 29' N. lat.; on the south by 30° 19' N. lat.; on the east by 80° 02' W. long.; and on the west by 80° 14' W. long.

(G) St. Lucie Hump: Bounded on the north by 27° 08' N. lat.; on the south by 27° 04' N. lat.; on the east by 79° 58' W. long.; and on the west by 80° 00' W. long.

(H) East Hump: Bounded by rhumb lines connecting, in order, the following points:

Point	North latitude	West longitude
A	24°36.5'	80°45.5'
B	24°32'	80°36'
C	24°27.5'	80°38.5'
D	24°32.5'	80°48'
A	24°36.5'	80°45.5'

Gulf of Mexico Coral HAPCs: These areas listed at [50 CFR Part 622.74](#). Please see the specific regulations at 622.74 for specific boundaries and gear restrictions.²⁰⁵

OTHER RESTRICTIONS FOR BOTTOM LONGLINE GEAR

Vessels fishing with bottom longline gear:

- Must deploy or possess only corrodible (i.e., non-stainless steel) circle hooks.²⁰⁶ At this time, there are no hook size or bait restrictions.
- May not possess any billfish.²⁰⁷
- Must possess and use sea turtle handling and release gear in compliance with NOAA Fisheries' careful release protocols. The required handling and release gears are fully described in the document titled "NOAA Fisheries Approved Models for Equipment needed for the Careful Release of Sea Turtles Caught in Hook and Line Fisheries." The list of approved models is available on the HMS Management Division website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/safe-handling-release-and-identification-workshops> and upon request from the HMS St. Petersburg Office. Also, a Technical Memorandum (NMFS-SEFSC-580) titled "Careful Release Protocols for Sea Turtle Release with Minimal Injury," and a placard titled "Handling/Release

Guidelines,” must be posted inside the wheelhouse.²⁰⁸ These materials are available on the HMS Management Division website, or you can call (301) 427-8503 to request a waterproof copy.

- Must use the sea turtle handling and release gear to handle, release, and disentangle hooked or entangled sea turtles, prohibited sharks, or smalltooth sawfish.²⁰⁹
- If a smalltooth sawfish is caught, the fish must be kept in the water and, while maintaining water flow over the gills, the fish should be examined for research tags. If a tagged fish is captured please follow the instruction on the tag. All smalltooth sawfish must be released in a manner that will ensure maximum probability of survival, but without removing the fish from the water or removing any research tags from the fish. All encounters of smalltooth sawfish should be reported to the Sawfish Recovery by phone (1-844-4-SAWFISH (844-472-9347)) or online (<http://www.sawfishrecovery.org/report-a-sawfish/>)²¹⁰
- Must immediately release any marine mammal, sea turtle, or smalltooth sawfish that is hooked or entangled, retrieve the bottom longline gear, and move at least 1 nm from the location of the incident before resuming fishing. Reports of marine mammal entanglements must be submitted to NOAA Fisheries consistent with the marine mammal regulations.²¹¹ The marine mammal mortality/injury reporting form is available at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-authorization-program> or by calling (301) 427-8402.
- Must install and use a NOAA Fisheries-approved VMS as instructed, including whenever the vessel is away from port, if the vessel is between 33° 00' N. lat. and 36° 30' N. lat., and the Mid-Atlantic shark closed area is closed. Additional information on the VMS requirements is provided in Section XI.²¹²

IX. SHARK GILLNET GEAR RESTRICTIONS

DUSKY SHARK COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS

Communications protocol: Any vessel with an Atlantic shark limited access permit and fishing with shark gillnet gear that catches a dusky shark must broadcast the location of the dusky shark interaction over the radio to other fishing vessels in the surrounding area. Subsequent fishing sets by that vessel that trip must be at least 1 nm away from the reported location of the dusky shark catch. Vessels are encouraged to move further away than 1 nm if the conditions indicate that moving a greater distance is warranted to avoid dusky sharks.²¹³

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR USE OF SHARK GILLNET GEAR

Only commercial shark fishermen may use gillnet gear in HMS fisheries.²¹⁴

- Shark fishermen need a commercial shark (Directed or Incidental) limited access permit or, a Smoothhound Shark open access permit to harvest sharks. Fishermen holding all three limited access permits listed in the pelagic longline section (Section VII) may also use bottom longline gear.

Prior to renewing or obtaining a shark limited access permit, both the owner and operator must attend a Safe Handling, Release, and Identification Workshop and obtain a certificate. A copy of the workshop certificate must be included in the permit application package. For more information on workshops, see Section XIX.

TIME/AREA CLOSURES FOR USE OF GILLNET GEAR

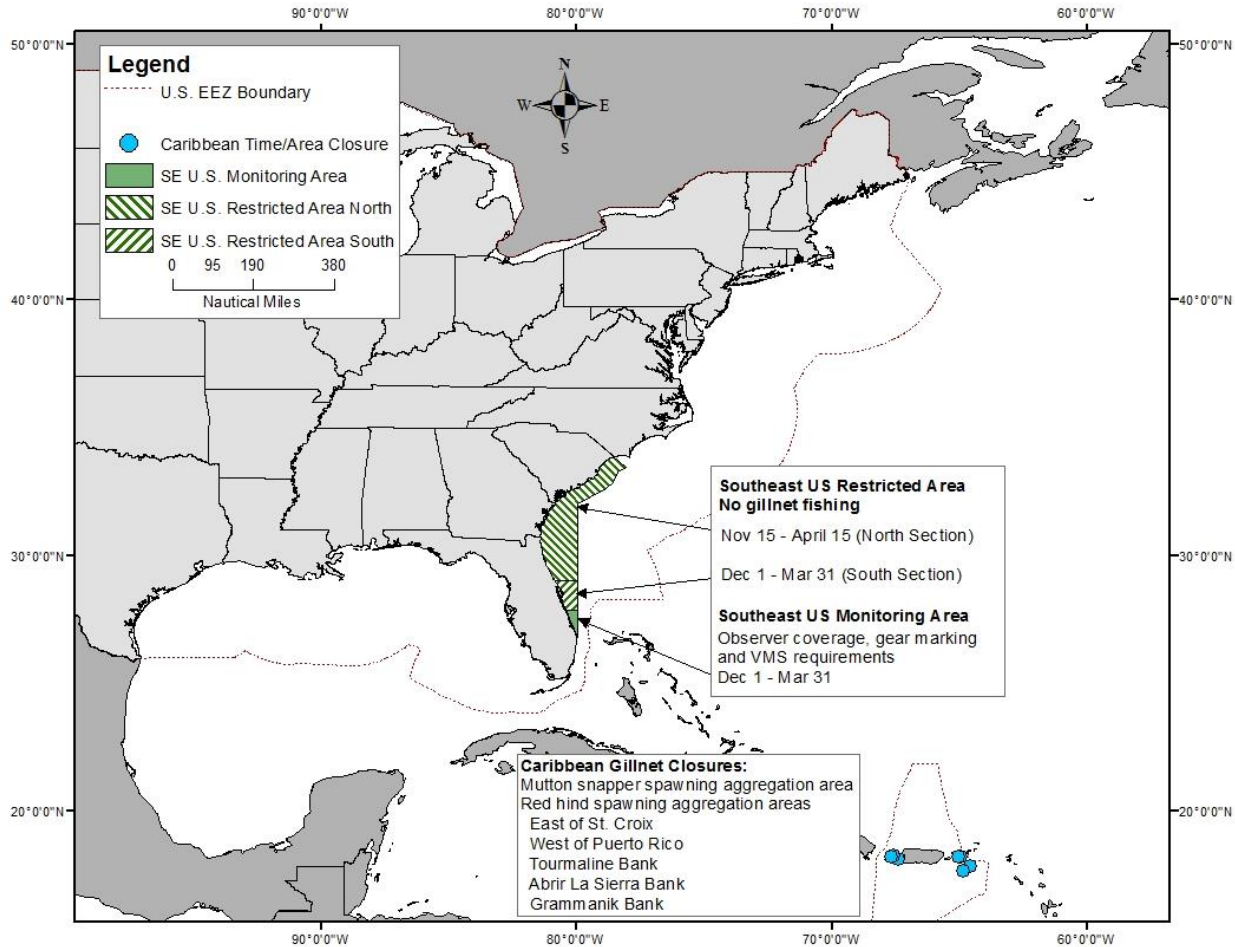


Figure 5 Time/area closures that restrict use of gillnet gear in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea. Additional closures for all gears are presented in Figure 2.

The gillnet time/area closures shown in Figure 5 are described in the following paragraphs. See also: Tortugas Marine Reserves, Madison-Swanson closed area, Steamboat Lumps closed area, and Edges 40 Fathom closed area descriptions in Section VI, which pertain to all HMS gears, including gillnet.

Southeast U.S. Restricted Area and Southeast U.S. Monitoring Area:²¹⁵ The Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan specifies a number of restrictions on fishermen using gillnet gear, including fishermen using shark gillnet gear (defined as gillnet gear with stretched mesh greater than or equal to 5 inches). Requirements in these areas include gear marking,²¹⁶ observer coverage, and vessel monitoring systems during times when the areas are not closed to gillnets. For more information, go to <http://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/Protected/whaletrp/> or call the Protected Resources Division at (978) 281-9181. The “Southeast Gillnet Gear Guide” is at https://media.fisheries.noaa.gov/dam-migration/southeast_gillnet_2018_alwtrp.pdf

OTHER RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF GILLNET GEAR

Vessels fishing with gillnet gear:

- Cannot fish for sharks with, or have on board, a gillnet with a total length of 2.5 km or more.²¹⁷
- Must keep drift gillnet gear attached to the vessel; sink gillnet gear is NOT required to be attached to the vessel.²¹⁸
- When using drift gillnet gear, must conduct net checks at least once every 2 hours to look for and

remove any sea turtles, marine mammals, or smalltooth sawfish. Vessels using sink gillnet gear do not have to conduct net checks.²¹⁹

- Must limit soak times to 24 hours when using sink gillnet gear.²²⁰
- Cannot possess billfishes, tuna, or swordfish.²²¹
- If a listed whale is “taken,” the vessel operator must cease fishing operations immediately and contact NOAA Fisheries consistent with the marine mammal regulations.²²² The marine mammal mortality/injury reporting form is available online at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-authorization-program> or by calling (301) 427-8402.
- Must keep smalltooth sawfish in the water while removing them from the gillnet.²²³
- Must install and use a NOAA Fisheries-approved vessel monitoring system (VMS) as instructed between December 1 and March 31, pursuant to the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan requirements for any vessel with a directed shark permit and gillnet gear on board when in the vicinity of the Southeast U.S. Monitoring Area.²²⁴

X. VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS) REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENTS TO INSTALL AND USE A VMS UNIT ²²⁵

Pelagic longline vessels: All vessels with pelagic longline gear on board.

Bottom longline vessels: All vessels with bottom longline gear on board off South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia between 33°00'N and 36°30'N from January 1 through July 31.

Gillnet vessels: All vessels issued a directed shark limited access permit with gillnet gear on board operating in the vicinity of the Southeast U.S. Monitoring Area from December 1 to March 31, pursuant to the requirements of the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan.

Vessel owners that are required to use VMS in HMS fisheries may be eligible to receive reimbursement funds (up to \$3,100/unit) for procuring VMS units. If reimbursement for the unit is available, reimbursement will not cover installation or communication costs.²²⁶ For more information, and to see if you are eligible, contact the VMS Support Center at (888) 219-9228 or the SE Office of Law Enforcement VMS Office at (800) 758-4833.

INSTALLATION, ACTIVATION, AND OPERATION

- The VMS hardware and communications service provider must be on the VMS type approval lists for use in HMS fisheries,²²⁷ which is available at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/noaa-fisheries-type-approved-vms-units>. All VMS units must be installed by a qualified marine electrician.²²⁸
- VMS units must always be on, operating, and reporting position data 24 hours and day, 7 days a week, and NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement must receive these transmissions every hour without interruption. The only exception to this requirement is that vessel owners and/or operators that will not be fishing for extended periods of time, such as when placing the vessel in dry-dock for repairs or suspending all fishing activity for the off season, may apply for a documented power-down exemption for their vessel from NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement.²²⁹ The request must describe:
 - the reason an exemption is being requested;
 - the location of the vessel during the time an exemption is sought;
 - the exact time period for which an exemption is needed; and
 - sufficient information to determine that a power down exemption is appropriate.
- Vessel owners and/or operators experiencing unanticipated power outages or malfunctions in their VMS units should contact NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement to notify them of the situation immediately and should not fish.²³⁰ After a fishing trip during which automatic position reports were interrupted, the vessel's owner or operator must have a qualified marine electrician replace or repair the VMS unit prior to the vessel's next trip.²³¹
- Prior to leaving port for any trip, a vessel owner or operator must declare their target species and gear type(s) using the VMS terminal ("hail-out"). If the vessel is participating in multiple fisheries or switches to a different gear type or target species group, the vessel owner or operator must submit another declaration.²³²
- At least 3 hours, but no more than 12 hours, prior to landing, the vessel owner or operator must provide NOAA Fisheries advanced notice of landing ("hail-in") using the VMS terminal. For trips that are expected to be completed in less than three hours, vessels have the option of making a hail-in declaration at the same time (or before) the "hail out" declaration (i.e., gear and target

species declaration) is made.²³³ After submission of the landing notification, a confirmation code is provided through the VMS system. Please note that the confirmation code does not automatically give the fisherman permission to land and offload. It simply provides NOAA Fisheries a confirmation that a landing notification was received. The owner/operator is responsible for ensuring all regulations are followed.

