Staff Summary for February 11-12, 2026

7. Commercial Coonstripe Shrimp Fishery Regular Rulemaking (Consent)

Today's Item **Information ☐** **Action ☒**

Discuss and potentially adopt proposed amendments to regulations for the commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery.

Summary of Previous/Future Actions

• Adoption hearing for *emergency regulations*	February 12-13, 2025
• Department presented the Marine Resources Committee (MRC) with proposed measures for a regular rulemaking; MRC recommendation	July 16-17, 2025; MRC
• Approved MRC recommendation for *regular rulemaking*	August 13-14, 2025
• First readoption of *emergency regulations*	August 13-14, 2025
• Update on development of and timeline for *regular rulemaking*	October 8-9, 2025
• Second readoption of *emergency regulations*	December 10-11, 2025
• Notice hearing for *regular rulemaking*	December 10-11, 2025
• **Today's discussion and possible adoption hearing for *regular rulemaking***	**February 11-12, 2026**

Background

In February 2025, in response to whale entanglements linked to the commercial coonstripe shrimp trap fishery, the Commission approved emergency regulations and later readopted those regulations twice, which extended them for an additional 180 days. The current emergency regulations are scheduled to expire on April 3, 2026. To ensure continuity after their expiration, Department and Commission staff developed draft documents for a regular rulemaking, based on an MRC recommendation approved by the Commission in August 2025. For additional background, see Exhibit 1.

At its December 2025 meeting, the Commission authorized staff to publish a notice of intent to amend regulations for the commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery through a regular rulemaking. Consistent with that authorization, Commission staff provided notice to the public of proposed amendments to the regulations. Details for the proposed amendments are provided in the initial statement of reasons and the proposed regulatory language (exhibits 2 and 3).

Today's meeting offers an opportunity for public discussion and Commission consideration of adopting the proposed amendments. Since publishing the notice, the Commission has not received any substantive comments and the Department has not requested any changes to the proposed regulations (Exhibit 6).

Significant Public Comments (N/A)

Staff Summary for February 11-12, 2026

Recommendation

Commission staff: Adopt the proposed amendments to regulations for commercial coonstripe trap fishing as recommended by the Department.

Department: Adopt the amendments to regulations for commercial coonstripe shrimp trap fishing as presented in the initial statement of reasons.

Exhibits

1. Staff summary for Agenda Item 19, December 10-11, 2025 Commission meeting (*for background purposes only*).
2. Initial statement of reasons
3. Proposed regulatory language
4. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Part 660, Section 660.71 (*document to be incorporated by reference*)
5. Economic and fiscal impact statement (STD. 399)
6. Email in lieu of pre-adoption statement of reasons, received January 27, 2026

Motion

Moved by _____ and seconded by _____ that the Commission adopts the staff recommendations for items 5 through 10 on the consent calendar.

Staff Summary for December 10-11, 2025
(*For background purposes only*)

19. Commercial Coonstripe Shrimp Fishery Regular Rulemaking

Today's Item **Information ☐** **Action ☒**

Consider authorizing publication of notice of intent to amend regulations regarding the commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery.

Summary of Previous/Future Actions

• Adoption hearing for *emergency regulations*	February 12-13, 2025
• Department presented the Marine Resources Committee (MRC) with proposed measures for a regular rulemaking; MRC recommendation	July 16-17, 2025; MRC
• Approved MRC recommendation for *regular rulemaking*	August 13-14, 2025
• First readoption of *emergency regulations*	August 13-14, 2025
• Update on development of and timeline for *regular rulemaking*	October 8-9, 2025
• Second readoption of *emergency regulations*	December 10-11, 2025
• **Today's notice hearing for *regular rulemaking***	**December 10-11, 2025**
• Discussion and adoption hearing for *regular rulemaking*	February 11-12, 2026

Background

The California commercial coonstripe shrimp trap fishery has experienced increased participation in recent years, largely due to closures and limitations in other fisheries. The increase in fishing activity, particularly during peak whale migration, has elevated the risk of marine animal entanglement by increasing the amount of trap gear and vertical lines in the water. Three recent humpback whale entanglements have been linked to this fishery, in direct conflict with California's goal of zero entanglement mortality.

In response to whale entanglements attributed to the commercial coonstripe shrimp trap fishery, the Commission approved emergency regulations in February 2025. The emergency regulations, aimed at reducing marine life entanglement risk, took effect on April 7, 2025. At its August 2025 meeting, the Commission approved a 90-day extension of the emergency regulations, which are set to expire in January 2026. A second, and final, 90-day extension is scheduled for consideration at today's meeting (Agenda Item 14).

To ensure continuity after the emergency regulations expire, Department and Commission staff developed draft documents for a regular rulemaking based on an MRC recommendation that the Commission approved in August. Department staff provided an update on this effort at the October 2025 Commission meeting, including an overview of additional proposed amendments (see background in Exhibit 1).

For today's meeting, the Department transmitted draft proposed amendments to regulations governing the commercial coonstripe shrimp trap fishery (exhibits 2 through 4).

Draft Proposed Regulations

Section 180.15 (emergency provisions carried into regular rulemaking)

- Establishes a management boundary at the Sonoma/Mendocino counties line and management areas northward to the California/Oregon border, and southward to the United States/Mexico border.
- Defines "ground line" and imposes a limit on the number of traps per ground line: 15 in the northern fishery and 40 in the southern fishery.
- Defines “vertical line” and imposes a limit on the number of vertical lines per vessel: 180 in the northern fishery and 60 in the southern fishery.
- Sets a 30-fathom depth limit in the northern fishery only.
- Replaces the 2001 control date with a new date of February 13, 2025.
- Updates procedures for weather and hardship exemptions.

Additional Section 180.15 Amendments (new)

- Authorizes the voluntary use of pop-up fishing gear — in lieu of vertical lines attached to a surface buoy — and establishes conditions for its use.
- Redefines the fishing season based on the two new management areas and sets start dates and times corresponding to each area.
- Establishes minimum trap construction requirements for single- and multi-chamber traps, and buoy marking requirements.
- Prohibits take of non-coonstripe species and restricts possession of coonstripe shrimp during closed seasons.

Section 180.2 (new)

- Exempts coonstripe shrimp traps from destruct device requirements.

Section 180.5 (new)

- Replaces the requirement to mark buoys with the operator’s commercial fishing license identification number with a new requirement to mark buoys with the vessel’s commercial boat registration number.

Benefits of Regulatory Amendments

The newly-established limit on vertical lines per vessel (180 in the north and 60 in the south) provides an upper limit where none currently exists. While this cap may, in theory, authorize an increase for some operators, the fleet has historically operated within a range (70 to 180 in the north and 8 to 60 in the south). The combination of the longstanding variability, the newly-established upper limit, and the anticipated voluntary conversion to pop-up gear, is expected to result in a net reduction in vertical lines deployed over time. Each conversion of a traditional vertical line to pop-up gear directly reduces the number of persistent vertical lines in the water column.

Staff Summary for December 10-11, 2025
(*For background purposes only*)

Significant Public Comments

An environmental, non-governmental organization generally supports the proposed regulations, particularly the voluntary use of pop-up fishing gear. However, it expresses concern that current measures may not sufficiently reduce the level of entanglement risk, citing three entanglements from July 2024 through May 2025. The organization recommends three key amendments: (1) Prohibit use of floating (positively buoyant) ground lines, to further reduce entanglement risk; (2) adopt stronger protections in biologically important areas for federally-protected species (i.e., prohibit vertical lines); and (3) establish a concrete timeline for transitioning to mandatory pop-up gear. (Exhibit 7)

Recommendation

Commission staff: Authorize publication of a notice of intent to amend sections 180.15, 180.2 and 180.5, as recommended by the Department.

Department: Authorize publication of a notice of proposed regulations regarding the commercial coonstripe shrimp trap fishery.

Exhibits

1. Staff summary for Agenda Item 24, October 8-9, 2025 Commission meeting (*for background purposes only*)
2. Department memo, received November 24, 2025
3. Draft initial statement of reasons and informative digest
4. Draft proposed regulatory language
5. Draft economic and fiscal impact statement (STD 399)
6. Department presentation
7. Letter from Francine Kershaw, Senior Scientist, Natural Resources Defense Council, received October 3, 2025

Motion

Moved by _____ and seconded by _____ that the Commission authorizes publication of a notice of its intent to amend sections 180.15, 180.2 and 180.5, related to the commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery, as discussed today.