- HMS permitted vessels that will not be targeting or retaining HMS species for 2 or more consecutive fishing trips may “declare out” of the HMS fishery. Vessels that have declared out of the fishery will be exempted from hailing in and out for each trip so long as they continue to participate in non-HMS fisheries that do not also require VMS reporting. If the vessel is participating in a non-HMS fishery that requires VMS reporting, they will still be required to follow the VMS reporting requirements for the non-HMS fishery. HMS vessels that have declared out of the HMS fishery are still required to leave their VMS units on to provide hourly position reports, and are still required to follow all other HMS regulations (e.g., closed areas). Vessels that have declared out of the fishery may still land HMS if they catch them incidentally, but would have to first declare back into the HMS fishery by hailing out and hailing in at least three hours, and no more than twelve hours, before returning to port.²³⁴
- If the vessel operator is aware that transmission of the reports has been interrupted, the vessel operator must notify NOAA Fisheries and follow the instructions given. If a repair is needed, the vessel owner or operator must have a qualified marine electrician repair or replace the unit before the vessel’s next trip.²³⁵

BLUEFIN CATCH REPORTING VIA VMS²³⁶

- Vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear must submit a “Highly Migratory Species Bluefin Tuna Catch Report” through VMS within 12 hours of completion of each pelagic longline set. Specifically, the report must include: date the set was made; area in which the set was made; the number of hooks in the set; and the approximate length of all bluefin tuna retained, discarded dead, or released alive (by standardized size ranges), including reporting of zero bluefin on a set. Vessels must also select the code (the designated number for an area) that corresponds to the area where sets were deployed. Vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico select code 1; in the Atlantic, select code 2; and in the NED, select code 3.
- Pelagic longline vessels fishing with green-stick gear must submit a Highly Migratory Species Bluefin Tuna Catch Report” through VMS within 12 hours for each green-stick retrieval that interacts with bluefin tuna. Specifically, the report must include: date and area of the set, the length of bluefin retained, and the numbers and length of bluefin discarded. Vessels must also select the code (the designated number for an area) that corresponds to the area where bluefin interactions with green-stick gear occurred. Vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico select code 1; in the Atlantic, select code 2; and in the NED, select code 3.

XI. ELECTRONIC MONITORING (VIDEO CAMERA) SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS²³⁸

SCOPE OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING (EM) REQUIREMENT

A vessel with an Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit may not depart on a fishing trip with pelagic longline gear on board unless it has an installed, operating, and certified electronic monitoring (EM) system. An EM system consists of video cameras and related recording and sensing equipment (as explained under “Equipment” below).

- The requirement for an EM system includes any U.S. flagged vessel with an Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit with pelagic longline gear on board, regardless of where it is fishing.
- A vessel with an Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit that does not have pelagic longline gear on board is not required to install an EM system.

INSTALLATION OF EM SYSTEMS

- Permit owner/operators (or their representatives) that intend to fish using an Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit using pelagic longline gear must coordinate with NOAA Fisheries or NOAA Fisheries-approved contractors to install and test EM equipment.
- Permit owner/operators are required to make their vessel accessible to NOAA Fisheries or NOAA Fisheries-approved contractors to allow installation and testing, and certification of the EM equipment and training in the use of EM equipment. Permit owner/operators may be required to steam to a designated port within their geographic region to enable such installation.
- Vessel owners should call the NOAA Fisheries-approved contractor, Saltwater Inc., at 1-800-770-3241 to schedule the date of installation and training at least one week in advance of the desired date of installation.
- Prior to the scheduled date of installation, vessel operators must purchase a fitting for the pressure side of the line of the drum hydraulic system. The fitting may be either “T” or inline, with a female ¼- inch threaded “National Pipe Thread” (NPT) port, to enable connection to the pressure transducer (a component of the EM system).
- NOAA Fisheries may require vessel owners to make minor modifications to vessel equipment to facilitate installation and operation of the EM system. Such modifications might include, but are not limited to, installation of a fitting for the pressure side of the line of the drum hydraulic system, a power supply for the EM system and power switches/connections, additional lighting, or a mounting structure(s) for installation of the camera(s).
- The vessel owner and/or operator should provide information to the EM technician about the power supply and other vessel infrastructure, and other information as needed. A vessel assessment form that includes all the information needed is available from Saltwater Inc. at 1-800-770-3241.
- Vessel operators need to be present during the entire day of installation to assist with camera placement, hydraulic fitting, skipper education, and certification.

FUNDING FOR INSTALLATION

If funds are available, owners of pelagic longline vessels may receive funding and/or reimbursement for some or all of the costs associated with installation of EM systems.

CERTIFICATION OF EM SYSTEM AND VESSEL MONITORING PLAN (VMP)

- Unless authorized by NOAA Fisheries, vessels may not depart on a fishing trip with pelagic longline gear on board without a valid Certificate of Installation and VMP on board.

- The NOAA Fisheries-approved contractors have developed a written Vessel Monitoring Plan to document the standardized procedures relating to EM and facilitate communication of procedures to the vessel crew and to improve safety. The VMP serves as a reference and instructional document on the vessel, and includes information on catch handling procedures that will result in capturing the required images; vessel-specific details on the installed equipment; and a log of any modifications made to the system and service and repair history.
- The VMP will be updated, revised, and approved periodically by NOAA Fisheries or the NOAA Fisheries-approved contractor.
- The vessel owner and/or operator must implement, and ensure that the vessel complies with, all of the requirements, specifications and protocols outlined in the vessel monitoring plan no later than 6 months after the date of approval of the VMP.

RECORDING AND SUBMITTING DATA

- At the start of each trip, ensure the power is on, and check that it remains powered on through the duration of the trip. Cameras must be cleaned routinely and the EM components must not be tampered with.
- The permit owner/operator is responsible to ensure that all fish are handled in a safe manner that enables the electronic monitoring system to record such fish, and must identify a crew person or employee responsible for ensuring that all handling, retention, and sorting of bluefin tuna occurs in accordance with the regulations.
- The permit owner/operator must submit the EM hard drives, according to instructions provided by NOAA Fisheries or NOAA Fisheries-approved contractors, within 48 hours of the completion of every other pelagic longline trip, unless the hard drive is full after a single trip.

EQUIPMENT

As explained in more detail below, vessels must, in accordance with instructions provided by NOAA Fisheries or NOAA Fisheries-approved contractors, install and maintain the following equipment, as components of an EM system:

- two to four video cameras,
- a recording device,
- video monitor,
- hydraulic pressure transducer,
- winch drum rotation sensor,
- system control box,
- GPS receiver, and
- related support equipment needed to achieve the objectives (e.g., power supply, camera mounts, and lighting).
- Vessel owner/operators must allow inspection of the equipment by an authorized officer, or NOAA Fisheries' designee.
- The EM system must include software to enable a test function so that the vessel operator may test the status of the system (i.e., whether it is fully functional) prior to each trip, and record the outcome of the test. A vessel operator may not depart on a pelagic longline trip unless the pre-trip test indicates that the system is fully functioning (unless authorized by NOAA Fisheries).
- A fully functioning EM system must have cameras installed that provide a view of the area where the longline gear is retrieved and catch is removed from the hook (prior to placing in the hold or discarding boatside) and a requirement that the system be connected to the mechanical hauling device so that recording is initiated by gear retrieval.

Video Cameras:

- Video data are produced by digital IP (Internet protocol) video cameras at a resolution of no less than 720p (1280x720).
- The individual vessel systems must include no less than two cameras:
 - at least one camera to record clear, unobstructed, close-up images of the deck at the haul back station for species identification/length estimation, and
 - at least one camera to record activity along the side of the vessel at the water line of the haul back station to document animals that are caught and discarded but not brought aboard, as well as the disposition of that catch (released alive/dead).
- The frame rates of the footage will need to allow for ease of viewing. The cameras are not required to record audio.

GPS Receiver:

A GPS receiver is required to begin producing output at a rate of 1 Hz from the moment it receives power. This output, which includes location coordinates, velocity, and heading data, is directly logged by the control box.

Hydraulic & Drum Rotation Sensors:

- Hydraulic sensors are required to continuously monitor when the hydraulic pressure exceeds a specified threshold, thereby triggering a potential gear hauling state which would result in the video data being captured for later review.
- Drum rotation sensors must be used in a similar manner as the hydraulic pressure sensors. If the drum starts rotating, the system must trigger the video cameras to record.
- The combination of these two sensors must provide a mechanism to ensure that fishing activity, as instructed by NOAA Fisheries, is captured on video. Information can be found in the “Electronic Monitoring System Check Document for Vessel Operators” at <https://media.fisheries.noaa.gov/dam-migration/a7-system-check-pictorial.pdf>

EM Control Box & Monitor:

- The system must include a ‘control box’ to receive and store the raw data provided by the sensors. Removable hard drives with the capacity to store data must be maintained, as instructed by NOAA Fisheries (e.g., adequate to store the data associated with a trip lasting approximately 30 days). Information can be found in the “Electronic Monitoring System Check Document for Vessel Operators” at <https://media.fisheries.noaa.gov/dam-migration/a7-system-check-pictorial.pdf>
- A wheelhouse monitor must provide a graphical user interface for harvesters to monitor the state and performance of the control box and must include information such as: Current date and time synced via GPS, GPS coordinates, operational status of the external sensors (via red/green color-coding), presence of a data disk, percentage used of the data disk, and an estimate of recording time left, video recording status, etc.

Hydraulics:

- Vessels are required to have a hydraulic pressure transducer installed inline on the pressure side of the line drum hydraulic system.
- Vessels must install a hydraulic tee fitting with a ¼-inch National Pipe Thread (NPT) port prior to a scheduled EM installation so technicians can apply the transducer.

Power:

- EM systems are capable of being powered by both alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) power. However, they are most efficiently and reliably powered through vessel DC circuits.
- If the EM system is to be powered by a DC circuit, free space on a 12-volt bus bar must be provided in the wheelhouse.
- If the EM systems are to be powered by AC circuits, vessels must provide an Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) in the wheelhouse.

Camera Mounts:

- In order to capture imagery of activity along the side of the vessel at the water line, cameras must be mounted outboard of the vessel rail. Vessel owners may be required to coordinate with NOAA Fisheries or NOAA Fisheries' designee to install a boom or telescoping support for the video camera located near the rail to provide a better view of the location where fish are removed from the water.
- If a specialized camera mount is needed, the vessel owner will be required to pay the cost of the materials and labor for the installation of such equipment.
- The vessel operator must make the Vessel Monitoring Plan (VMP) available to NOAA Fisheries or the NOAA Fisheries-approved contractor for revision to include the camera mount. Once the VMP has been revised and signed by NOAA Fisheries or the NOAA Fisheries-approved contractor, the vessel owner and/or operator must implement, and ensure that the vessel complies with all of the requirements, specifications, and protocols outlined in the VMP no later than 6 months after the date of approval of the VMP.

Standardized reference grid:

- Vessel owners and/or operators are responsible for ensuring installation of a standardized reference grid in view of one of the video cameras, and for ensuring that each retained fish is placed on the grid in accordance with operational procedures in the vessel's VMP. The grid may be a mat or carpet with painted grid, or a grid painted on the deck. The precise specifications of the size and shape of the grid will be determined through discussions between the vessel owner/operator and NOAA Fisheries or the NOAA Fisheries-approved contractor.
- Vessel owners must pay the cost of the materials and labor for the installation of such a grid.
- The vessel owner and/or operator must make the VMP available for revision to include the measuring grid. Once the VMP has been revised and signed by NOAA Fisheries or the NOAA Fisheries approved contractor, the vessel owner and/or operator must implement, and ensure that the vessel complies with, all of the requirements, specifications, and protocols outlined in the VMP no later than 6 months after the date of approval of the VMP.

Lighting:

- Vessels must provide sufficient lighting for cameras to capture imagery on deck at the haul back station and along the vessel rail at the waterline.
- Vessels must clearly illuminate individual fish.

For technical questions regarding EM systems, please call the NOAA Fisheries -approved contractor, Saltwater Inc., at 1-800-770-3241.

XII.PROTECTED SPECIES INTERACTIONS

Marine mammals, smalltooth sawfish, and sea turtles are all protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and/or the Endangered Species Act. Fishermen are prohibited under the ESA and MMPA from “taking” these animals. Fishermen must follow certain requirements if one of these animals is incidentally caught or entangled in fishing gear. Pelagic longline, bottom longline, and gillnet vessels have specific actions and gear they are required to use to avoid interactions and release these animals if they are caught. For more information specific to those gears, see the appropriate section above.

MARINE MAMMALS

Pelagic longline fishermen are required to abide by the Pelagic Longline Take Reduction Plan regulations. These regulations are aimed at reducing interactions with long- and short-finned pilot whales and Risso’s dolphins. The Plan includes a variety of regulations including a maximum mainline length of 20 nm for all pelagic longline sets within the Mid-Atlantic Bight region and a requirement for all vessels fishing within the Cape Hatteras Special Research Area to be able to carry observers, participate in NOAA Fisheries-approved research, and maintain daily communications with other local vessel captains.²³⁹ For additional information on the Pelagic Longline Take Reduction Plan, see <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/pelagic-longline-take-reduction-plan>

For large whales caught alive or dead and on the line, immediately contact the Atlantic Large Whale Disentanglement Network Hotline at: (800) 600-3622 or USCG VHF Channel 16 for instructions.

For small marine mammals, gently bring the mammal alongside the vessel and work the tangle off the mammal as quickly as possible. When a small marine mammal is hooked, if possible, cut off the barb of the hook with long handled bolt cutters, and then cut the line as close to the hook as possible. Do not use a tether, ninja sticks, or other devices designed for sea turtle dehooking or disentangling to control the animal. Marine mammal entanglements must be reported to NOAA Fisheries within 48 hours after the end of the trip. The reporting form is available from the Office of Protected Resources at (301) 427-8402 or at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-authorization-program>.

SMALLTOOTH SAWFISH

All smalltooth sawfish must be released in a manner that will ensure maximum probability of survival, but without removing the fish from the water or removing any research tags from the fish. While attempting to dehook a smalltooth sawfish, the fish must be kept in the water, maintaining water flow over the gills and examining for research tags.²⁴⁰ The animal should not be dehooked if the hook is in the rostrum; if the animal cannot be dehooked, cut the line as close to the hook as possible. If caught in a gillnet, smalltooth sawfish may not be removed from the water while removing from the gillnet.²⁴¹

SEA TURTLES

Longline and gillnet vessels must possess and use sea turtle handling and release gear in compliance with NOAA Fisheries’ careful release protocols. The required handling and release gears are fully described in the document titled “NOAA Fisheries Approved Models for Equipment needed for the Careful Release of Sea Turtles Caught in Hook and Line Fisheries.” The list of approved models of required gear is available on the HMS Management Division website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/safe-handling-release-and-identification-workshops> and upon request from the HMS St. Petersburg Office. Also, a Technical Memorandum (NMFS-SEFSC-580) titled “Careful Release Protocols for Sea Turtle Release with

Minimal Injury,” and a placard titled “Handling/Release Guidelines,” must be posted inside the wheelhouse.²⁴² These materials are available on the HMS Management Division website, or you can call (301) 427-8503 to request a waterproof copy.

XIII. COMMERCIAL SHARK FISHING

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT GROUPS ²⁴³

Sharks are divided into regional management groups (below) with separate quotas.²⁴⁴ Call the HMS Management Division at (301) 427-8503 or visit <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-landings-updates> for the current status of the regional shark quotas.

GULF OF MEXICO REGION
Aggregated Large Coastal Sharks (LCS): Bull, Lemon, Nurse, Silky, Spinner, Tiger Blacktip Sharks Hammerhead Sharks: Great hammerhead, Scalloped hammerhead, Smooth hammerhead Non-Blacknose Small Coastal Sharks (SCS): Atlantic sharpnose, Bonnethead, Finetooth Smoothhound Sharks: Smooth dogfish, Florida smoothhound, Gulf smoothhound
ATLANTIC REGION
Aggregated Large Coastal Sharks (LCS): Blacktip, Bull, Lemon, Nurse, Silky, Spinner, Tiger Hammerhead Sharks: Great hammerhead, Scalloped hammerhead, Smooth hammerhead Non-Blacknose Small Coastal Sharks (SCS): Atlantic sharpnose, Bonnethead, Finetooth Blacknose Sharks (authorized south of 34° 00' N. latitude only) Smoothhound Sharks: smooth dogfish
ATLANTIC AND GULF OF MEXICO (COMBINED QUOTA)
Sandbar Sharks Research Large Coastal Sharks Blue Sharks Porbeagle Sharks Pelagic Sharks (other than Porbeagle or Blue)*: Common thresher, Oceanic whitetip

*The commercial retention limit for shortfin mako sharks is zero. If ICCAT provides for U.S. harvest in the future, NOAA Fisheries could increase the shortfin mako shark retention limit based on regulatory criteria and retention allowed by ICCAT. Until that happens, the retention limit is zero and no shortfin mako sharks may be retained, possessed, landed or sold and must be promptly released, whether dead or alive, at haulback. Sharks must remain in the water.²⁴⁵

PERMITS

Generally, **directed shark permits** allow fishermen to target non-smoothhound sharks, while **incidental shark permits** allow fishermen who normally fish for other species to land a limited number of non-smoothhound sharks during the course of those operations.²⁴⁶ See Section V for information about obtaining limited access permits.

The commercial **Smoothhound Shark permit** will allow fishermen to target and retain smoothhound sharks.²⁴⁷ This permit is open access and may be held in combination with any other commercial HMS permit except the Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit.

Commercial shark limited access permits and smoothhound shark permits may be held in conjunction with an HMS Charter/Headboat permit. A commercial sale endorsement is also required to sell sharks, however.²⁴⁸

The **HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit** is open access, only valid in the U.S. Caribbean Region,²⁴⁹ and may only be issued to vessels 45 feet or less in overall length.²⁵⁰

Fishermen who possess a shark limited access permit and use longline or gillnet gear must become certified at a Safe Handling, Release, and Identification Workshop prior to obtaining or renewing a commercial shark limited access permit. Certificates expire, and must be renewed, every three years. Both the owner and operator of the vessel permitted for this fishery must have a workshop certificate on board the vessel.²⁵¹ NOAA Fisheries also encourages commercial fishermen to attend an Atlantic Shark Identification Workshop to enhance identification of shark species (Section XVIII).

SHARK RESEARCH FISHERY²⁵²

Each year, NOAA Fisheries accepts applications to participate in the shark research fishery. From the applications received, NOAA Fisheries randomly selects a small number of commercial vessels based upon certain criteria to participate in the shark research fishery. Selected vessels are able to harvest sandbar sharks when a NOAA Fisheries-approved observer is on board. Possession of sharks is subject to the modified retention limits for this research fishery. Commercial shark fishermen who are interested in participating in the shark research fishery need to submit a completed Shark Research Fishery Permit Application in order to be considered. For copies of the Shark Research Fishery Application during the application period announced each year, please visit <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-exempted-fishing-permits> or call the HMS Management Division at (301) 427-8503.

LANDING RESTRICTIONS

All sharks must have their fins, including the tail, naturally attached through offloading with the limited exception of smooth dogfish under certain limited conditions, as outlined below.²⁵³ Fins may be cut as long as they remain naturally attached to the carcass with at least a small flap of uncut skin through landing and offloading. The fins and tail may be removed from the carcass once the shark has been landed and offloaded.²⁵⁴

Sharks may be eviscerated and have the heads removed at sea in commercial fisheries, but cannot have the backbone removed, be filleted, or cut into pieces at sea.²⁵⁵ Once landed and offloaded, sharks that have been halved, quartered, filleted, cut up, or reduced in any manner may not be brought back on board a vessel that has been issued or should have been issued a federal Atlantic commercial shark permit.²⁵⁶ Sharks may not be used as bait.

Smooth dogfish fins may be removed at sea provided the following conditions are met: 1) the vessel holds a Federal commercial smoothhound shark permit, 2) the fisherman/vessel holds a state commercial fishing permit valid for smooth dogfish fishing, 3) smooth dogfish are caught within 50 nm of shore from Maine through the boundary in Florida at 25° 20.4' N. lat., proceeding due east, 4) at least 25 percent of the retained catch, by weight, is smooth dogfish, and 5) the weight of smooth dogfish fins on board does not exceed 12% of the smooth dogfish carcass weight on board.²⁵⁷

FISHING SEASONS AND CLOSURE DATES

NOAA Fisheries establishes the opening date for the Atlantic shark fisheries each year through rulemaking, published in the Federal Register. The fishing year for shark fisheries typically starts on January 1 and continues through December 31 of every year.²⁵⁸ Once NOAA Fisheries estimates that 80 percent of the quota of any unlinked management group (e.g., Gulf of Mexico blacktip or pelagic sharks) has been caught, and that the quota is projected to reach 100 percent by the end of the fishing year, the fishing season for that species/management group closes no fewer than four days after filing a closure notice in the Federal Register. For linked management group, when landings of either linked management group reaches, or is expected to reach, 80 percent of the quota, and that the quota is projected to reach 100 percent by the end of the fishing year, fishing for both management groups will close no fewer than four days after filing a closure notice in the Federal Register. The following

management groups are linked:

- Atlantic hammerhead sharks and Atlantic aggregated LCS;
- Eastern Gulf of Mexico hammerhead sharks and eastern Gulf of Mexico aggregated LCS;
- Western Gulf of Mexico hammerhead sharks and western Gulf of Mexico aggregated LCS; and
- Atlantic blacknose and Atlantic non-blacknose SCS south of 34°00' N. latitude.

Additionally, NOAA Fisheries may close the regional or sub-regional Gulf of Mexico blacktip shark management group when landings are expected to reach 80 percent of the quota, and the quota is projected to reach 100 percent by the end of the fishing year. NOAA Fisheries will send out a notice to the HMS listserv and post the announcement on the website no fewer than four days ahead of the closure effective date. Regardless of the status of the available quota, all shark fisheries close on December 31 (the end of the fishing year) of every year until the opening date NOAA Fisheries publishes in the Federal Register.²⁵⁹

FISHING REGIONS

The commercial quotas for some shark management groups are split between two regions, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. The **boundary** between the Gulf of Mexico region and the Atlantic region is defined as a line beginning on the east coast of Florida at the mainland at 25°20.4' N. lat., proceeding due east.²⁶⁰

Gulf of Mexico

Any water and land to the south and west of 25°20.4' N. lat. which includes the U.S. Caribbean, is considered the Gulf of Mexico region. The Gulf of Mexico region is split, along 88° 00' W. long., into western and eastern Gulf of Mexico sub-regions for blacktip, aggregated LCS, and hammerhead sharks.

Atlantic

Any water and land to the north and east of 25°20.4' N. lat is considered the Atlantic region. Blacknose sharks may only be commercially harvested south of 34° 00' N. lat. (approximately at Wilmington, North Carolina).

The commercial quotas for other management groups are not split between regions.²⁶¹ When a region is closed for a particular species/management group, fishermen in that region cannot possess or sell that sharks from that species/management group, and dealers in that region cannot buy species in that group from federally-permitted fishermen.²⁶²

TIME/AREA CLOSURES

For information on existing time and area closures, refer to Sections VI through IX of this guide or call the HMS Management Division at (301) 427-8503.

SELLING SHARKS

Atlantic sharks and legally landed shark fins from vessels with a federal shark limited access permit or, a smoothhound shark open access permit, may be sold **only** to federally-permitted shark dealers and only when the fishery for that species/management group is open.²⁶³ Dealers may obtain an Atlantic shark dealer permit by contacting the Southeast Regional Permit Office at (727) 824-5326.

PUBLIC DISPLAY OF SHARKS

Limited public display of sharks may be allowed through the HMS Division process for exempted fishing, scientific research, and display permits. Please see the HMS website

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-exempted-fishing-permits> for more information. Dusky sharks and shortfin mako sharks are not authorized to be collected for public display.²⁶⁴

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Logbooks

Selected fishermen with a commercial shark permit must report fishing activities in an approved logbook within 48 hours of completing that day's fishing activities, or before offloading, whichever is sooner. Logbooks must be species-specific and must be postmarked within seven days of offloading. Logbook reports must include weighout slips that have all fin and carcass weights recorded and that show the dealer to whom the fish were transferred, the date they were transferred, and the carcass weight of each fish for which individual weights are normally recorded. For fish that are not individually weighed, a weighout slip must record total weights by species and market category. A weighout slip for sharks prior to, or as part of, a commercial transaction involving shark carcasses or fins must record the weights of carcasses and any detached fins. All fins must be weighed in conjunction with the weighing of the carcasses at the vessel's first point of landing and must adhere to applicable fin-to-carcass weight ratios. NOAA Fisheries requires the submission of a "No Fishing" reporting form if no trips occurred during the preceding month.²⁶⁵

NOAA Fisheries may also send a letter requiring that fishermen complete the cost-earnings section of the logbook. Fishermen must then complete and submit that section of the logbook within 30 days of offloading. This section must be completed in addition to the other logbook reporting requirements. The "annual expenditures" report form must be submitted by the date specified on the form. The economic data section must be completed in addition to the other logbook requirements.²⁶⁶

All dealer reports must be species-specific and specify the total shark fin weight separately from the weight of the shark carcasses.²⁶⁷ Dealer forms include a check box for Atlantic shark dealers to indicate whether fins were naturally attached to the carcass at landing and through offloading.

HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat Permit

Fishermen holding an HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit must abide by their respective territorial reporting requirements and other applicable territorial commercial fishing requirements. Permit holders may retain up to three smoothhound, non-blacknose small coastal sharks, and/or non-prohibited large coastal sharks (other than hammerhead, silky, and sandbar sharks) (combined) per vessel per trip for the HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat Permit holders. Specifically, HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat Permit permit holders may retain and sell tiger, blacktip, bull, spinner, lemon, Atlantic sharpnose, finetooth, bonnethead, and smoothhound sharks.

NOAA Fisheries Observer Program²⁶⁸

Vessels may be required to carry NOAA Fisheries observers. See Section XVII for observer requirements.

VMS REQUIREMENTS

Vessels with shark permits that use pelagic or bottom longline gear or gillnet gear may be required to install and use VMS (see Section XI).

RETENTION OF SMOOTHHOUND SHARKS CAUGHT INCIDENTALLY IN TRAWL GEAR

Smoothhound sharks incidentally caught in trawl gear may be retained only if the total smoothhound catch on board or offloaded does not exceed 25 percent of the total catch by weight and the vessel has been issued a smoothhound shark permit.