State of California
Fish and Game Commission
Initial Statement of Reasons for Regulatory Action

Amend Sections 180.15, 180.2, and 180.5
Title 14, California Code of Regulations
Re: Commercial Coonstripe Shrimp Fishing

I. Date of Initial Statement of Reasons: November 10, 2025

II. Dates and Locations of Scheduled Hearings

(a) Notice Hearing

Date: December 11, 2025 Location: Sacramento, CA

(b) Discussion/ Adoption Hearing

Date: February 11, 2025 Location: Sacramento, CA

III. Description of Regulatory Action

(a) Statement of Specific Purpose of Regulatory Change and Factual Basis for Determining that Regulation Change is Reasonably Necessary

Unless otherwise specified, all section references in this document are to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

The proposed regulatory changes address the management of the California commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery. Prior to the adoption of emergency regulations in early 2025, the coonstripe shrimp fishery was subject to regulations that did not limit the number of participants or the amount of gear deployed. This lack of restrictions on growth of participation and deployed gear posed a growing risk of marine life entanglement, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area, where coonstripe shrimp fishing activity overlaps with areas that whales are frequently observed. In addition, continued entanglements could lead to additional fishery restrictions through inclusion in a federal take reduction plan under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, litigation, or other fishery management actions such as more gear restrictions or closures.

To address these risks, the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) adopted emergency regulations on February 13, 2025, re-adopted them in August 2025, and plans to undertake a second re-adoption in December 2025. These emergency regulations introduced initial measures to mitigate entanglement risk and stabilize the fishery.

The proposed regulations would retain the amendments included in the emergency action and introduce additional amendments. These proposed changes are necessary to further reduce the risk of future marine life entanglements, ensure continued access to the fishery, and enable the state to continue to manage the fishery through a more durable regulatory framework that balances the needs of the commercial fishery with conservation objectives in the marine environment. The proposed amendments here represent the culmination of public meetings, input from commercial fishery participants, and staff recommendations developed to address marine life entanglement risk and the need for proactive fishery management.

Background

Coonstripe shrimp (*Pandalus danae*) support a commercial trap fishery centered in Northern California, from Monterey Bay to the California/Oregon border. The first significant commercial landings were recorded in 1996 in Crescent City. Landings and value have increased slowly over time, with some year-to-year fluctuations. Although the volume of landings is low compared to other state managed fisheries, the fishery is valuable in part due to the high price per pound ($10 in 2024) in comparison to many other fisheries. The fishery's popularity is primarily driven by the market demand for live coonstripe shrimp. A total of 11 vessels landed shrimp in 2023, and 14 vessels landed shrimp in 2024 (Table 1).

Table 1. Coonstripe shrimp landings in California, 2019-2024. Vessels are the number of vessels that landed more than 100 pounds of coonstripe shrimp over the course of the season.

Year	Pounds	Value	Vessels
2019	99,319	$598,035	7
2020	96,580	$604,537	7
2021	122,006	$916,501	6
2022	103,432	$873,578	7
2023	122,026	$1,150,179	11
2024	140,729	$1,428,001	14

Coonstripe shrimp are caught in longline trap gear deployed on muddy seafloor habitat. This gear consists of multiple baited traps — constructed from layered woven mesh over metal hoops — similar in appearance to crab pots or crab traps (Figure 1). Traps are connected to a horizontal string anchored at each end, referred to as a “ground line.” Vertical lines connect one or both ends of the ground line to surface buoys to mark the gear’s location. A typical ground line contains 10 to 20 traps, though some may have up to 40 traps. The mesh, typically with 0.5-inch square openings, allows small shrimp and other bycatch to escape.

Ground line lengths vary by region based on available habitat, the need to minimize gear conflicts, and to optimize placement on suitable seafloor habitat. Near Crescent City, where effort is concentrated in one relatively small area, fishers tend to deploy more ground lines (typically 30 to 90 ground lines, leading to 60 to 180 vertical lines and surface buoys), but each ground line is shorter (usually containing 12 to 15 traps). In the San Francisco Bay area, where more suitable habitat is available, fishers generally deploy fewer ground lines (ranging from four to 30, leading to eight to 60 vertical lines and surface buoys), but each line is longer (containing up to 40 traps).

Figure 1. Image of a single-chambered coonstripe shrimp trap showing woven mesh and escape opening shown in blue circle. Photo credit: T. Wakefield.

Coonstripe shrimp are primarily landed in the port areas of Crescent City and San Francisco, followed by the Monterey Bay area (Moss Landing and Monterey ports). Crescent City has a fleet of five to seven vessels that account for the majority of annual landings by weight and value. While San Francisco and Monterey Bay area have fewer landings compared to Crescent City, vessel participation has recently increased. Prior to 2023, one to four vessels typically operated in the San Francisco/Monterey Bay areas; however, this number increased to seven vessels in 2023, and nine in 2024. Participants in the coonstripe shrimp fishery are also engaged in other California commercial fisheries, especially Dungeness crab, salmon, and groundfish, which have undergone recent closures or increased restrictions. The closure or restriction of those fisheries likely accounts for some of the redirection of effort to participation in the coonstripe shrimp fishery, particularly in the San Francisco area.

Coonstripe shrimp fishing gear has been identified in a total of four whale entanglements: one in 2017 near Crescent City, two in 2024 near San Francisco, and one in Monterey Bay in 2025. As opportunities decline in other fisheries (i.e., salmon, groundfish), more fishers may enter the coonstripe shrimp fishery. Increased participation in the coonstripe shrimp fishery would elevate the risk of marine life entanglement primarily by increasing the amount of gear in the water. More participants mean more vertical lines and a broader spatial distribution of fishing activity during the peak whale migration period, raising the chances of marine animals encountering and becoming entangled in the gear. Animals such as whales can become entangled when they make contact with the lines and become weighed down by the heavy metal traps, leading to injury or death.

The Commission first adopted regulations for the coonstripe shrimp fishery in 2002. While there are currently no restrictions on the number of permits or participants, any vessel operating in the fishery must possess a vessel trap permit. The fishery is open from annually May 1 through October 31 and closed from November 1 through April 30 to protect egg-bearing females during their reproductive period. The 2002 regulations include a control date of November 1, 2001 for potential use in establishing a future restricted access fishery, although no such program was implemented.

Current Regulations

Section 180.15 (*Prior to Emergency Action*)

The regulations in Section 180.15 that were in place for the coonstripe shrimp fishery prior to the 2025 emergency action included the following provisions:

- A requirement that any person landing coonstripe shrimp to possess a vessel trap permit;
- A fee requirement for obtaining a vessel trap permit;
- A requirement that traps be used to take coonstripe shrimp;
- An annual fishery season from November 1 to April 30;
- A provision that any coonstripe shrimp taken during the closed season shall be returned;
- A requirement that all traps are removed by November 1 each year, with limited exceptions; and
- A control date of November 1, 2001 for potential use in creating a future restricted access fishery.

At its February 2025 meeting, the Commission approved an emergency rulemaking amending Section 180.15, Title 14, CCR, which became effective April 7, 2025 (OAL file #2025-0327-02E). A 90-day extension of the emergency regulations was approved by the Commission on August 14, 2025 (OAL file #2025-0918-01EE), with no changes to the original emergency regulatory text. A second 90-day extension is planned for December 2025.

Section 180.15 regulations amended and established through emergency action included the following:

- Defined a management boundary extending from the Sonoma/Mendocino County border northward to the California/Oregon border, and southward to the United States/Mexico border. [Subsection (c)(5) and (6)]
- Imposed a limit on the number of traps per ground line: No more than 15 traps for the northern fishery and 40 traps for the southern fishery. [subsections (c)(5)(i) and (c)(6)(i)]
- Imposed a limit on the number of vertical lines per vessel: No more than 180 for the northern fishery (corresponding to 90 ground lines) and 60 for the southern fishery (corresponding to 30 ground lines). [subsections (c)(5)(ii) and (c)(6)(ii)]
- Established a maximum depth limit of 30 fathoms for the northern fishery only. [Subsection (c)(5)(iii)]
- Repealed the existing control date of November 1, 2001, and established a new control date of February 13, 2025 [Subsection (d)]

Section 180.2

Currently, Title 14 Section 180.2 describes regulations for fisheries that use traps. This section requires that all trap fisheries use a trap destruct device and describes the escape openings and size restriction along with the various types of destruct device material to use on the escape opening. This section was not amended in the emergency action.

Section 180.5

Currently, Section 180.5 describes regulations for fisheries that use buoys. This section requires that specific fisheries mark their buoys with an identification number. It also specifies the size of the lettering and numbering of that identification number. his section was not amended in the emergency action.

Proposed Regulations for Commercial Coonstripe Shrimp Fishery

The regulatory proposal would amend Section 180.15, 180.2, and 180.5 to place additional restrictions on the coonstripe shrimp fishery to reduce the risk of marine life entanglements.

Section 180.15

No changes to subsections (a) and (b)

- Delete subsections (c)(1) and (c)(3)

  The proposed regulations redefine the fishing season according to two new management areas described below, so fishing seasons will be moved and redefined in subsections (c)(4)(D) and (c)(5)(C).

- Add subsection (c)(1)

  Define minimum trap construction and marking requirements for coonstripe shrimp traps.