TRANSFER AT SEA

Persons may not transfer Atlantic sharks at sea or in port, regardless of where the shark was harvested. Transfer includes moving or attempting to move an Atlantic shark that is on fishing or other gear in the water from one vessel to another vessel.²⁶⁹

XIV. COMMERCIAL TUNA FISHING

BLUEFIN TUNA SIZE CLASSES

BLUEFIN TUNA SIZE CLASS CATEGORIES²⁷⁰			
Size Class	Curved Fork Length (inches)	Pectoral Fin Curved Fork Length (inches)	Round Weight (approximate pounds)
Young School	less than 27	less than 20	less than 14
School	27 – less than 47	20 – less than 35	14 – less than 66
Large School	47 – less than 59	35 – less than 44	66 – less than 135
Small Medium	59 – less than 73	44 – less than 54	135 – less than 235
Large Medium	73 – less than 81	54 – less than 60	235 – less than 310
Giant	81 or longer+	60 or longer+	310+ or greater

PERMITS

A vessel permit is required to fish for, retain, possess, or sell Atlantic bluefin tuna, or BAYS tunas in Federal or most state waters²⁷¹ of the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, or Caribbean Sea.²⁷² Federal tunas regulations apply in state waters, except for Connecticut and Mississippi. Check with the states of Connecticut and Mississippi for more information on additional state requirements.

DIRECTED FISHING FOR BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE GULF OF MEXICO IS PROHIBITED.²⁷³

A permit in only one permit category may be issued to a vessel per year (except as described under “Changing Permit Category” section below); therefore, fishermen must choose between a commercial Atlantic tunas permit (described on the following pages) or the HMS Charter/Headboat permit, with a commercial endorsement, (Section XVI) to commercially fish for Atlantic tunas.

Both the Atlantic Tunas General category and HMS Charter/Headboat permits also authorize vessels to fish recreationally for all HMS in registered HMS fishing tournaments, and HMS Charter/Headboat permitted vessels may fish recreationally for all HMS regardless of participation in a registered HMS fishing tournament depending on the fish retained on a fishing trip.

For more information on how to apply for a permit, or for permit renewal and transfers, please visit <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/> or contact the Atlantic Tunas Information line at (888) 872-8862 or (978) 281-9260. A customer service representative may be reached by dialing “0” from the main menu. For information on how to apply for an HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit or an Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit, please contact the Southeast Regional Permit Office at (727) 824-5326.

Fishing Permit Category Regulations

Regardless of the duration of a fishing trip (e.g., whether a vessel takes a two-day trip or makes two trips in one day), no more than a single day's daily retention limit may be possessed, retained, or landed. For example, under a three-fish retention limit, whether a vessel fishing under the General category limit takes a two-day trip or makes two trips in one day, no more than three fish may be possessed, retained, or landed in a single day.

Atlantic Tunas General category permit holders may retain bluefin tuna subject to the current retention limits.²⁷⁵ Vessel operators should check the web site at <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/> or telephone information lines at (888) 872-8862 to verify the bluefin tuna retention limit on any given day. There is no daily retention limit on BAYS tunas; however, yellowfin and bigeye tuna must be greater than 27 inches curved fork length to be retained.²⁷⁶

General category permit holders may participate in a registered HMS recreational fishing tournament. During a registered tournament, General category vessels must follow HMS Angling category regulations for sharks, swordfish, and billfish, and must follow General category regulations for all Atlantic tunas. Check the list of registered HMS tournaments at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-tournaments> if you would like to participate.

Atlantic Tunas Harpoon category permit As of January 1, 2023, the default Harpoon category combined daily retention limit is 10 commercial-sized bluefin (i.e., the combination of large medium (73” - < 81” CFL) and giant (81” or greater CFL) bluefin is 10 fish) per vessel per day. Through inseason action, NOAA Fisheries may modify this default limit over a range of 5 to 10 large medium and giant bluefin combined. Amendment 13 maintains the current regulations regarding retention of large medium bluefin (i.e., the range of two (default) to four fish per day or trip, adjustable through inseason action). The table below illustrates potential retention limit scenarios. For example, if the combined retention limit is nine, and two large medium bluefin are retained, the maximum of seven giant bluefin would be allowed to be retained. The table depicts the full range of large medium fish that may be retained under a limit of four large medium bluefin.²⁷⁷

Harpoon category retention limit scenarios under applicable limits.

	Combined Retention Limits					
	10	9	8	7	6	5
Large medium bluefin retained*	Maximum number of giant bluefin allowed					
0	10	9	8	7	6	5
1	9	8	7	6	5	4
2	8	7	6	5	4	3
3*	7	6	5	4	3	2
4*	6	5	4	3	2	1

*If the default limit of two large medium fish were in effect, the rows “3” and “4” would not be applicable. If a limit of three large medium fish were in effect, row “4” would not be applicable.

There is no retention limit on BAYS tunas; however, yellowfin and bigeye tuna must be greater than 27 inches curved fork length.²⁷⁸

Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat permit holders with or without the commercial sale endorsement must abide by the Angling category retention limits when fishing **recreationally** for bluefin tuna. When fishing commercially, HMS charter/headboats with the commercial sale endorsement must abide by the General category retention limits. In both cases, quota must still be available and the fishery must be open. For HMS charter/headboat vessels with the commercial sale endorsement, the size category of the first bluefin tuna retained will determine the fishing category applicable to the vessel that day. HMS Charter/Headboat permit holders with the commercial sale endorsement may sell bluefin tuna > 73 inches CFL when fishing under the General category regulations. No vessel may sell bluefin tuna < 73 inches CFL.²⁷⁹

Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit holders must also possess a valid swordfish limited access permit (directed or incidental only) and a shark limited access permit.²⁸³ Please see Section VII for additional restrictions that apply to the use of pelagic longline gear including those related to hook and bait type, mainline length, and additional required gear. Vessels issued an Atlantic

Tunas Longline category permit may not target bluefin tuna.²⁸⁴ Such vessels must land all incidentally caught bluefin tuna that are both 73 inches CFL and dead at haulback. All bluefin tuna less than 73 inches CFL that are discarded dead must also be accounted for under the vessel IBQ allocation. Effective in 2016, the minimum IBQ allocation required in order to depart on a pelagic longline trip is either 0.25 mt ww (approximately 551 lb) if fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, or 0.125 mt ww (approximately 276 lb) if fishing in the Atlantic, (including the NED). Bluefin catch in the NED would only count against the vessel's IBQ allocation after the 25-mt of quota set-aside for catch in the NED has been caught. These catch requirements and retention limits apply in all areas.²⁸⁵ Longline fishermen should visit the HMS Management Division's website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species> for updates. There is no retention limit for BAYS tunas; however, yellowfin and bigeye tuna must be greater than 27 inches curved fork length to be retained.²⁸⁶

Atlantic Tunas Trap category permit holders may retain one large medium or giant bluefin tuna per vessel per year. No other Atlantic tunas taken incidentally may be retained.²⁸⁷

HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit is valid only in the U.S. Caribbean region (around Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and permit holders may retain up to 10 BAYS tunas per vessel per trip.²⁸⁸ Yellowfin and bigeye tuna must be greater than 27 inches curved fork length.²⁸⁹ No bluefin tuna may be retained.²⁹⁰ The HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit may only be issued to vessels 45 feet or less in length overall.²⁹¹

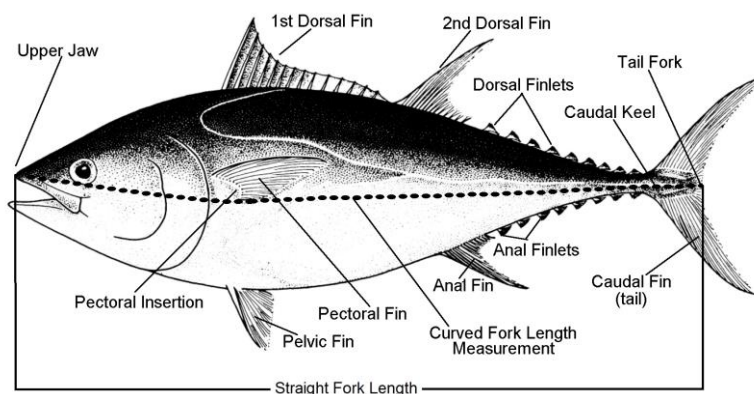
Regulations pertaining to the **General** category and **HMS Charter/Headboat** category permits with a commercial endorsement (when fishing commercially), require that all fishing for any species must cease and the vessel must immediately return to port to off-load when the large medium or giant bluefin tuna bag limit is retained or possessed. Regardless of the length of the trip, the **daily** limit applies upon landing.²⁹²

Changing permit category

The owner of a vessel issued an Atlantic Tunas General, Harpoon, Trap, Charter/Headboat, or Angling permit may change the category any time during the fishing year, provided the vessel has not landed a bluefin..²⁹³ To make a permit category change, call the information line at (888) 872-8862 and press "0" from the main menu to reach a Customer Service representative.

MINIMUM SIZES

Whole tunas



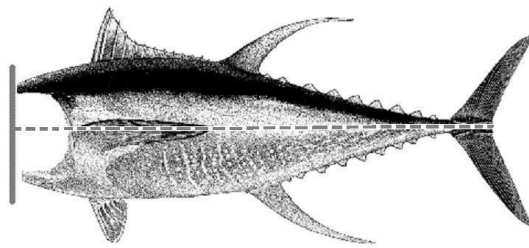
For enforcement purposes, total curved fork length (CFL) is the sole criterion for determining the size class of whole (with head) Atlantic tunas.²⁹⁵ CFL is measured by tracing the contour of the body from the tip of the upper jaw to the fork of the tail in a line that runs along the top of the pectoral fin (shown as the dorsal insertion point in the diagram below) and the top of the caudal keel.²⁹⁶

Permit Category	Commercial Size Classes (Minimum Sizes) for Bluefin Tuna ²⁹⁷
General	Large medium/Giant (73 inches CFL)
Harpoon	Giant (81 inches CFL), with allowance per trip of 2 to 4 Large medium (73 inches to 81 inches)
Longline	Large medium/Giant (73 inches CFL)

Tunas with heads removed

For **bluefin tunas** with heads removed, pectoral fin curved fork length (PFCFL) may be taken and multiplied by 1.35 to obtain total curved fork length.²⁹⁸ Measurements must be taken from the dorsal insertion of the pectoral fin, tracing the contour of the body, to the fork of the tail. THE MEASURING TAPE MUST TOUCH THE TOP PORTION OF THE PECTORAL FIN.²⁹⁹ Commercial permit holders cannot retain or possess, with the intent to sell, bluefin tuna that is less than 54 inches (137 cm) PFCFL with the head removed.

No person may remove the head of a **bigeye tuna** or **yellowfin tuna** if the remaining portion would be less than 27 inches (69 cm) from the forward edge of the cut to the fork of the tail.³⁰⁰



Forward edge of the cut

Fork of the tail

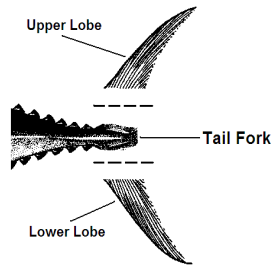
LANDING RESTRICTIONS

Bluefin and BAYS tunas may be landed round with fins intact, or eviscerated with the head and fins removed, provided at least one pectoral fin and the tail remain attached. The fish must remain within the specified minimum size.³⁰¹

If a bigeye and/or yellowfin tuna carcass has been damaged (i.e., bitten) by a shark or another marine species, it may be retained and landed if the remainder of the fish meets the minimum size of 27 inches (69 cm) CFL. No tissue may be cut away from or other alterations made to the damaged area of the fish prior to landing.³⁰²

Tail trimming

The upper and lower lobes of the tuna tail may be removed for storage purposes as long as the fork of the tail remains intact.³⁰³



TRANSFER AT SEA

Persons may not transfer Atlantic tuna at sea or in port, regardless of where the tuna was harvested. Transfer includes moving or attempting to move an Atlantic tuna that is on fishing or other gear in the water from one vessel to another vessel.³⁰⁴

FISHING SEASONS AND CLOSURE DATES

BAYS tunas

The current season for BAYS tunas is January 1 through December 31.³⁰⁶

Bluefin tuna

The current seasons for commercial bluefin tuna are based on permit category. See the following table for information on seasonal openings/closings. For categories that specify "or when quota is filled," the season closes either when the quota is filled or on the specified date, *whichever is sooner*.

Commercial Seasons for Bluefin Tuna		
Permit Category	Open	Close³⁰⁷
General	January 1	March 31, or when quota (or subquota) is filled ³⁰⁸
	June 1	August 31, or when quota (or subquota) is filled ³⁰⁹
	September 1	September 30, or when quota (or subquota) is filled ³¹⁰
	October 1	November 30, or when quota (or subquota) is filled ³¹¹
	December	December 31, or when quota is filled ³¹²
Longline	January 1	December 31, or when quota is filled ³¹³
Trap	January 1	December 31, or when quota is filled ³¹⁴
Harpoon	June 1	November 15, or when quota is filled ³¹⁷

RESTRICTED- FISHING DAYS

For **General category permit** holders, NOAA Fisheries can set “days off,” or restricted- fishing days (RFDs), to moderate landings when catch rates are high.³¹⁸ When used, the number and dates of RFDs vary and are set by NOAA Fisheries each year through a notice published in the Federal Register. On an RFD:

1. Atlantic Tunas General category permitted vessels cannot fish (including catch-and-release and tag-and-release fishing), possess, retain, land, or sell a BFT of any size class. These vessels can fish for other tunas under the General category permit restrictions; and
2. HMS Charter/Headboat permitted vessels cannot commercially fish for or land a BFT. Such vessels can fish for, possess, retain, or land BFT recreationally under applicable HMS Angling category rules.

Throughout the season, and under certain circumstances, NOAA Fisheries may waive certain RFDs by increasing the BFT retention limit for those days; however, NOAA Fisheries will not modify RFDs in other ways (e.g., switching days, adding RFDs). To find out whether NOAA Fisheries has instituted RFDs this year, and to keep up with adjustments, visit <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/>, or call (888) 872-8862 or (978) 281-9260 for more information.³¹⁹

TIME/AREA CLOSURES

There are time and area closures that affect all gears. For information on existing time and area closures, refer to Sections VI through IX of this guide, or call the HMS Management Division at (301) 427-8503.

SELLING TUNAS

Atlantic tunas may be sold only by fishermen permitted in commercial Atlantic Tunas categories and only to federally-permitted dealers, with the exception of BAYS tunas landed by HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit holders.³²⁰ BAYS tunas landed by HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit holders may be sold to dealers and non-dealers.³²¹ Dealers can obtain a tuna dealer permit by contacting the Northeast Region Permit Office at (978) 281-9370.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Bluefin Tuna

Atlantic Tunas General, Harpoon, and HMS Charter/Headboat categories

Vessel owners/operators are required to report the number and length of all bluefin tuna retained or discarded dead within 24 hours of the landing(s) or end of each trip.³²² This is in addition to any reports submitted by dealers. Bluefin tuna landings and dead discards must be reported via:

<https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/catchReports>

OR

by downloading the smart phone application at <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/mobileApp>

OR

those with council or state trip reporting requirements can also report their HMS landings via the SAFIS eTRIPS Mobile v2 smart phone application or SAFIS eTRIPS Online <https://www.accsp.org/what-we-do/safis/etrips/>

Atlantic Tunas Longline category

In addition to the logbook reporting below, vessel owners/operators fishing with pelagic longline gear must report the following through VMS within 12 hours of completion of each pelagic longline set: date the set was made; area in which the set was made; the number of hooks in the set; and the approximate length of all bluefin tuna retained, discarded dead, or released alive (by standardized size ranges³²³).

Because any bluefin caught in the Northeast Distant Gear Restricted Area (NED) is counted against the ICCAT-allocated NED quota until that quota is filled,³²⁴ each vessel that is fishing in the NED or fishing both inside and outside of the NED on the same trip (straddle trip) needs to ensure the VMS BFT catch reports for each set notes the location of the catch. See “All Vessel Operators” below. Vessels must also select the applicable code designated for the area Gulf of Mexico (code 1), Atlantic (code 2), or NED (code 3). This is to ensure timely monitoring of quota usage within either of the monitoring areas.

All Vessel Operators

Vessel operators must also coordinate with the Federal dealer purchasing their bluefin and other HMS catch to verify the weight of all bluefin retained and enter the number and length of all bluefin discarded dead on the trip in the IBQ online system. After the information is put into the system, the vessel operator needs to validate the dealer transaction report by entering their unique Personal Identification

Number (PIN) for the vessel account.³²⁶ The IBQ system will automatically use formulas to convert the fish lengths to weight and then estimate the equivalent amount of whole fish (pounds) that will be deducted from the account's IBQ allocation.

Dealer Reporting

All commercially-landed bluefin tuna must be tagged by a federally-permitted tuna dealer. Dealers are required to report all purchases of Atlantic bluefin tuna to NOAA within 24 hours of receipt using the SAFIS online/file upload reporting applications.³²⁷

Bluefin tuna retained, but not sold

Commercial permit holders must report bluefin retained, but not sold, to the nearest NOAA Fisheries Enforcement office upon landing.³²⁸

Logbooks

NOAA Fisheries may send a letter notifying fishermen that they have been selected to complete logbook reports. If selected, fishermen must complete a logbook within 48 hours of each day's fishing activities for multi-day trips, or before offloading for one-day trips, and submit the logbook within 7 days of offloading.³²⁹ Fishermen landing BAYS tunas on a vessel that also holds a permit issued by the Greater Atlantic Regional Office (GARFO) should record their landings on the Vessel Trip Report (VTR), or the electronic VTR forms provided by GARFO. Fishermen that do not hold a GARFO permit simultaneously with an HMS tunas permit are not currently required to complete VTRs.

Logbook reports must include weighout slips showing the dealer to whom the fish were transferred, the date they were transferred, and the carcass weight of each fish for which individual weights are normally recorded. For fish that are not individually weighed, a weighout slip must record total weights by species and market category.

NOAA Fisheries may also send a letter requiring that fishermen complete the cost-earnings section of the logbook. Fishermen must then complete and submit that section of the logbook within 30 days of offloading. This section must be completed in addition to the other logbook reporting requirements. The "annual expenditures" report form must be submitted by the date specified on the form. The economic data section must be completed in addition to the other logbook requirements.³³⁰

HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat Permit

Fishermen holding an HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit must abide by their respective territorial reporting requirements and other applicable territorial commercial fishing requirements.

NOAA Fisheries Observer Program³³¹

Vessels may be required to carry NOAA Fisheries observers. See Section XVII for observer requirements.

ANNUAL BLUEFIN QUOTAS

The overall U.S. bluefin tuna quota is negotiated at ICCAT, usually specified as an annual quota, although other specifications may be made through binding recommendation adopted at ICCAT. For example, through current recommendations, the United States receives 25 mt in addition to its allocated annual quota for catch in the NED Restricted Area. The overall quota for all countries fishing on the western Atlantic bluefin stock usually is negotiated during years that coincide with an updated stock assessment. NOAA Fisheries then allocates the quota among the different permit categories, including the Reserve category, domestically while also considering the most recent estimate of dead discards and over- and/or under-harvests.

For up-to-date information on quota allocations, please contact the HMS Gloucester office at (978) 281-9260. Any quota adjustments will be posted on the HMS website and will also be published in the Federal Register and sent to the *Atlantic HMS News* listserv.

ANNUAL NORTHERN ALBACORE QUOTA³³²

An annual northern albacore tuna quota is allocated to the United States by ICCAT through binding recommendations, along with provisions regarding the accounting for any overharvest or underharvest of the quotas. Carry-forward of unused quota from one year to the next is limited to 25 percent of the initial quota. The U.S. northern albacore tuna quota may be adjusted as appropriate for the prior year's catch (up or down), including delayed adjustment (that would skip a year) or adjustments over several years.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING (EM) SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Vessels with an Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit that have pelagic longline gear on board are required to install and operate an EM system, as further described in Section XI.³³⁴

XV. COMMERCIAL SWORDFISH FISHING

PERMITS

Generally, **directed** or **handgear** swordfish permits allow fishermen to target swordfish while **incidental** permits allow fishermen who normally fish for other species to land a limited number of swordfish during the course of those operations.

Limited Access Permits

A **Directed permit** allows fishermen to target swordfish using any authorized gear.³³⁵ Directed permits are valid only when the permit holder also has both an Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit and an Atlantic shark limited access permit.³³⁶ There are no trip limits for swordfish when the directed fishery is open.*

A **Handgear permit** allows fishermen to target swordfish using only handgear (handline, buoy gear, rod and reel, harpoon, bandit gear). If longline gear is on board the vessel, any swordfish on board the vessel will be deemed to have been harvested with longline gear.³³⁷ No other permit is required to land swordfish.³³⁸ There are no trip limits for swordfish when the directed fishery is open.*

An **Incidental permit** allows fishermen to land swordfish up to the incidental retention limit for swordfish. Incidental permits are not subject to vessel upgrading restrictions.³³⁹ Incidental swordfish permits are valid only when held in combination with both a valid Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit and an Atlantic shark limited access permit.³⁴⁰ The incidental limits are 30 fish per vessel per trip for most gear types.³⁴¹ Incidental permit holders may not possess or utilize buoy gear.³⁴²

Open Access Permits

A **Swordfish General Commercial permit** allows fishermen to fish for, retain, and sell a limited number of swordfish caught on rod and reel, handline, harpoon, green-stick, or bandit gear.³⁴³ No other permit is required to land swordfish. Permit holders must comply with the regional retention limit (which may range from 0-18 swordfish) specified for the region in which the vessel is fishing. The default retention limit for all regions except the Florida Swordfish Management Area is 18 swordfish per vessel per trip. See page 9 for the location of the Florida Swordfish Management Area.³⁴⁴

An **HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit** is valid only in the U.S. Caribbean and allows fishermen to retain 18 swordfish per vessel per trip.³⁴⁵

An **HMS Charter/Headboat permit with a commercial endorsement**, allows fishermen to fish for, retain, and sell a limited number of swordfish caught on rod and reel or handline, but only on non-for-hire trips.³⁴⁶ No other permit is required to land swordfish. The default retention limit for all regions except the Florida Swordfish Management Area is 18 swordfish per vessel per trip. See page 9 for the location of the Florida Swordfish Management Area.³⁴⁷

An **incidental HMS Squid Trawl permit** is available to all valid *Illex* squid moratorium permit holders.³⁴⁸ The permit allows 15 North Atlantic swordfish to be retained per trip, provided that squid constitute 75 percent (by weight) of the total catch on board and only trawl gear is on the vessel.³⁴⁹

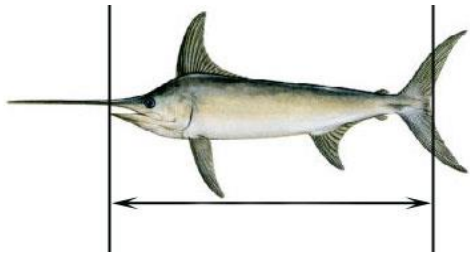
Both the owner and operator of a vessel using longline gear must become certified at a Safe Handling, Release, and Identification Workshop and obtain a certificate prior to renewing or obtaining a

commercial swordfish directed or incidental limited access permit. Certificates are valid for three years. A copy of the valid workshop certificate must be included in the permit application package. For more information on workshops, see Section XVIII.³⁵⁰

* When the directed North Atlantic fishery is closed, fishermen may keep 15 swordfish from the North Atlantic Ocean (north of 5° N lat.) per pelagic longline trip, two swordfish per trip for handgear (other than harpoon), and no swordfish per trip for harpoon trips. There are no retention limits for swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean (south of 5° N lat.) when the directed fishery is open and pelagic longline gear is on board; however, when the South Atlantic fishery is closed, fishermen cannot keep any South Atlantic swordfish. Please check with the HMS Management Division at (301) 427-8503 to see if the fishery is closed or if retention limits have been adjusted.

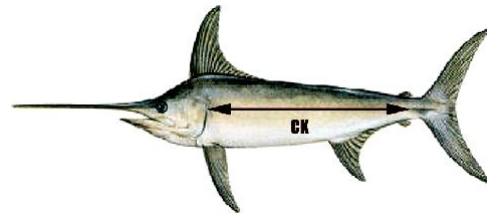
MINIMUM SIZE

There are two permissible ways to measure swordfish for the minimum size requirement. The type of measurement used to determine if a swordfish is of legal size depends on whether or not the head is naturally attached to the carcass.



Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL)

If the head is naturally attached (i.e., no portion of the head has been removed, except that the bill can be removed forward of the anterior tip of the lower jaw), **the fish must be at least 47 inches (119 cm) LJFL.**³⁵¹ LJFL is a straight-line measurement (not along the curve of the body) from the anterior tip of the lower jaw to the fork of the tail.³⁵² In the case of a swordfish that has been damaged by shark bites, but from which no portion of the head has been removed, the remainder of the carcass must be at least 47 inches LJFL.³⁵³



Cleithrum to Caudal Keel (CK)

If the head or any portion of the head has been removed, the fish must be at least 25 inches (63 cm) CK.³⁵⁴ CK is a curved length measurement taken along the body contour from the cleithrum (the semicircular bony structure at the posterior edge of the gill opening) to the caudal keel.³⁵⁵ In the case of a swordfish that has been damaged by shark bites, and from which any portion of the head has been removed, the remainder of the carcass must be at least equal to or greater than 25 inches CK.³⁵⁶

LANDING RESTRICTIONS

Swordfish must be kept in whole or dressed form through landing.³⁵⁷ **Dressed** indicates a headed/gutted fish with some or all fins removed. Swordfish cannot be filleted or cut into pieces at sea.³⁵⁸

A swordfish will be deemed to have been harvested by longline gear when the fish is on board or offloaded from a vessel that has longline gear on board.³⁵⁹

FISHING SEASONS AND CLOSURE DATES³⁶⁰

There are two seasons for swordfish: January 1 – June 30 and July 1 – December 31.

QUOTA MONITORING REGIONS³⁶¹

There are two regions for swordfish quota monitoring, the North Atlantic (north of 5° N. latitude) and the South Atlantic (south of 5° N. latitude).

TIME/AREA CLOSURES

For information on existing time and area closures, refer to Sections IV of this guide, or call the HMS Management Division at (301) 427-8503.