- Add subsection (c)(1)(A)

  Require that coonstripe shrimp traps shall have three or more rigid and unobstructed openings of no less than 1.25 inches and no greater than 2.5 inches in diameter. Additionally, the placement of the openings shall not be less than 2.5 inches from the bottom or greater than 2.5 inches from the top and the openings must be located on the outer side walls. This is necessary to prevent ghost fishing in the event of trap loss, as coonstripe shrimp trap gear is exempt from trap destruct device requirements in subsection 180.2(a)(1). The placement of the openings is important to ensure they don't get incidentally submerged in the mud when the trap is set – or if the trap is set upside down – which would obstruct the openings and prevent marine life from escaping should the trap become lost or derelict.

  Additionally, this subsection notes that a single chambered coonstripe shrimp traps do not require a destruct device. This addition is necessary to clarify that single chamber traps are exempt from the destruction device requirement. Coonstripe shrimp traps typically have three to six unobstructed openings and do not function like traditional traps where species that enter are prevented from escaping. Shrimp or incidental species that enter the trap are able to exit through the same openings, functioning more like a pot than a trap fleet members requested this change because they describe complying with the current trap destruct requirements as onerous for the fishery.

- Add Subsection (c)(1)(B)

  Allow for traps that have more than one chamber (i.e., double mesh walls) to include any number of unobstructed rigid openings ranging from 1.25 inches to 2.5 inches. However, to ensure escapement of trapped organisms, these traps must comply with Section 180.2 by including a self-destruct device located in the rearmost chamber of the trap. Multi-chamber

traps fish differently than single-chamber traps, as animals that enter the trap may have a more difficult time finding their way out from both chambers. The placement of bait typically draws shrimp into the rearmost chamber, increasing the likelihood that they remain trapped. Requiring a destruct device at the rearmost chamber, ensures any animals trapped inside will eventually be able to escape via the opening made once the destruct device activates and creates an opening.

- Add subsection (c)(1)(B)

  Require that coonstripe shrimp traps have a main buoy that is at least 4 inches in diameter and no more than 18 inches in length. This subsection also includes a cross reference to Section 180.5, which requires all trap buoys to be marked with the vessel owner's commercial boat registration number. Including this reference within the coonstripe shrimp section is necessary to ensure buoys are marked appropriately and to remind coonstripe shrimp fishers of this requirement. These subsections are necessary to reduce entanglement risk caused by an overly large buoy.

- Add subsection (c)(1)(D)

  Clarify that no additional trailer surface buoys may be used in coonstripe shrimp traps. These subsections are necessary to reduce entanglement risk caused by additional surface gear.

- Amend subsection (c)(2)

  Add a prohibition on taking any other species that are not coonstripe shrimp and if species are incidentally taken then they shall be immediately released. This is necessary to include as it makes it explicitly clear that subsection 8595(b), Fish and Game Code applies to participants in the coonstripe shrimp fishery, and ensures that the regulated public fully understand all the rules for participating in the fishery.

- Amend subsection (c)(3)

  Add additional restrictions on possessing coonstripe shrimp during the closed fishing season. Prohibiting the retention of coonstripe shrimp during the closed fishing season is necessary to ensure the health and sustainability of the stock.

- Amend subsection (c)(4)

  Replace the term "permittee" with "vessel owner." The permit is granted to the vessel, and the owner is responsible for all actions taken when operating the permit. This is necessary to clarify the vessel owner's responsibility.

  Establish an exemption that allows a vessel owner to keep a trap in the water after November 1, if unsafe weather conditions prohibit retrieval. This is necessary to protect the safety of the fleet.

  Update the department notification method from telephone or fax to email LEDMarineNotifications@wildlife.ca.gov, with a description of what should be included in the email if the vessel owner is requesting a weather exemption, such as the specific unsafe weather conditions and anticipated date of removal. This is necessary to provide the department with adequate information to grant or deny the exemption.

- Add subsections (c)(5)(A) and (c)(5)(B)

  Establish definitions for the use of lines for purposes of this regulation that are then referred to throughout the section. Define “ground line” as one common line that connects a string of traps, that may be anchored on one or both ends. Define “vertical lines” as lines that connect a buoy to a trap, or ground line of traps. These definitions are necessary to clarify how these lines should function and their components for reference throughout the section.

- Add subsection (c)(5)(E)

  Set the earliest time that traps may be set and baited in the Northern Fishery to 6:00 a.m. on May 14.

- Add subsections (c)(6)(A) through (E) and (c)(7)(A) through (D)

  Establish Coonstripe Shrimp Northern and Coonstripe Shrimp Southern Management Areas and regulations for each. Designating management areas allows the fishery to operate under different regulatory requirements to both better manage the fishery and to reduce the risk of marine life entanglement.

- Add subsections (c)(6) and (c)(7)

  Define the Coonstripe Shrimp Northern Management Area (Northern Fishery) as the Sonoma/ Mendocino county line north to the Oregon border.

  Define the Coonstripe Shrimp Southern Management Area (Southern Fishery) as the Sonoma/ Mendocino county line south to the United States/Mexico border.

- Add subsections (c)(6)(A) and (c)(7)(A)

  Establish limits on the number of traps per ground line, based on current fishing practices in each management area as described under “Background.” Limiting the number of authorized vertical lines (lines that connect surface buoys to one or both ends of the ground line mark its location) will likely incentivize fishing longer strings of traps. The proposed regulation addresses this incentive by limiting the number of traps per ground line. It is necessary to limit the number of traps per ground line because the additional impact of longer, heavier strings of traps can increase the severity of injury for entangled marine life, while also increasing gear conflicts, and increasing safety risk for department wildlife officers during gear inspections.

  - Add subsection (c)(6)(A) to establish a limit of 15 traps per ground line for the Northern Fishery consistent with existing practices with fewer traps per ground line.
  - Add subsection (c)(7)(A) to establish a limit of 40 traps per ground line for the Southern Fishery consistent with existing practices with more traps per ground line.

- Add subsections (c)(6)(B) and (c)(7)(B)

  Impose limits on the number of vertical lines per vessel, which are lines attaching a trap or ground line of traps to a surface buoy, a primary source of entanglement risk. These limits are necessary to reflect current fishing practices in each management area, and the higher entanglement risk in the southern portion of the fishery.

  - Add subsection (c)(6)(B) to impose a limit of 180 vertical lines per vessel for the Northern Fishery consistent with existing practices with more vertical lines.

- Add subsection (c)(7)(B) to impose a limit of 60 vertical lines per vessel for the Southern Fishery consistent with existing practices with fewer vertical lines.

The newly-established limit on vertical lines per vessel (180 in the north and 60 in the south) provides an upper limit where none currently exists. While this cap may, in theory, authorize an increase for some operators, the fleet has historically operated within a range (70 to 180 in the north and eight to 60 in the south). The combination of the longstanding variability, this newly-established upper limit, and the anticipated voluntary conversion to pop-up gear, will likely result in a net reduction in vertical lines deployed over time. Each conversion of a traditional vertical line to pop-up gear directly reduces the number of persistent vertical lines in the water column.

- Add subsection (c)(6)(C)

  Establish a maximum depth limit of 30 fathoms (fm) for the Northern Fishery through incorporation of reference of waypoints in the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 50, Part 660, Section 660.71 (Revised March 1, 2023). These waypoints connect the 30-fathom contour along the California coast as a management boundary. Observed whale migration patterns found that the majority of whales are swimming deeper than 30 fm north of the Sonoma/ Mendocino County line.

  This restriction aims to reduce whale/gear interactions by allowing fishing activities only in shallow waters where whale presence is less likely. However, a depth restriction in the Southern Fishery would not be effective due to the broad distribution of whales across various depth strata and regular occurrence of whales shoreward of the 30 fm line. Therefore, a depth restriction is not being proposed south of the Sonoma/ Mendocino County line. Title 50, Part 660 Section 660.71 is proposed for incorporation by reference because it would be cumbersome, unduly expensive, or otherwise impractical to publish the document in the California Code of Regulations (Section 20, Title 1, CCR). These documents are also available upon request from CDFW and reasonably available on the Department's website at https://wildlife.ca.gov/News/Archive/cdfw-protects-returning-humpback-whales-from-entanglement-risk-while-providing-continued-fishing-opportunities-for-dungeness-crab.

- Add subsections (c)(6)(D) and (c)(7)(C)

  Set start dates and times for the fishing seasons in the Northern and Southern Fisheries.

  - Add subsection (c)(6)(D) to set a start date of May 15 for the fishing season in the Northern Fishery (and thus a closure from November 1 through May 14). The fleet has observed that coonstripe shrimp are still bearing eggs up until this date and is necessary to protect those individuals during the later months of their spawning season. Additionally, set the earliest time that traps may be set and baited in the Southern Fishery to 6:00 a.m. on April 30.
  - Add subsection (c)(7)(C) to set a start date of May 1 for the fishing season in the Southern Fishery, which will retain the current fishing season (May 1 through October 31, and thus a closure November 1 through April 30), as there have been no observations of egg-bearing shrimp in this area when the season starts.

- Add subsection (c)(6)(E) and (c)(7)(D)

  Change the earliest time that traps may be set and baited from noon to 6:00 a.m. on the day before the season starts for both management areas. This change is in response to requests by the fleet to maximize safety, as weather conditions in the early morning are often more favorable to setting gear versus in the afternoon.