SELLING SWORDFISH

Atlantic swordfish may be sold only by fishermen with commercial limited access permits, a Swordfish General Commercial permit, an HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit, an HMS Charter/Headboat permit with a commercial endorsement (on a non-for-hire trip), or an Incidental HMS Squid Trawl permit. Except for HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit holders, all federally-permitted fishermen may sell swordfish only to federally-permitted dealers. Swordfish landed by HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit holders may be sold to dealers and non-dealers.³⁶²

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Logbooks

If selected, fishermen with a commercial swordfish permit must report fishing activities in an approved logbook within 48 hours of each day's fishing activities, or before offloading for one-day trips, whichever is sooner, and submit the logbook within 7 days of offloading. Logbook reports must include weighout slips showing the dealer to whom the fish were transferred, the date they were transferred, and the carcass weight of each fish for which individual weights are normally recorded. For fish that are not individually weighed, a weighout slip must record total weights by species and market category. NOAA Fisheries requires the submission of a "No Fishing" reporting form if no trips occurred during the preceding month.³⁶³

NOAA Fisheries may also send a letter requiring that fishermen complete the cost-earnings section of the logbook. Fishermen must then complete and submit that section of the logbook within 30 days of offloading. This section must be completed in addition to the other logbook reporting requirements. The "annual expenditures" report form must be submitted by the date specified on the form. The economic data section must be completed in addition to the other logbook requirements.³⁶⁴

Vessels with Pelagic Longline Gear Onboard

See Section VII for additional reporting requirements (including bluefin tuna interactions).

Incidental HMS Squid Trawl Permit

Vessels issued an Incidental Squid Trawl permit should report their swordfish landings using the Northeast Vessel Trip Report (VTR).

HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat Permit

Fishermen holding an HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit must abide by their respective territorial reporting requirements and other applicable territorial commercial fishing requirements.

NOAA Fisheries Observer Program³⁶⁵

Vessels may be required to carry NOAA Fisheries observers. See Section XVII for observer requirements.

ANNUAL QUOTAS

The overall U.S. domestic annual quota for swordfish is established through binding recommendations at ICCAT. NOAA Fisheries domestically adjusts the quotas annually based on over- and under-harvests, the number of fish discarded, and changes in the amount allocated to the United States at ICCAT.³⁶⁶ Please contact the HMS Management Division at (301) 427-8503 for the latest quota information. Any quota adjustments will be posted on the HMS website and will also be published in the Federal Register and sent via the *Atlantic HMS News* listserv.

VMS REQUIREMENTS

Vessels with swordfish permits that use pelagic longline gear are required to install and use VMS. See Section XI for details.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Vessels with an Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit that have pelagic longline gear on board are required to install and operate an electronic monitoring system, as further described in Section XI.³⁶⁷

TRANSFER AT SEA

Persons may not transfer Atlantic swordfish at sea or in port, regardless of where the swordfish was harvested. Transfer includes moving or attempting to move an Atlantic swordfish that is on fishing or other gear in the water from one vessel to another vessel.³⁶⁸

XVI. CHARTER/HEADBOAT FISHING

PERMITS AND ENDORSEMENTS

Owners of vessels that carry passengers for-hire and fish for, possess, or retain Atlantic HMS (tunas, billfish, swordfish, and sharks) *must* obtain an annual **HMS Charter/Headboat permit**.³⁶⁹ A “for-hire” trip is a trip carrying a fee-paying passenger; or having more than three persons aboard for a vessel licensed to carry six or fewer persons; or having more persons aboard than the number of crew specified on the vessel’s Certificate of Inspection for U.S. Coast Guard inspected vessels. The number of persons aboard includes the operator and crew and the retention limits would also apply to the operator and crew.³⁷⁰

The HMS Charter/Headboat fishery is managed as a unique sector due to its unique mix of commercial and recreational operations. Those HMS Charter/Headboat permit holders that wish to sell their catch must apply for a commercial endorsement when applying for the permit.³⁷¹ Vessel owners should be aware that this “commercial” designation triggers the need to comply with USCG commercial safety gear requirements and may also trigger the need for additional state permits. Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat permits are available at <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/>, or by calling (888) 872-8862. A vessel issued an HMS Charter/Headboat permit may not simultaneously hold an HMS Angling, Atlantic Tunas, or Swordfish General Commercial permit.³⁷²

HMS Charter/Headboat permit holders that recreationally fish for, retain, possess, or land sharks are required to obtain a shark endorsement on the permit, which requires completing an online shark identification and fishing regulation training course and quiz.³⁷³ Permit holders can take the quiz at any time during the fishing year but the vessel(s) may not leave the dock on a trip that will include fishing for sharks unless a new or revised permit with a shark endorsement has been issued for the vessel. If requested by the vessel owner, the shark endorsement may be removed from the permit at any time; removal of the shark endorsement means sharks can no longer be fished for, retained, or landed by person(s) aboard that vessel.³⁷⁴ Persons aboard a vessel that has been issued or is required to be issued a permit with a shark endorsement, including HMS Charter/Headboat permit holders, must maintain a shark intact through landing and offloading with the head, tail, and all fins naturally attached. The shark may be bled and the viscera may be removed.³⁷⁵

Definitions

Charter: A vessel less than 100 gross tons (90.8 mt) that meets the requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard to carry six or fewer passengers for-hire.³⁷⁶

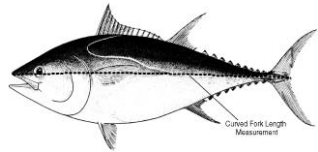
Headboat: A vessel that holds a valid Certificate of Inspection issued by the U.S. Coast Guard to carry passengers for-hire.³⁷⁷

While fishing for, or possessing, Atlantic HMS, the vessel operator *must* have a valid Merchant Marine License or Uninspected Passenger Vessel License.³⁷⁸

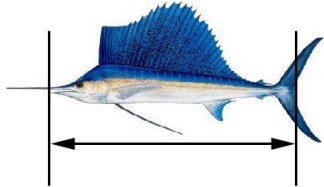
AUTHORIZED GEAR TYPES³⁷⁹

Billfish	Rod & reel
Swordfish	Rod & reel; Handline
Sharks	Rod & reel; Handline
Tunas	Bluefin Rod & reel (including downriggers); Handline; Green-stick; Bandit gear
	BAYS Rod & reel (including downriggers); Handline; Green-stick; Bandit gear; Speargun (speargun is authorized for recreational BAYS fishing only)

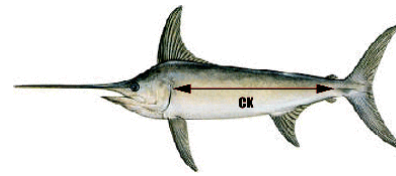
MINIMUM SIZE AND RETENTION LIMITS



Curved Fork Length (CFL)



Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL)



Cleithrum to Caudal Keel (CK)



Fork Length (FL)

The following table indicates the minimum sizes and retention limits that apply to those persons who hold an HMS Charter/Headboat permit when on a for-hire trip. Restrictions may change depending on the mix of HMS permits held and whether it is a for-hire trip (see for-hire and non-for-hire descriptions under “Sale of Fish” in the following paragraphs).

HMS CHARTER/HEADBOAT FOR-HIRE TRIP LIMITS*			
Species	Minimum Sizes	Retention Limits	
Blue marlin	99 inches LJFL ³⁸⁰	N/A	
White marlin	66 inches LJFL ³⁸¹	N/A	
Roundscale spearfish	66 inches LJFL ³⁸²	N/A	
Sailfish	63 inches LJFL ³⁸³	N/A	
Longbill spearfish	Prohibited ³⁸⁴	0	
Swordfish	Charter Vessels	47 inches LJFL or 25 inches CK ³⁸⁵	
	Headboat Vessels	47 inches LJFL or 25 inches CK ³⁸⁷	
Bigeye tuna**	27 inches CFL ³⁸⁹	N/A	
Albacore tuna	N/A	N/A	
Yellowfin tuna**	27 inches CFL ³⁹⁰	3 per person per day ³⁹¹	
Skipjack tuna	N/A	N/A	
Bluefin tuna	Angling category (recreational)	School (27 – less than 47 inches CFL) ³⁹²	May vary by season and/or size class
		Large school (47 – less than 59 inches CFL) Small medium (59 – less than 73 inches CFL)	
	General category (commercial)	Large medium/Giant (73 inches+ CFL or more)	1 per vessel per year (“trophy” fish)
Sharks (excluding	Atlantic sharpnose	N/A	1 per person per trip ³⁹⁴
	Bonnethead	N/A	1 per person per trip ³⁹⁵

prohibited species)***

Smoothhound sharks	N/A	N/A
Hammerheads (Great, Smooth, and Scalloped)	78 inches FL ³⁹⁶	1 per vessel per trip ³⁹⁷
All other sharks****	54 inches FL ³⁹⁸	1 per vessel per trip ³⁹⁹

* If state regulations are more restrictive, then those regulations apply.⁴⁰⁰

** If a bigeye and/or yellowfin tuna carcass has been damaged (i.e., bitten) by a shark or another marine species, it may be retained and landed if the remainder of the fish meets the minimum size of 27 inches (67 cm). No tissue may be cut away from or other alterations made to the damaged area of the fish. These provisions do not apply to bluefin tuna.⁴⁰¹

*** The retention of hammerhead (great, smooth, and scalloped), oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks is prohibited for Charter/Headboat permit holders that simultaneously retain tunas, swordfish, and/or billfish.⁴⁰²

**** Porbeagle sharks that are alive at the time of haulback are to be released unharmed to the extent practicable if tuna, swordfish, and/or billfish are retained or possessed on board, or offloaded from the vessel during that trip.⁴⁰³

SALE OF FISH

Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat permit holders that wish to sell HMS must obtain a commercial sale endorsement for their permit.⁴⁰⁴ When a Charter/Headboat permit has a commercial sale endorsement, there are instances when the catch may be commercially sold, depending on the applicable regulations for the species and types of commercial fishing permits that are held. A description of permit, trip type, and retention limit scenarios are given for each HMS listed below. Commercially-harvested Atlantic HMS may only be sold by vessels with valid federal commercial permits. This includes HMS Charter/Headboat permitted vessels, provided they have the commercial endorsement. Atlantic HMS may only be sold to federally-permitted dealers, unless sold by a Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit (only valid in the U.S. Caribbean) holder.⁴⁰⁵

WHEN CAN AN ATLANTIC HMS CHARTER/HEADBOAT PERMIT HOLDER SELL HMS?

Species Group	Has a Commercial Endorsement		Does not have a Commercial Endorsement
	On a For-Hire Trip	On a Non-For-Hire Trip	
Bluefin Tuna	Yes if: - You are not fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, - You are fishing under the General category limits and size restrictions (no BFT < 73 inches allowed on board), and - The General category fishery is open.	Yes if: - You are not fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, - You are fishing under the General category limits and size restrictions (no fish < 73 inches allowed on board), and - The General category fishery is open.	No
BAYS Tunas	Yes, up to the recreational limit.	Yes. No limit.	No
Swordfish	No	Yes, under the Swordfish General Category limits.	No

		If you hold a Handgear LAP and that fishery is open, you can fish under those limits.	
Sharks	Yes, under the recreational limits, if: - You hold the appropriate commercial shark permit for the species being landing, - You have a shark endorsement, and - The commercial fishery for that species is open.	Yes, under the commercial limits, if: - You hold the appropriate commercial shark permit for the species being landing and - The commercial fishery for that species is open.	No
Billfish	No	No	No

Sharks

On **for-hire trips** when a commercial shark fishery is open HMS Charter/Headboat vessels that also possess a commercial shark vessel permit may fish commercially for sharks up to the commercial retention limit. When a commercial shark fishery is closed, Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat vessels that also possess a commercial shark vessel permit may fish recreationally for sharks included in that closed fishery but are subject to recreational shark retention limits.⁴⁰⁶ Such vessels also must have the required “shark endorsement” on their permit.⁴⁰⁷

On **non-for-hire trips**, HMS Charter/Headboat permitted vessels with the commercial endorsement that also possess a commercial shark vessel permit are subject to commercial retention limits and may retain sharks under the commercial regulations while the commercial shark fishery is open.⁴⁰⁸ The retained sharks may be sold **only** if the commercial fishery is open and the vessel has been issued a valid commercial shark vessel permit and commercial sale endorsement; otherwise, no sale is allowed.⁴⁰⁹

Swordfish

On **for-hire trips**, Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat vessel permit holders, with or without the commercial endorsement, that also possess a swordfish limited access Handgear permit may retain (but may NOT sell) swordfish up to the recreational retention limit.⁴¹⁰

On **non-for-hire trips**, Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat vessel permit holders, with the commercial endorsement, may commercially fish for swordfish, applying the Swordfish General Commercial permit retention limits specified for the region in which the vessel is located (see map in Section III) if the commercial fishery is open.⁴¹¹ Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat vessel permit holders, with the commercial endorsement, that *also* possess a swordfish limited access handgear permit may retain and sell swordfish under swordfish handgear commercial limits if the swordfish handgear commercial fishery is open.⁴¹²

Bluefin Tuna

Owners/operators of vessels that possess the Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat permit, with or without the commercial endorsement, must abide by the Angling category retention limits when fishing **recreationally** for bluefin tuna. When fishing commercially, HMS Charter/Headboat vessels must possess a commercial sale endorsement, and abide by the General category retention limits. In both cases, quota must still be available and the fishery must be open. For HMS Charter/Headboat permitted

vessels with a commercial sale endorsement, the size category of the first bluefin tuna retained will determine the fishing category applicable to the vessel that day. HMS Charter/Headboat permit holders, with the commercial endorsement, may sell bluefin tuna > 73 inches CFL when fishing under the General category regulations. Charter/Headboat vessels may not sell bluefin tuna < 73 inches CFL. Information pertaining to the effects and requirements of restricted fish days can be found in Section XV.⁴¹³

Vessel operators should check the web site <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/> or call (888) 872-8862 to verify the commercial or recreational bluefin tuna retention limits on any given day.