- Add subsection (c)(8)

  Set limits on the cumulative number of traps, ground lines of traps, and vertical lines deployed and specify that these limits must not exceed the restrictions for the Southern Fishery. One objective of this rulemaking is to capture the existing fishing practices and limit the amount of gear that each fisher uses, given that the current regulations do not contain limits. However, it's necessary to ensure fishers are not taking advantage of the two management zones by fishing in both and doubling the gear that is in the water. While current fishing activities are primarily driven by historical regional preferences (i.e., a person home ported in the north will most likely always fish in the north), future participation could change with vessel owners operating and setting gear in both management areas to maximize effort and land more shrimp.

  This proposed subsection ensures that each vessel doesn't double the amount of gear in the water which increases the risk to marine life entanglement, and would defeat the original intent of capturing the current fishing practices in the regulations. Finally, the Southern Fishery was chosen as the de facto limit in this situation because it is more restrictive.

- Amend subsection (d)

  Maintain the control date of February 13, 2025 from the emergency regulations (OAL file number 2025-0327-02E) and repeal the former control date of November 1, 2001. A new control date allows the department to consider recent participation in the fishery if a restricted access program or other restrictions on the fishery are established such as establishing a gear endorsement (for example, only those with participation prior to the control date would be authorized to use vertical lines). It also discourages new entrants, mitigating potential increases in coonstripe shrimp fishing gear and associated entanglement risk.

- Add subsection (e)

  Add a mandatory reporting requirement for vessel owners. Reports must be submitted monthly.

  - Add subsection (e)(1) to include vessel name.
  - Add subsection (e)(2) to include operator's commercial fishing license identification number.
  - Add subsection (e)(3) to include the fishing block number.
  - Add subsection (e)(4) to include the number of traps deployed.
  - Add subsection (e)(5) to include the number of vertical lines.
  - Add subsection (e)(6) to include the number of traps per ground line at the time of reporting.

- Add subsection (e)(7) to specify that any lost traps must be reported in the final monthly report.
- Add subsection (e)(8) to specify that reports must be submitted on or before the first day of each month. Additionally, allow for the form to be prescribed by the Department to allow for paper and electronic reporting. The form will be made available by contacting the Department via email.

This section on reporting is necessary because the Department currently lacks important data on the location and number of traps deployed to include their various configurations of traps per ground line and number of vertical lines in the water. Knowing the identity, location, and amount of gear in the water will provide important information on fishing dynamics. Vessel name under (e)(1) is necessary to identify the vessel used for commercial fishing. Commercial fishing license identification number under (e)(2) is necessary to identify the vessel and owner/ operator reporting the commercial fishing activity. Fishing block number in (e)(3) is necessary to report fishing activity location consistent with other laws and regulations. Number of traps under (e)(4) is necessary to report to assess total effort during fishing activity. Number of vertical lines under (e)(5) is necessary to report for compliance with subsection 180.15(c)(5)(B) and (c)(6)(B). Number of traps per ground line is necessary to report for compliance with subsection 180.15(c)(5)(A) and (c)(6)(A).

Collecting such baseline information will help the Department assess the level of entanglement risk with fishing effort and the effectiveness of the proposed regulations.

Requiring reporting to be provided by the first of every month of participation during the coonstripe shrimp fishing season under (e)(8) provides the Department with real time data regarding fishing effort on a monthly basis by the entire fleet. Updated information on all fleet activity is necessary to inform entanglement risk and appropriate management response. At the conclusion of the fishing season, the number of lost traps shall under (e)(7) is necessary to be reported on the final monthly report that is submitted to the Department. Requiring the collection of information on lost traps will help inform lost gear recovery efforts. Requiring reports to be submitted on a form prescribed by the Department provides flexibility by including the option for the form to either digital or paper based. The Department considered shorter reporting timeframes (every two weeks), but had concerns about the amount of workload it would create for both Department staff and vessel owners. The majority of the fleet fish in the same general area with the same amount of gear each fishing season, but monthly reports will allow the Department to monitor changes in fleet activities and fishing areas.

- Add subsection (f) and (f)(1)

The proposed regulation provides an alternative yet voluntary way to deploy shrimp traps by allowing pop-up gear to be used in the fishery. Pop-up fishing gear works by allowing fishers to retrieve their traps without relying on vertical lines attached to a surface buoy, which can entangle whales. Instead, the buoy and vertical line sit on the bottom of the ocean, and they use acoustic or timed releases to bring the gear to the surface, minimizing the time vertical lines are in the water column.

- Add subsection (f)(2)

  Requires that any vessel using pop-up fishing gear has an electronic monitoring (EM) system actively deployed during the entirety of the fishing trip. The EM must be satellite or cellular based, and must monitor the location and movement of the vessel using global positioning system (GPS) coordinates at no more than a frequency of once a minute, including transiting to and from a fishing area. Additionally, data must be uploaded automatically and provided to the Department or its authorized agent(s) within 24 hours of a Department request.

  Comprehensive EM coverage is necessary to provide the Department or its authorized agent(s) with an accurate representation of the spatial and temporal extent of fishing activities, which can help the Department more accurately evaluate any interactions with marine wildlife at risk of becoming entangled in trap gear. EM is also a necessary enforcement tool to ensure compliance with seasonal closures, trap servicing intervals, and any potential area closures such as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

- Add subsection (f)(3)

  Requires vessel owners to provide the Department with access to the gear marking web-based platform(s) they are using. Pop-up buoys are intended to not be visible at the surface, so knowing where gear is set is necessary to provide enforcement with the ability to ensure the gear is being set in compliance with the laws and regulations. It also allows the Department to share with other fishers where the gear is set, since it will not be visible on the water, which reduces conflict while multiple fishers or fisheries are using the same fishing grounds.

- Add subsection (f)(4)

  This subsection requires that the electronic monitoring system functions properly at all times, and that if data transmission is interrupted or not transmitting at all times, that vessel shall return to port immediately and notify the Department's Law Enforcement Division. Electronic monitoring in the coonstripe shrimp fishery is only required when using pop-up gear because it is not visible to enforcement or other fishers.

  This addition is necessary because a malfunctioning monitoring system could prohibit the Department from enforcing laws and regulations, including transit through MPAs, season closures, and trap servicing intervals. Interrupted data transmissions or a lack of transmission could also be viewed as suspicious activity and lead to unnecessary enforcement actions.

- Add subsection (f)(5)

  Subsection 632(a)(8) in the existing MPA regulations contain provisions for vessels drifting and/ or transiting with catch on board. Consistent with such regulations, proposed subsection 180.15(f)(5) restricts any continuous transit through an MPA if a vessel is using, has placed in the water, or is in possession of any pop-up fishing gear. Pop-up gear diminishes law enforcement's ability to see the gear placed in a protected area making it more difficult to determine if someone is actively fishing. Thus, said another way, a vessel with pop-up gear cannot stop while transiting through an MPA.

Subsection (f)(5) defines continuous transit, and requires that fishing gear must be stowed and secured so that it is rendered unusable for immediate deployment during transit. This requirement is necessary for consistency with MPA subsection 632(a)(8), and to prevent violations related to fishing in an MPA when fishers use subsurface buoys. Combined with the required EM requirement in subsection (f)(2), the Department will be able to track vessels continuously transiting through MPAs to make sure traps are not being illegally deployed and retrieved by a fisher.

While it is possible to deploy gear through an MPA while maintaining three knots and a consistent course, it will be extremely difficult for a person on a vessel that is being electronically monitored to retrieve a ground line of traps without stopping. Any vessel observed stopping in an MPA that is using pop up buoy systems or in possession of pop-up buoy gear can be issued a citation for the transiting violation. The threat of being cited for violating the transiting provision inside MPAs will help deter any nefarious trapping activity from occurring in the MPAs.

- Add subsections (f)(6)(A) through (D)

  Subsection 632(a)(7) in the existing MPA regulations contain provisions for anchoring for vessels with catch on board. Consistent with such regulations, proposed subsections (f)(6)(A) through (D) define four MPAs which fall within the geographic range where coonstripe fishing boats may travel in between fishing areas as exceptions from the prohibition on stopping or anchoring. From north to south, these are Point Reyes State Marine Reserve, Southeast Farallon Island State Marine Reserve, Año Nuevo State Marine Reserve & Greyhound Rock State Marine Conservation Area, and the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area. Each of these protected areas were identified through a series of discussions with members of the fleet as being necessary for vessels with pop-up coonstripe shrimp trap gear may anchor within an MPA, given proposed subsection (f)(5), which prevents a vessel from stopping within an MPA. Surrounding waters around these protected areas may not offer a safe location to anchor or dock, due to lack of nearby harbor or other port. Thus, these four areas were identified to allow for the crew to drop their anchors in these areas. Similar anchoring exceptions have been allowed for fishers permitted to use pop-up buoy gear under permission of the Experimental Fishing Permit (EFP) program (Title 14, Section 91), so anchorage exceptions in these four areas incentivize the use of voluntary pop-up gear, which overall reduces the number of fishing lines in the water and thus reduces marine life entanglement risk.

  The pop-up gear and traps must be stowed in a way that renders them unusable so that enforcement personnel can inspect the vessel and ensure that gear is not being deployed within MPAs. These subsections are necessary to provide vessels with options for seeking shelter from unsafe weather conditions and also allows for vessels to take multi-day trips if their gear is deployed far from the landing port.

- Add subsection (f)(6)(A) to provide coordinate boundaries for the Point Reyes State Marine Reserve Anchorage. See Figure 1.

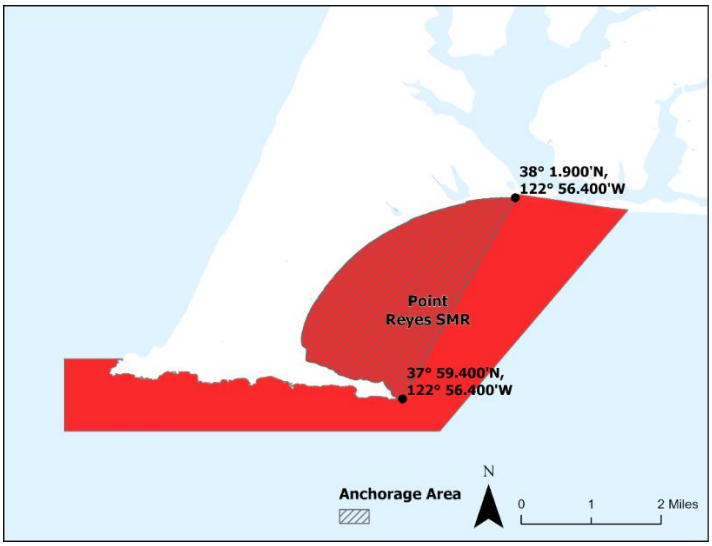

Figure 1. A map depicting where the Point Reyes Anchorage Area (green) is within the marine protected area (red).

- Add subsection (f)(6)(B) to provide coordinate boundaries for the Southeast Farallon Island State Marine Reserve Anchorage (except it excludes the area defined as the Southeast Farallon Island Special Closure, which still applies). See Figure 2.

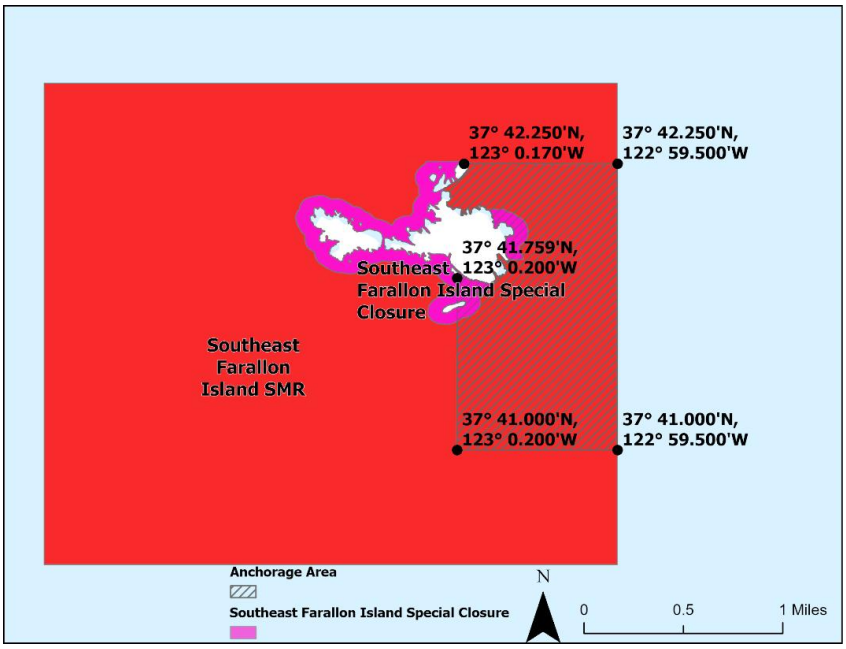

Figure 2. A map depicting where the Southeast Farallon Islands Anchorage Area (green) is within the marine protected area (red).

- Add subsection (f)(6)(C) to provide coordinate boundaries for the Año Nuevo State Marine Reserve & Greyhound Rock State Marine Conservation Anchorage (See Figure 3.)

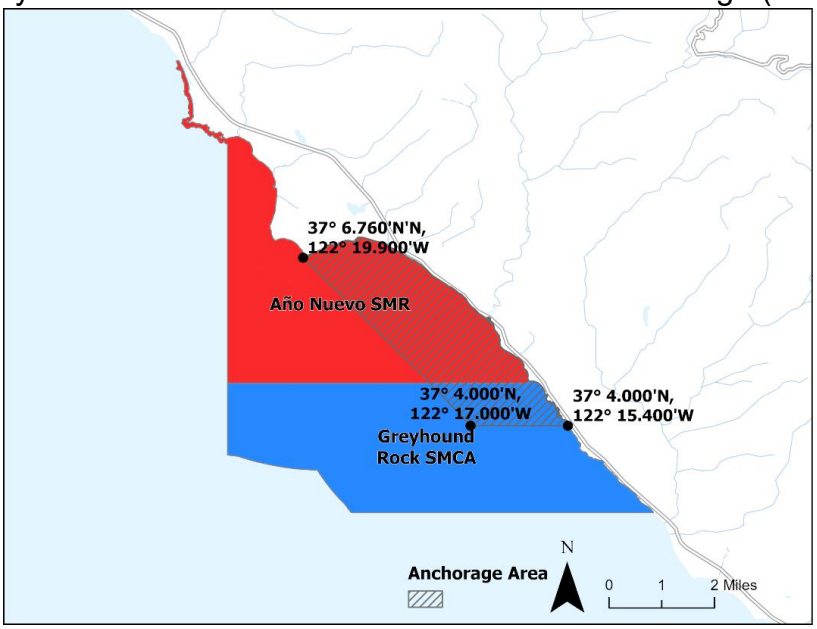

Figure 3. A map depicting where the Año Nuevo State Marine Reserve and Greyhound Rocks Anchorage area (green) is within the marine protected areas (red and blue).

- Add subsection (f)(6)(D) to provide coordinate boundaries for the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area Anchorage (See Figure 4).

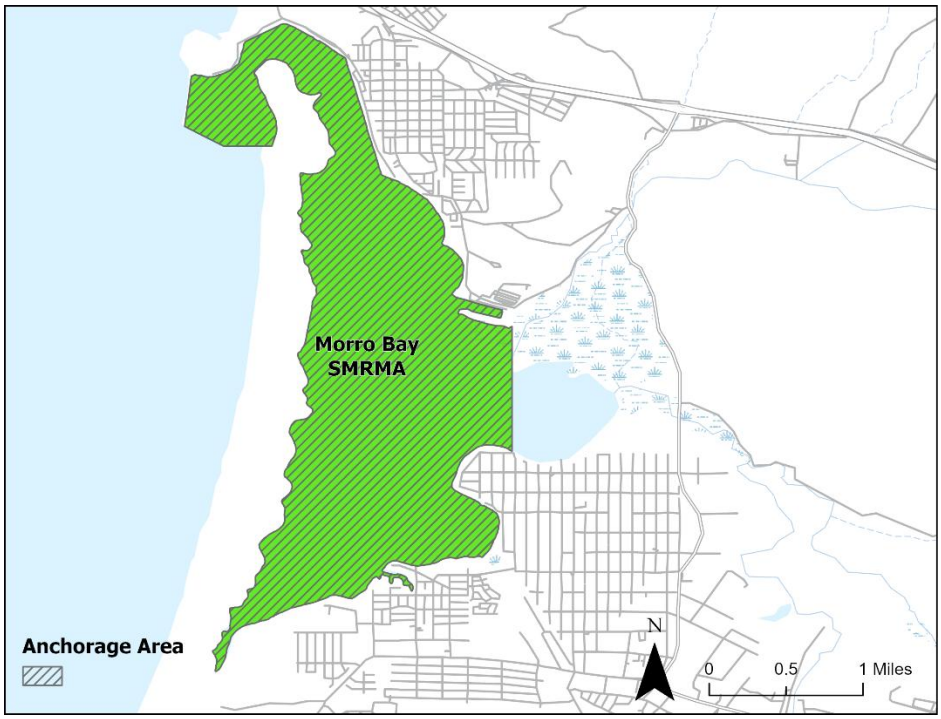

Figure 4. A map depicting where the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area Anchorage area (green) is within the marine protected areas (also green).