For HMS Charter/Headboat vessels with or without a commercial sale endorsement and fishing in the **Gulf of Mexico**, no directed bluefin tuna fishing is allowed. However, these vessels may land one incidentally caught recreational “trophy” size class (≥ 73 inches CFL) bluefin tuna per vessel per year if the Gulf of Mexico Bluefin tuna trophy fishery is open. No sale is allowed.⁴¹⁴

HMS Charter/Headboat vessels, with the commercial endorsement, may sell bluefin tuna⁴¹⁵ (except in the Gulf of Mexico) if they meet the commercial minimum size and retention limits and the vessel does not have any recreational sized bluefin tuna on board (i.e., < 73 inches CFL).⁴¹⁶

BAYS Tunas

On **for-hire trips**, Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat permit holders, with the commercial endorsement, may sell up to the recreational limits of BAYS tunas.⁴¹⁷ On **non-for-hire trips**, there are no limits on the number of BAYS tunas that may be retained and sold. If a bigeye and/or yellowfin tuna carcass has been damaged (i.e., bitten) by a shark or another marine species, it may be retained and landed if the remainder of the fish meets the minimum size of 27 inches (67 cm). No tissue may be cut away from or other alterations made to the damaged area of the fish prior to landing. These provisions for damaged tuna do not apply to bluefin tuna.

Billfish

The sale of billfish is **prohibited** regardless of permit type.⁴¹⁸

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Bluefin Tuna

Regardless of whether the vessel is on a recreational or commercial trip, landings and dead discards of all bluefin tuna must be reported. HMS Charter/Headboat permitted vessels are required to report the number and length of all bluefin tuna retained or discarded dead within 24 hours of landing or end of each trip.⁴¹⁹ Bluefin tuna landings and dead discards must be reported via:

<https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/catchReports>.

OR

those with council or state trip reporting requirements can also report their HMS landings via the SAFIS eTRIPS Mobile v2 smart phone application or SAFIS eTRIPS Online <https://www.accsp.org/what-we-do/safis/etrrips/>

NOTE: Dealer reporting for bluefin tuna purchased from a Charter/Headboat vessel with a commercial sale endorsement is required **IN ADDITION** to the vessel reporting requirements described here.

Logbooks and NOAA Fisheries Observer programs

If the vessel owner only holds an HMS Charter/Headboat permit, that owner is required to report catch in the appropriate NOAA Fisheries logbook program, if selected.⁴²⁰

If a vessel owner issued an HMS Charter/Headboat permit also has a permit issued in a non-HMS fishery that is required to report, any landings should be reported, as required, under the appropriate NOAA Fisheries Regional vessel logbook program (e.g., NOAA Fisheries Northeast Region Multispecies-permitted vessels are generally required to report via a vessel trip report (VTR) and NOAA Fisheries Southeast Region Snapper/Grouper-permitted vessels are generally required to report in a logbook).

An HMS Charter/Headboat vessel is not required to carry a fishery observer on board, but may participate in a voluntary Charter/Headboat observer program.⁴²¹ Vessel owners interested in participating in the voluntary observer program may contact the HMS Management Division at (301) 427-8503.

Recreational Landings

All HMS Charter/Headboat vessel owners/operators must report **all recreational landings** (i.e., fish kept) of Atlantic billfish (blue marlin, white marlin, roundscale spearfish, and sailfish), swordfish, and bluefin tuna (including bluefin tuna dead discards) to NOAA Fisheries within 24 hours of landing at the dock (with the exception of fish landed in Maryland or North Carolina*).⁴²²

Billfishes and **swordfish** recreational landings (unless entered in a registered HMS tournament; see below) must be reported to NOAA Fisheries at

<https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/catchReports>, or by calling (800) 894-5528.

Bluefin tuna recreational landings and dead discards must be reported to NOAA Fisheries at

<https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/catchReports>, or by calling (888) 872-8862.⁴²³

OR

those with council or state trip reporting requirements can also report via the SAFIS eTRIPS Mobile v2 smart phone application or SAFIS eTRIPS Online_ <https://www.accsp.org/what-we-do/safis/etrips/>

* In Maryland and North Carolina, HMS Charter/Headboat vessel owners must report their HMS landings at state-operated reporting stations (not via the web or phone number reported above). For additional information on these states' reporting stations, please call (410) 213-1531 (Maryland) or (800) 338-7804 (North Carolina).

HMS Tournament Landings

A vessel owner does not need to report billfishes or swordfish to NOAA Fisheries if they are landed and entered (**reported to the tournament operator**) in a registered HMS tournament. However, a vessel owner is responsible for reporting these landings to NOAA Fisheries if they are not reported to the operator of the tournament.⁴²⁴

NOAA Fisheries Recreational Surveys

Recreational anglers may be contacted on the dock or by phone and asked to participate in the Large Pelagic Survey (LPS) or Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP, formerly MRFSS). If contacted, anglers must participate in these surveys to facilitate scientific research and catch monitoring on these species.⁴²⁵ **Participation in the LPS or MRIP does not fulfill recreational reporting obligations.**

XVII. OBSERVER COVERAGE⁴²⁶

NOAA Fisheries observers collect biological information on all HMS species and other fish species caught in the commercial fishery. Observers note information recorded on logbooks such as the gear used, fishing location, and the number of fish caught and discarded, as well as information not reported on logbook forms, including the species, sex, and size of fish. This information is used in stock assessments and to help NOAA Fisheries verify logbook information. NOTE: Observers only observe fishing activities and are *not* to be considered crew or deckhands. Observers are *not* to be used in place of a certified dealer or proxy for HMS identification purposes.

The observer must have access to navigation equipment, logbook records, communication equipment, and other equipment in order to perform his/her job. The observer must be given free and unobstructed access to the vessel's bridge, working decks, scales, holds, and any other space used to hold, process, weigh, or store fish. The observer must be provided accommodations and food that are equivalent to those provided to the crew. The observer is *not* an enforcement officer; however, data gathered by the observer may be used in support of enforcement. The observer may be able to offer help to fishermen in reviewing safe handling and gear removal techniques; however, the observer may not assist in the removal of fishing gear from trapped sea turtles.

Requirements to Carry a NOAA Fisheries Observer⁴²⁷

Fishermen who are notified by NOAA Fisheries that their vessel is selected must inform NOAA Fisheries prior to each fishing trip taken during the selection period. NOAA Fisheries will either assign an observer to the trip or issue a waiver of observer coverage for that trip. When NOAA Fisheries assigns an observer, that observer *must* be on board in order for that vessel to go fishing. Fishermen that are selected and continue to fish without an observer, or without contacting the observer program office prior to each fishing trip taken during the selection period, may be subject to enforcement action, including the assessment of penalties and sanctions.

In order to carry a NOAA Fisheries observer, the vessel must comply with certain regulatory requirements regarding observer accommodations and health and safety. These regulations include having a valid U.S. Coast Guard safety decal, having a useable life raft that will fit everyone on the vessel, including the observer, and providing the observer with the same accommodations as an officer on the crew. Inability or failure to comply with those requirements does not relieve a vessel of the requirement to carry an observer if selected. Additional information on how to comply with the observer requirements is included in the selection notification package.

Harassing an observer or preventing an observer from carrying out his/her duties is illegal.

Pelagic Observer Program

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers/observer-programs>

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/southeast/fisheries-observers/southeast-pelagic-observer-program>

popobserver@noaa.gov

(800) 858-0624

Shark Bottom Longline Observer Program

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/southeast/fisheries-observers/southeast-shark-bottom-longline-observer-program>

Southeast Gillnet Observer Program

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/southeast/fisheries-observers/southeast-gillnet-observer-program>

Northeast Fisheries Observer Program

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/new-england-mid-atlantic/fisheries-observers/northeast-fisheries-observer-program>

XVIII. HMS WORKSHOPS

SAFE HANDLING, RELEASE, AND IDENTIFICATION

The objective of the **Safe Handling, Release and Identification Workshops** is to provide fishermen with the skills to reduce the mortality of protected species consistent with the Biological Opinions and Take Reduction Plans for the shark fisheries and pelagic longline fisheries. These workshops are designed to educate longline and gillnet fishermen on the proper techniques for safe handling and release of entangled or hooked protected species, such as sea turtles, marine mammals, and smalltooth sawfish. Identification of protected species is also taught at these workshops in an effort to improve reporting.

All owners of vessels issued commercial shark and swordfish directed or incidental limited access permits that use longline or gillnet gear on their vessels must become certified at a Safe Handling, Release and Identification Workshop. Certificates expire, and must be renewed, every three years. Smoothhound shark permit holders are not required to attend Safe Handling, Release, and Identification Workshops; however, other permits may subject owner/operator to workshop requirements. At least one operator on board these vessels, if different from the vessel owner, must also attend the workshop. Both the vessel owner and operator must attend the workshop and become certified prior to renewing the vessel's shark and swordfish limited access permit. Accordingly, two safe handling, release, and identification workshop certificates must be on board vessels with longline or gillnet gear – one issued to the vessel owner, even if the owner is not on board, and a second issued to the vessel operator. Applications for renewals or transfers will not be considered complete and a vessel permit will not be issued until a valid workshop certificate from the vessel owner is presented. Vessels may not fish unless both an owner certificate and at least one operator certificate are on board the vessel.⁴²⁸

Vessel owner and operators that are required to attend a safe handling, release, and identification workshop may not send someone else (i.e., a proxy) to a workshop instead of attending themselves.⁴²⁹ Crew members may attend workshops; however, crew members are not required to attend workshops. Vessel owners and operators are not required to train crew members on safe handling, release, and identification of protected species, but are strongly encouraged to share the information with their crew.

ATLANTIC SHARK IDENTIFICATION

The objective of the **Atlantic Shark Identification Workshops** is to reduce the number of unknown and improperly identified sharks reported in the dealer reporting form and increase the accuracy of species-specific dealer reported information. Reducing the number of unknown and improperly identified sharks will improve quota monitoring and the data used in stock assessments. These workshops are required for shark dealer permit holders or their proxies to train them on how to properly identify Atlantic shark carcasses. Shark fishermen, or any fishermen who may catch sharks, are also encouraged to attend.

All federally-permitted Atlantic shark dealers, or their proxies, must attend an Atlantic Shark Identification Workshop before renewing their permit.⁴³⁰ Additionally, HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat permit holders may be required to attend a workshop and receive a certificate if shark retention limits are set above zero (0) fish. A valid workshop “dealer” or “proxy” certificate must be available at every location which first receives sharks under a dealer permit. Trucks or other conveyances which are extensions of a dealer's place of business, must possess a copy of a valid workshop certificate. Permitted shark dealers will be issued a workshop “dealer” certificate for each location authorized to first receive sharks under a dealer permit. Dealer proxies will be issued a “proxy” workshop certificate. If a permitted shark dealer chooses to send a proxy to a workshop, instead of

attending themselves, a proxy from every business location authorized to first receive sharks under the dealer's permit must attend a shark identification workshop. A proxy must be a person who is currently employed by a business authorized to first receive sharks under the dealer's permit; is a primary participant in the identification, weighing, and/or first receipt of fish as they are offloaded from a vessel; and is involved in filling out dealer reports. Applications for Atlantic shark dealer permit renewals will not be considered complete and a renewal will not be issued unless a valid "dealer" or "proxy" workshop certification is presented for each location which first receives sharks under a dealer permit.⁴³¹

Persons holding an expired Atlantic shark dealer permit, and persons who intend to apply for a new Atlantic shark dealer permit, will be issued a "participant" certificate in their name upon successful completion of the Atlantic shark identification workshop. A "participant" certificate may be used only to apply for an Atlantic shark dealer permit. After an Atlantic shark dealer permit is issued to a person using an Atlantic shark identification workshop "participant" certificate, such person may obtain an Atlantic shark identification workshop "dealer" certificate for each location which first receives Atlantic sharks by contacting NOAA Fisheries at an address designated by NOAA Fisheries.⁴³²

WORKSHOP RENEWAL/RESTRICTIONS

All Safe Handling, Release and Identification and Atlantic Shark Identification Workshop certificates are **valid for 3 years and must be renewed prior to the expiration date on the certificate.**⁴³³

Workshop dates and locations will be listed on the HMS website:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/safe-handling-release-and-identification-workshops>. The list is available by calling the HMS Management Division at (301) 427-8503.

In the fall of 2021 online workshop renewals will be available for Safe Handling, Release and Identification and Shark Identification Workshops. This option can be used to renew certificates but initial certificates must be obtained through an in-person workshop.

Please note that workshop certificates are not transferable⁴³⁴ because the person issued the certificate is responsible for being familiar with the techniques and protocols for the safe handling and release of protected species or the proper identification of Atlantic shark carcasses. An individual interested in receiving an HMS vessel permit for use with longline or gillnet gear or a shark dealer permit must first attend a workshop, obtain a participant certification, and submit a copy of the certificate with the application for the appropriate HMS permit. After they receive the appropriate HMS permit, the vessel owner or shark dealer may obtain the appropriate workshop certificate.