- Add subsections (g)(1) through (g)(4)(A)

  Add a provision to allow vessels to retrieve coonstripe shrimp traps that are not assigned to them by use of a waiver. Section 9002, Fish and Game Code, prohibits retrieving trap gear that is not owned by the person retrieving, unless they get written permission from the trap owner. The waiver described in subsection (h) meets the written permission requirement in Section 9002, Fish and Game Code. This waiver is necessary to ensure the removal of lost or abandoned gear should the owner of the vessel to which the traps belong is unable to retrieve their traps due to vessel mechanical failure, if the vessel is destroyed, or if the vessel owner is experiencing a hardship out of their control that is preventing them from retrieving the traps. The Department may set the conditions on the waiver as they deem necessary. Conditioning the waiver gives the Department more oversight ensuring the vessel retrieving the traps are doing so judiciously.

- Add subsection (g) to introduce the coonstripe shrimp trap retrieval waiver.
- Add subsection (g)(1) to list the situations under which a vessel owner may request a waiver:
    - If the permitted vessel and/or operator is incapacitated due to a major mechanical failure;
    - If the permitted vessel is destroyed due to fire, capsizing, or sinking; and
    - If the vessel owner and/or operator experience undue hardship resulting from circumstances beyond their control.
- Add subsection (g)(2) to stipulate that a waiver request must be made by a vessel owner in writing to the Department's License and Revenue Branch.
- Add subsection (g)(3) to require that the Department approve the waiver to ensure the request is legitimate.
- Add subsection (g)(4) to stipulate that an approved copy of the waiver shall be on board the retrieving vessel.
- Add subsection (g)(5) to allow the waiver to include conditions that the Department may deem necessary, including time restrictions and landing prohibitions.
- Add subsection (h)

  The subsection is added to provide a clear citing provision for enforcement and prosecution purposes should anyone violate any of the requirements or restriction imposed by this regulation. The statutory authority has also been updated to include sections 7857 and 12000, Fish and Game Code, which provide authority for administrative and civil penalties for violations.

Section 180.2

- Amend subsection (a)(1)

  Add an exemption for the commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery from being required to have a trap destruct device on their traps. Coonstripe shrimp traps typically have three to six unobstructed openings and do not function like traditional traps where species that enter are prevented from escaping. Shrimp or incidental species that enter the trap are able to exit through the same openings, functioning more like a pot than a trap Fleet members

requested this change because they describe complying with the current trap destruct requirements as onerous for the fishery. New trap requirements to prevent ghost fishing in the case of lost traps are described in subsection 180.15(g)(1).

- Add subsection (a)(3)

  Clarifies that the exemption from the trap destruct device in (a)(1) still meets the statutory requirements in Section 9003, Fish and Game Code, because 180.15(c) now specifies the size and number of the trap openings, and prevents any opening from being obstructed as described above, negating the need for a trap destruct device.

Section 180.5

- Amend subsection (b)(3)

  Replace the requirement for the commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery from having their buoys marked with the operator's commercial fishing license identification number to the vessel's commercial boat registration number. This is necessary to ensure enforcement of the vertical line and trap limits. The coonstripe shrimp fishery is permitted through the vessel. If buoys are only marked with the operator's commercial fishing license number, then there could be multiple operators on a single permitted vessel setting traps and using two different operator's IDs. This could provide an avenue to legally go beyond the trap limits now established in Section 180.15 and increase the risk of entanglements to marine life. By requiring the vessel ID on the buoy instead, this will allow enforcement to tally up the number of traps in the water assigned to that permitted vessel when checking for compliance with the regulations. Section 8591, Fish and Game Code is added as an authority for this regulatory section to make clear on the authority for the Commission to put forward regulations for prawns and shrimp for commercial purposes.

(b) Goals and Benefits of the Regulation

It is the policy of this State to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and, where feasible, restoration of California's marine living resources for the benefit of all the citizens of the State. The objectives of this policy include, but are not limited to, conserving the health and diversity of marine ecosystems and marine living resources; allowing and encouraging only those activities and uses of living marine resources that are sustainable; and recognizing the importance to the economy and the culture of California of sustainable sport and commercial fisheries.

The Commission anticipates benefits to the State's environment by sustainably managing California's ocean resources by limiting the potential increase of marine life entanglement risk in the coonstripe shrimp fishery. The environmental risk arising from the rule is not regarded as significant, as the rule manages the resource more conservatively than existing regulations.

(c) Authority and Reference Sections from Fish and Game Code for Regulation

Section 180.15

Authority: Sections 713, 1050, 7857, 8591, 8842 and 12000, Fish and Game Code.
Reference: Sections 1050, 8590, 8591, 8595, 8842, 9000.5, 9001, 9006 and 9015, Fish and Game Code.

Section 180.2

Authority: Sections 7090, 7708, 8500 and 9003, Fish and Game Code.
Reference: Sections 7090, 8500, 9003 and 9008, Fish and Game Code.

Section 180.5

Authority: Sections 8591, 9003, 9005 and 9006, Fish and Game Code.
Reference: Sections 9002, 9003, 9005, 9006, 9007 and 9008, Fish and Game Code.

(d) Specific Technology or Equipment Required by Regulatory Change

None

(e) Identification of Reports or Documents Supporting Regulation Change

McVeigh, B. (2010) Coonstripe Shrimp, *Pandalus danae.* In T. Larinto (Ed.) *Status of the Fisheries Report: An Update Through 2008.* California Department of Fish and Game.

Petition 2020-011 AM1 regarding establishing a limited entry fishery, trap limits, and minimum mesh size.

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, Whale Entanglement Response Database, available from West Coast Large Whale Entanglement Response Program | NOAA Fisheries, last accessed June 13, 2025

(f) Public Discussions of Proposed Regulations Prior to Notice Publication

- Fleet meeting: November 5, 2024 (San Francisco)
- Fleet meeting: November 13, 2024 (Crescent City)
- Marine Resources Committee (Commission) meeting: March 6-7, 2024 (Sacramento)
- Public meeting: April 23, 2025 (Santa Rosa)
- Fleet Meeting: June 6, 2025 (Virtual)
- Marine Resources Committee (Commission) meeting: July 17-18, 2025 (Sacramento)
- Informal discussion with certain fishers in August 2025 regarding options for anchoring in MPAs

IV. Description of Reasonable Alternatives to Regulatory Action

(a) Alternatives to Regulation Change

None

(b) No Change Alternative

Without the proposed changes, the outstanding issues concerning the regulations currently governing the commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery would remain unaddressed and the risks of entanglements to marine life would be elevated.

V. Mitigation Measures Required by Regulatory Action

The proposed regulatory action will have no negative impact on the environment; therefore, no mitigation measures are needed.

VI. Impact of Regulatory Action

The potential for significant statewide adverse economic impacts that might result from the proposed regulatory action has been assessed, and the following initial determinations relative to the required statutory categories have been made:

(a) Significant Statewide Adverse Economic Impact Directly Affecting Businesses, Including the Ability of California Businesses to Compete with Businesses in Other States

The Commission does not anticipate that the proposed regulations will have any statewide adverse economic impacts to businesses that would affect their ability to compete with businesses in other states. The limits for lines and traps per line exceed current practices and would not cause businesses in the fishery to incur a cost to comply, and the requirement for electronic monitoring devices for pop-up gear is only a cost for those who voluntarily elect to use that type of gear over conventional fishing traps. The primary cost associated with the proposed regulations is the cost of complying with the reporting requirements, which are approximately $20 per season per vessel, and the initial buoy identification marking costs of $664 per vessel for the northern fishery and $235 for the southern fishery. See the STD 399 addendum for further details.

(b) Impact on the Creation or Elimination of Jobs Within the State, the Creation of New Businesses or the Elimination of Existing Businesses, or the Expansion of Businesses in California; Benefits of the Regulation to the Health and Welfare of California Residents, Worker Safety, and the State's Environment

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts to the creation or elimination of jobs, the creation or elimination of businesses within the state, or the expansion of businesses as a result of these regulations, as the seasonal cost of complying with the proposed reporting requirements is $20 per vessel and the initial buoy marking costs of $664 per vessel for the northern fishery and $235 for the southern fishery are not significant enough to cause businesses to adjust their labor force or practices in any meaningful way. There are no anticipated benefits to the health and welfare of California residents or to worker safety. The Commission anticipates benefits to the State's environment by sustainably managing California's ocean resources by limiting the potential increase of marine life entanglement risk in the coonstripe shrimp fishery. The environmental risk arising from the rule is not regarded as significant, as the rule manages the resource more conservatively than existing regulations.

(c) Cost Impacts on a Representative Private Person or Business

The Commission anticipates that the proposed regulations will only incur a $20 per vessel compliance cost for the proposed reporting requirements. See the STD 399 addendum for further details.

(d) Costs or Savings to State Agencies or Costs/Savings in Federal Funding to the State

None

(e) Nondiscretionary Costs/Savings to Local Agencies

None

(f) Programs Mandated on Local Agencies or School Districts

None

(g) Costs Imposed on Any Local Agency or School District that is Required to be Reimbursed Under Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4, Government Code

None

(h) Effect on Housing Costs

None

VII. Economic Impact Assessment

(a) Effects of the Regulation on the Creation or Elimination of Jobs Within the State

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts to the creation or elimination of jobs, the creation or elimination of businesses within the state as a result of these regulations, as the seasonal cost of complying with the proposed reporting requirements is $20 per vessel and the initial buoy marking costs of $664 per vessel for the northern fishery and $235 for the southern fishery are not significant enough to cause businesses to adjust their labor force or practices in any meaningful way.

(b) Effects of the Regulation on the Creation of New Businesses or the Elimination of Existing Businesses Within the State

The Commission does not anticipate any effects on the creation of new businesses or elimination of existing businesses as a result of these regulations, as the seasonal cost of complying with the proposed reporting requirements is $20 per vessel and the initial buoy marking costs of $664 per vessel for the northern fishery and $235 for the southern fishery are not significant enough to cause businesses to adjust their business practices in any meaningful way.

(c) Effects of the Regulation on the Expansion of Businesses Currently Doing Business Within the State

The Commission anticipates that the proposed regulations will not prevent the expansion of businesses into the Coonstripe Shrimp fishery beyond the current level of vessel participation, which is approximately 15 vessels. While there are no restrictions on participation in the proposed regulations, a vessel trap permit is required for each vessel participating in the fishery. The fishery is open from May 1 through October 31 and closed from November 1 to April 30 to protect egg-bearing females. The regulations set a control date of February 13, 2025 for the purpose of establishing a future limited access fishery, but currently do not limit entry, and by extension are neutral towards the expansion of businesses currently.

(d) Benefits of the Regulation to the Health and Welfare of California Residents

The Commission does not anticipate impacts on the health and welfare of California residents.

(e) Benefits of the Regulation to Worker Safety

The Commission does not anticipate impacts to worker safety as a result of these regulations.

(f) Benefits of the Regulation to the State's Environment

The Commission anticipates benefits to the State's environment by sustainably managing California's ocean resources by limiting the potential increase of marine life entanglement risk in the coonstripe shrimp fishery. The environmental risk arising from the rule is not regarded as significant, as the rule manages the resource more conservatively than existing regulations.

(g) Other Benefits of the Regulation

None

Informative Digest/Policy Statement Overview

Unless otherwise specified, all section references in this document are to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

The proposed changes focus on the California commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery. The current regulations for the coonstripe shrimp fishery allow unlimited growth in terms of participants and deployed gear. This poses significant risk of marine life entanglement, as most of this fishery growth is likely to occur in the San Francisco Bay area, where whales are often observed in areas where the coonstripe shrimp fishery also occurs. Continued entanglements could lead to additional fishery restrictions through inclusion in a federal take reduction plan under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, litigation, or other fishery management actions such as more gear restrictions or closures.

Proposed Amendments

Section 180.15

- Define minimum trap construction and marking requirements for coonstripe shrimp traps.
- Add additional restrictions on possessing coonstripe shrimp during the closed fishing season.
- Establish an exemption that allows a vessel owner to keep a trap in the water after November 1, if unsafe weather conditions prohibit retrieval.
- Define, for purposes of this section, the terms “ground line” and “vertical lines.”
- Establish Coonstripe Shrimp Northern and Coonstripe Shrimp Southern Management Areas and regulations for each.
- Maintain the limits on the number of traps per ground line, based on current fishing practices in each management area from the emergency regulations.
- Maintains the limits on the number of vertical lines per vessel from the emergency regulations.
- Maintain the maximum depth limit of 30 fathoms (fm) for the Northern Fishery from the emergency regulations.
- Set start dates for the fishing seasons in the Northern and Southern Fisheries.
- Change the earliest time that traps may be set and baited from noon to 6:00 am on the day before the season starts for both management areas.
- Set limits on the cumulative number of traps, ground lines of traps, and vertical lines deployed and specify that these limits must not exceed the restrictions for the Southern Fishery.
- Maintain the control date of February 13, 2025 from the emergency regulations and repeal the former control date of November 1, 2001.
- Add a mandatory monthly reporting requirement for vessel owners.
- Require that any vessel using pop-up fishing gear has an electronic monitoring (EM) system actively deployed during the entirety of the fishing trip.
- Require vessel owners to provide the Department with access to the gear marking web-based platform(s) they are using.

- Require that the electronic monitoring system functions properly at all times and that if data transmission is interrupted or not transmitting at all times, that vessel shall return to port immediately and notify the Department's Law Enforcement Division.
- Restrict any continuous transit through a Marine Protected Area (MPA) if the vessel owner or operator is using, has placed in the water, or is in possession of any pop-up fishing gear.
- Define continuous transit and requires that fishing gear must be stowed and secured so that it is rendered unusable for immediate deployment during transit.
- Define where coonstripe shrimp fishing vessels with pop-up coonstripe shrimp trap gear may anchor within an MPA.
- Add a provision to allow vessels to retrieve coonstripe shrimp traps that are not assigned to them by use of a waiver.
- Provide a clear citing provision for enforcement and prosecution purposes should anyone violate any of the requirements or restriction imposed by this regulation.

Section 180.2

- Add an exemption for the commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery from being required to have a trap destruct device on their traps.

Section 180.5

- Changing buoy marking identification number for the commercial coonstripe fishery from the operator's commercial fishing license number to the vessel's commercial boat registration number.

Benefit of the Regulations

The Fish and Game Commission (Commission) anticipates benefits to the State's environment by sustainably managing California's ocean resources by limiting the potential increase of marine life entanglement risk in the coonstripe shrimp fishery. The environmental risk arising from the rule is not regarded as significant, as the rule manages the resource more conservatively than existing regulations.

Consistency and Compatibility with Existing Regulations

The proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations. Section 20, Article IV, of the state Constitution specifies that the Legislature may delegate to the Commission such powers relating to the protection and propagation of fish and game as the Legislature sees fit. The Legislature has delegated to the Commission the power to adopt regulations governing the commercial shrimp fishery (Section 8591, Fish and Game Code). No other state agency has the authority to adopt regulations governing commercial coonstripe shrimp. The Commission has reviewed its own regulations and finds that the proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations. The Commission has searched the CCR for any regulations regarding the adoption of commercial coonstripe shrimp regulations; therefore, the Commission has concluded that the proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations.

Pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 11346.3 of the Government Code, the Commission finds that the proposed changes for reporting by coonstripe shrimp fishery participants serve the

welfare of the people of the state and the coonstripe shrimp vessel trap permit holders themselves. This is because the Department currently lacks important data on the location and number of coonstripe shrimp traps deployed and their various configurations of traps per ground line and number of vertical lines in the water. Knowing the identity, location, and amount of gear in the water will provide important information on fishing dynamics, and ultimately allow coonstripe fishery participants to continue activities as the Department makes management decisions.

Proposed Regulatory Language

Section 180.15, Title 14 CCR, is amended to read:

§ 180.15. Coonstripe Shrimp (Pandalus danae) Fishing.

(a) No person shall use a vessel to take, possess or land coonstripe shrimp for commercial purposes unless the owner of that vessel has been issued a coonstripe shrimp vessel trap permit for that vessel that has not been suspended or revoked.

(b) The applicant for a permit shall submit the fees and the completed application, as specified in Section 705, to the address listed on the application.

(c) Coonstripe shrimp may only be taken for commercial purposes by traps pursuant to this section and sections 180, 180.2, and 180.5, Title 14, CCR.

(1) Coonstripe shrimp traps.

(A) Coonstripe shrimp traps with a single chamber shall have 3 or more rigid and unobstructed openings of no less than 1.25 inches diameter and no greater than 2.5 inches diameter measured in any direction. The openings shall be located on the outer side walls of the trap and no portion of the openings shall be located less than 2.5 inches from the bottom or less than 2.5 inches from the top of the trap. Pursuant to the specifications provided in Title 14 subsection 180.2(a)(1), single chamber coonstripe shrimp traps are not required to contain a destruct device.

(B) A coonstripe shrimp trap with more than one chamber may have any number of rigid unobstructed openings, provided that the opening(s) adhere to the size requirements in subsection (c)(1)(A), however the trap shall contain at least one destruct device in the rearmost chamber of the trap that complies with Title 14 section 180.2.

(C) Every coonstripe shrimp trap, or ground line of traps, shall have a main buoy that identifies the vessel's commercial boat registration number and other marking requirements pursuant to section 180.5. The main buoy shall be at least 4 inches in diameter and no more than 18 inches in length.

(D) No additional trailer surface buoys shall be used.

~~(1) Coonstripe shrimp may not be taken from November 1 through April 30.~~

(2) No other species shall be taken in a coonstripe shrimp trap. Any other species taken incidentally with a coonstripe shrimp trap shall be immediately released.

(3) All coonstripe shrimp taken during the closed season shall immediately be returned to the water. ~~No coonstripe shrimp shall be possessed or landed aboard any commercial fishing vessel during the closed season~~. Unless otherwise prescribed by regulation, it is unlawful to take or possess aboard a vessel any coonstripe shrimp during the closed season or from any closed waters.