XIX. CONTACTS

ATLANTIC HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES MANAGEMENT DIVISION

**NOAA Fisheries
Atlantic HMS Management Division**

Chief: Randy Blankinship

(301) 427-8503

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species>

Office Contact Information:

Atlantic HMS Headquarters:	Phone: (301) 427-8503
	NMFS/SF1 1315 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910
Atlantic HMS Gloucester	Phone: (978) 281-9260
	NMFS/SF1 55 Great Republic Drive Gloucester, MA 01930
Atlantic HMS St. Petersburg	Phone: (727) 824-5399
	NMFS HMS 263 13th Avenue South St. Petersburg, FL 33701

FISHING AND DEALER PERMITS		
Atlantic Tunas Longline category permit Shark and swordfish vessel and dealer permits	NOAA Fisheries Southeast Regional Permit Office https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/southeast/resources-fishing/southeast-fisheries-permits	Phone: (727) 824-5326 263 13 th Ave. South St. Petersburg, FL 33701
Atlantic Tunas (General and Harpoon), HMS Charter/headboat, Swordfish General Commercial, and HMS Angling vessel permits	NOAA Fisheries HMS Permits Shop https://hmspermits.noaa.gov/	Phone: (888) 872-8862 Dial "0" to speak with an associate.
Atlantic Tunas dealer permit Incidental HMS squid trawl permit	NOAA Fisheries Greater Atlantic Permit Office https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/new-england-mid-atlantic/resources-fishing/vessel-and-dealer-permitting-greater-atlantic-region	Phone: (978) 281-9370 55 Great Republic Drive Gloucester, MA 01930
DEALER REPORTING (eDEALER)		
HMSDealerReports@noaa.gov	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/dealers-importers-exporters	(301) 427-8590
Bluefin Tuna Dealer Reports	FAX to: (877) 883-8001	(978) 281-9260
VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEMS (VMS)		
Kelly Spalding	National VMS Program Manager	(301) 427-2300
SE Office of Law Enforcement VMS Office		(800) 758-4833
ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEMS (EM)		
Saltwater, Inc. (NOAA Fisheries-approved contractor)		(800) 770-3241
INDIVIDUAL BLUEFIN QUOTA (IBQ) SYSTEM		
HMS Customer Service Team	NMFS.HMS.IBQ@noaa.gov	(301) 427-8591

24-HOUR LAW ENFORCEMENT HOTLINE: (800) 853-1964

The NMFS Office of Law Enforcement maintains a 24-hour hotline for the public to report potential violations of Atlantic HMS regulations. This number should be used only to report potential violations, not for general information, concerning Atlantic HMS.

NMFS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICES (FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY)

FL	Key West	(305) 809-4734	MD	Salisbury	(443) 736-7158
	Niceville	(850) 729-8628	ME	Portland	(207) 780-3241
	St. Petersburg	(727) 824-5344	NJ	Northfield	(609) 415-2941
	Sunrise	(954) 746-4160		Wall	(732) 280-6490
LA	Slidell	(985) 643-6232	NH	New Castle	(603) 427-0832
MA	East Falmouth	(508) 495-2147	SC	Charleston	(843) 740-1228
	Gloucester	(978) 281-9213	VA	Newport News	(757) 595-2692
	New Bedford	(508) 992-7711	NY	Bellport	(631) 776-1734
	Scituate	(781) 545-8026			

U.S. COAST GUARD

Commercial vessels are subject to the Fishing Vessel Safety Act of 1988.

Coast Guard Commercial Fishing Vessel Safety Program: www.fishsafe.info

Local Coast Guard offices:

Maine to New York	(617) 223-8440
New Jersey to North Carolina	(757) 398-6554
South Carolina to Florida	(305) 415-6868
Gulf of Mexico	(504) 671-2154

COOPERATIVE TAGGING PROGRAMS

For tuna, billfish, or swordfish tagging kits or to report a tag recovery: (800) 437-3936

For a shark tagging kit or to report a tag recovery:

Apex Predators Program (401) 782-3320 or (877) 826-2612

NOAA/NMFS/NEFSC E-mail: sharkrecap@noaa.gov

28 Tarzwell Drive

Narragansett, RI 02882-1152, USA

Website: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/new-england-mid-atlantic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/shark-research-northeast>

MARYLAND AND NORTH CAROLINA RECREATIONAL CATCH CARDS

To report recreational landings of bluefin tuna, swordfish, or billfish in North Carolina or Maryland:

North Carolina Harvest Tagging Program: (800) 338-7804

Maryland Department of Natural Resources: (410) 213-1531

STATE FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

State	Agency and Website	Phone
Maine	Department of Marine Resources http://www.maine.gov/dmr/	(207)-624-6550
New Hampshire	Fish and Game http://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/	(603) 868-1095
Massachusetts	Division of Marine Fisheries https://www.mass.gov/orgs/division-of-marine-fisheries	(617) 626-1520
Rhode Island	Department of Environmental Management http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/marine-fisheries/	(401) 222-4700
Connecticut	Department of Environmental Protection https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Fishing/Saltwater/Current-Recreational-Marine-Fisheries-Regulations	(860) 424-3000
New York	Division of Marine Resources https://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/7755.html	(631) 444-0430
New Jersey	Marine Resources Administration http://dep.nj.gov/njfw/fishing/marine/	(609) 748-2020
Delaware	Division of Fish and Wildlife https://dnrec.alpha.delaware.gov/fish-wildlife/	(302) 739-9910
Maryland	Department of Natural Resources http://www.dnr.state.md.us/	(410) 260-8367 (877) 620-8367
Virginia	Marine Resources Commission https://mrc.virginia.gov/	(757) 247-2200
North Carolina	Division of Marine Fisheries http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/mf/	(252) 726-7021 (800) 682-2632
South Carolina	Department of Natural Resources http://www.dnr.sc.gov/	(843) 953-9312
Georgia	Department of Natural Resources http://www.gadnr.org/	(912) 264-7218
Florida	Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission https://myfwc.com/	(850) 488-4676
Alabama	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources http://www.outdooralabama.com/	(251) 861-2882 (251) 968-7576
Louisiana	Department of Wildlife and Fisheries http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/	(225) 765-2800
Mississippi	Department of Marine Resources https://dmr.ms.gov/	(228) 374-5000
Texas	Parks and Wildlife Department https://tpwd.texas.gov/	(512) 389-4800 (800) 792-1112
Puerto Rico	Caribbean Fishery Management Council http://www.caribbeanfmc.com/	(787) 766-5927
U.S. Virgin Islands	Caribbean Fishery Management Council http://www.caribbeanfmc.com/	(787) 766-5927

References to the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

The following links are references to the electronic Code of Federal Regulations (eCFR). Each endnote (1, 2, 3, etc.) within this guide directs you to this page. By clicking, your internet browser will be directed to the specific location in the eCFR that states the regulations provided in this guide.

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³ [635.31\(b\)](#)

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⁹ [635.27\(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [635.24\(a\)\(1\)](#)

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¹¹ [635.24\(a\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) and [635.24\(a\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#)

¹² [635.24\(a\)\(10\)](#)

¹³ [Part 635 Appendix A](#)

¹⁴ [635.24\(a\)\(5\)](#)

¹⁵ [635.27\(b\)\(1\)](#) and [635.24\(a\)\(5\)](#)

¹⁶ [635.24\(a\)\(6\)](#) and [635.21\(a\)\(1\)](#)

¹⁷ [635.4\(e\)](#), [\(l\)](#), [\(m\)](#), & [\(o\)](#)

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³¹ [635.4\(b\)](#), [\(d\)](#), & [\(o\)](#)

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³³ [635.24\(c\)](#)

³⁴ [635.19 \(b\)](#)

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306 [635.2](#)
307 [635.28\(a\)](#)
308 [635.27\(a\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) & [\(iii\)](#)
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310 [635.27\(a\)\(1\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) & [\(iii\)](#)
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313 [635.2](#) – season; [635.27\(a\)\(3\)](#) – quotas
314 [635.2](#) – season; [635.27\(a\)\(6\)](#) – quotas
317 [635.27\(a\)\(5\)](#)
318 [635.2](#)
319 [635.23\(a\)\(2\)](#)
320 [635.31\(a\)\(2\)](#)
321 [635.31\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [635.4\(o\)\(5\)](#)
322 [635.5\(a\)\(4\)](#)
323 [635.69\(e\)\(4\)](#)
324 [635.15\(b\)\(8\)](#)

326 [635.5\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)\(A\)](#)
327 [635.5\(b\)\(2\)](#)
328 [635.5\(a\)\(3\)](#)
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330 [635.5\(a\)\(1\)](#) & [\(2\)](#)
331 [635.7](#)
332 [635.27\(e\)](#)
334 [635.9\(a\)](#)

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335 [635.19\(e\)](#)
336 [635.4\(f\)\(4\)](#)
337 [635.19\(e\)\(3\)](#)
338 [635.4\(f\)](#)
339 [635.4\(l\)\(2\)](#)
340 [635.4\(f\)\(4\)](#)
341 [635.24\(b\)\(1\)](#)
342 [635.19\(e\)\(3\)](#)
343 [635.4\(f\)\(1\)](#), [635.19\(e\)\(5\)](#)
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345 [635.24\(b\)\(3\)](#)
346 [635.4\(f\)\(1\) - \(2\)](#), [635.19\(e\)\(4\)](#)
347 [635.24\(b\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#)
348 [635.4\(n\)](#)
349 [635.24\(b\)\(2\)](#)
350 [635.8](#)
351 [635.20\(f\)\(1\)](#)
352 [635.2](#)
353 [635.20\(f\)\(1\)](#)
354 [635.20\(f\)\(2\)](#)
355 [635.2](#)
356 [635.20\(f\)\(2\)](#)
357 [635.30\(d\)](#)
358 [635.2](#)
359 [635.19\(e\)\(3\)](#)
360 [635.2](#), [635.27\(c\)\(1\)](#)
361 [635.27\(c\)\(1\)](#)
362 [635.31\(d\)\(1\)](#) and [635.4\(o\)\(5\)](#)
363 [635.5\(a\)\(1\)-\(2\)](#)
364 [635.5\(a\)\(1\)-\(2\)](#)
365 [635.7](#)
366 [635.27\(c\)](#)
367 [635.9\(a\)](#)

CHARTER/HEADBOAT FISHING

368 [635.29](#)
369 [635.4\(b\)](#)
370 [635.2](#)
371 [635.4\(b\)\(3\)](#)
372 [635.4\(b\)\(1\)](#) & [\(f\)\(5\)](#)
373 [635.4\(b\)\(1\)](#), [635.2](#)
374 [635.4\(j\)\(4\)](#)
375 [635.30\(c\)\(4\)](#)
376 [600.10](#)
377 [600.10](#)
378 [635.4\(b\)\(2\)](#)

379 [635.19](#)
380 [635.20\(d\)\(1\)](#)
381 [635.20\(d\)\(2\)](#)
382 [635.20\(d\)\(4\)](#)
383 [635.20\(d\)\(3\)](#)
384 [635.22 \(b\)](#)
385 [635.20\(f\)](#)
386 [635.22\(f\)\(1\)](#)
387 [635.20\(f\)](#)
388 [635.22\(f\)\(2\)](#)
389 [635.20\(c\)](#)
390 [635.20\(c\)](#)
391 [635.22\(d\)](#)
392 [635.2;635.20\(c\), 635.23\(b\) & \(c\)](#)
393 [635.2;635.20\(c\), 635.23\(a\) & \(c\)](#)
394 [635.20\(e\)\(3\)](#)
395 [635.20\(e\)\(3\)](#)
396 [635.20\(e\)\(4\)](#)
397 [635.22\(c\)\(1\)](#)
398 [635.20\(e\)\(2\)](#)
399 [635.22\(c\)\(1\)](#)
400 [635.4\(a\)\(10\)](#)
401 [635.20\(c\)\(3\)](#)
402 [635.22\(a\)\(2\)](#)
403 [635.22\(a\)\(3\), 635.24\(a\)\(10\)](#)
404 [635.4\(b\)\(3\)](#)
405 [635.31](#)
406 [635.22\(c\)\(1\)](#)
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408 [635.19\(d\)\(4\)](#)
409 [635.22\(c\)\(7\)](#)
410 [635.4\(b\), \(f\)\(1\), \(m\)\(2\), 635.22\(f\)](#)
411 [635.4\(f\)\(2\), 635.24\(b\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#)
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413 [635.23\(c\)\(2\)](#)
414 [635.23\(c\)\(1\)](#)
415 [635.4\(d\)\(1\) & \(2\) and 635.31\(a\)\(1\)](#)
416 [635.23\(c\)\(3\)](#)
417 [635.4\(d\)\(1\) & \(2\) and 635.31\(a\)\(1\)](#)
418 [635.31\(b\)](#)
419 [635.5\(a\)\(4\)](#)
420 [635.5\(a\)\(1\)](#)
421 [635.7\(a\)](#)
422 [635.5\(c\)\(2\)](#)
423 [635.5\(c\)\(1\)](#)
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426 [635.7](#)
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HMS WORKSHOPS

428 [635.8\(a\)](#)
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