~~(3) Coonstripe shrimp traps may be set and baited no earlier than noon on April 30.~~

(4) All traps must be removed from the water prior to November 1, weather and sea conditions permitting. ~~In the event that a permittee~~ If a vessel owner is unable to comply with this subsection~~,~~ due to unsafe weather conditions, then the ~~permittee~~ vessel owner ~~must notify an officer from the department's Enforcement Branch in the nearest department office via telephone or fax~~ shall send an email to LEDMarineNotifications@wildlife.ca.gov ~~not~~ no later than noon on October 31. ~~The permittee must state the reason for the delay and the anticipated date of removal.~~ The email shall include a description of the specific unsafe weather condition(s) that are causing the delay and the anticipated date of removal. Notification does not relieve the ~~permittee~~ vessel owner of the responsibility for complying with this subsection unless approved by the department.

(5) Line definitions

(A) Ground line. For the purposes of this section, a ground line is defined as one common line or string that connects a string of traps and shall be anchored on one or both ends.

(B) Vertical lines. For the purposes of this section, vertical lines are defined as lines that connect a buoy to a trap or ground line of traps.

(6) Coonstripe Shrimp Northern Management Area: north of the Sonoma/ Mendocino county line (38º 46.125' N. latitude) to the California/Oregon border:

(A) No more than 15 traps shall be attached to one ground line.

(B) No more than 180 vertical lines, in total, shall be deployed or possessed per vessel.

(C) Coonstripe shrimp traps shall not be set, placed or located seaward of the 30-fathom depth contour defined by connecting the appropriate set of waypoints adopted in Federal regulations and published in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations Part 660, Section 660.71 (Revised March 1, 2023), incorporated by reference herein.

(D) Coonstripe shrimp shall not be taken from November 1 through May 14.

(E) Coonstripe shrimp traps shall be set and baited no earlier than 6:00 a.m. on May 14.

(7) Coonstripe Shrimp Southern Management Area: south of the Sonoma/ Mendocino county line (38º 46.125' N. latitude) to the U.S./ Mexico border:

(A) No more than 40 traps shall be attached to one ground line.

(B) No more than 60 vertical lines, in total, shall be deployed or possessed per vessel.

(C) Coonstripe shrimp shall not be taken from November 1 through April 30.

(D) Coonstripe shrimp traps shall be set and baited no earlier than 6:00 a.m. on April 30.

(8) When a vessel owner or operator is using or has placed traps in ocean waters in both the Coonstripe Shrimp Northern Management Area and the Coonstripe Shrimp Southern Management Area, the cumulative number of traps, ground line(s) of traps, and vertical lines deployed must not exceed the restrictions described in subsection 180.15(c) for the Coonstripe Shrimp Southern Management Area.

(d) A control date ~~November 1, 2001~~February 13, 2025, is established for the purpose of considering a future restricted access coonstripe shrimp trap fishery or future gear endorsement. Landings on or after this date may not apply toward a permit in a future restricted access program or future gear endorsement for the coonstripe shrimp trap fishery if one is developed.

(e) Fishing Activity Reporting Requirement: When participating in the coonstripe shrimp trap fishery, all vessel owners must submit monthly reports that include the following information:

(1) Vessel name;

(2) Operator's commercial fishing license identification number;

(3) Fishing chart block number (see subsection 190(f), Title 14, CCR);

(4) Number of traps deployed;

(5) Number of vertical lines;

(6) Number of traps per ground line at the time of reporting; and

(7) Number of lost traps with the final report submitted at the conclusion of the fishing season.

(8) Reports shall be submitted on or before the first day of each month. All reports shall be submitted via a form as prescribed by the department that is available by contacting coonstripeshrimp@wildlife.ca.gov.

(f) Pop-up fishing gear

(1) Pop-up fishing gear, as defined in subdivision (f), of Fish and Game Code section 9000.5, may be used in the coonstripe shrimp fishery. Additionally, the pop-up device shall be capable of releasing the buoy upon demand by the vessel owner or by the department.

(2) When using and/or possessing pop-up fishing gear, all vessels shall have a satellite or cellular-based electronic monitoring system designed to monitor location and movement of vessels using global positioning system (GPS) coordinates installed onboard. The system shall accurately track and record a vessel’s location at a frequency of no less than once per minute during an entire fishing trip, including when transiting to and from a fishing area. Vessel location data shall be uploaded

automatically and made available to the department or an authorized agent within 24 hours of request.

(3) Vessel owners shall provide the department or an authorized agent access to the gear-marking web-based platforms they are using and the department's ropeless web portal for data-sharing and enforcement purposes.

(4) Vessel owners shall ensure that their electronic monitoring system is functioning normally and transmitting location data at all times when fishing or possessing pop-up gear. Whenever regular data transmission is interrupted, or the owner or operator is notified by the department that data are not being received, the vessel shall return to port immediately until regular data transmission resumes. The owner or operator shall also immediately notify the department's Law Enforcement Division of the interruption at LEDMarineNotifications@wildlife.ca.gov.

(5) Continuous transit through any marine protected area (MPA): Except for purposes of continuous transit, or transit to a designated anchorage pursuant to subsection (f)(6), no vessel shall enter any MPA designated pursuant to Section 632, Title 14, CCR when the owner or operator is using, has placed in the water, or is in possession of any pop-up fishing gear pursuant to subsection (f). For purposes of this section, "continuous transit" is defined as transiting through any MPA on a heading as close as practicable to a direct route, without stopping or delaying, and maintaining speeds greater than three knots at all times during transit. All fishing gear shall be stowed and secured in such a manner that it is rendered unusable, ensuring that traps do not contain bait inside or have bait attached.

(6) Anchorage: Within MPAs, a vessel shall only anchor, moor, or dock in the designated anchorage areas defined in this subsection. Any vessel anchored within a designated MPA anchorage shall have fishing gear stowed and secured in such a manner that it is rendered unusable, ensuring that traps do not contain bait inside or have bait attached. Vessels transiting through an MPA to a defined MPA anchorage shall adhere to continuous transit requirements defined in subsection 180.15(f)(5).

(A) Point Reyes State Marine Reserve Anchorage: The anchorage area within the Point Reyes State Marine Reserve is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points:

38° 01.900'N lat., 122° 56.400'W long.; and

37° 59.400'N lat., 122° 57.800'W long.

(B) Southeast Farallon Island State Marine Reserve Anchorage: The anchorage area within the Southeast Farallon Island State Marine Reserve, excluding the area defined as the Southeast Farallon Island Special Closure in subsection 632(b), is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points: 37° 42.250'N lat., 123° 00.170'W long.;

37° 42.250'N lat., 122° 59.500'W long.;

37° 41.000'N lat., 122° 59.500'W long.;

37° 41.000'N lat., 123° 00.200'W long; and

37° 41.759'N lat., 123° 00.200'W long.

(C) Año Nuevo State Marine Reserve and Greyhound Rock State Marine Conservation Area Anchorage: The anchorage area within the Año Nuevo State Marine Reserve and Greyhound Rock State Marine Conservation Area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points:

37° 07.000'N lat., 122° 19.900'W long.;

37° 04.000'N lat., 122° 17.000'W long.; and

37° 04.000'N lat., 122° 15.400'W long.

(D) Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area Anchorage: The anchorage, mooring, or docking areas within the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area includes the area below mean high tide within Morro Bay east of the Morro Bay entrance breakwater and west of longitude 120° 50.340′ W.

(g) Waiver

(1) Any vessel may retrieve and return to shore coonstripe shrimp traps and buoys not marked with that vessel's registration number, if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The owner of the vessel identified on the trap buoy(s) cannot retrieve the traps due to one of the following circumstances: the permitted vessel is incapacitated due to a major mechanical failure, is destroyed due to fire, capsizing, or sinking, or the owner or operator has an undue hardship resulting from circumstances beyond the control of the vessel owner.

(B) The vessel owner makes a request for a waiver in writing to the department's License and Revenue Branch.

(C) The department approves the waiver request.

(2) A copy of the waiver approved by the department shall be on board the retrieving vessel.

(3) The waiver shall include conditions such as time restrictions, landing prohibitions, or any other conditions the department deems necessary.

(h) It is unlawful to violate any restriction or fail to comply with any requirement imposed by this regulation.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 713, 1050, 7857, 8591, 8842 and 12000, Fish and Game Code.
Reference: Sections 1050, 8590, 8591, 8595, 8842, 9000.5, 9001, 9006 and 9015, Fish and Game Code.

Section 180.2, Title 14 CCR, is amended to read:

§ 180.2. Trap Destruction Devices.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 9003 of the Fish and Game Code, every trap used to take fin fish, mollusks or crustaceans shall contain at least one destruction device that complies with the specifications described in this Section. The use of any structures or materials that defeat or interfere with the purpose of the destruct device is prohibited.

(a) Escape openings.

(1) Each trap destruct device shall create an unobstructed escape opening in the top or upper half of the trap of at least 5 inches in diameter when the destruct attachment material corrodes or fails, except for traps used under authority of a Tanner Crab Trap Vessel Permit or single-chambered traps used under authority a Coonstripe Shrimp Trap Vessel Permit.

(2) Traps used under authority of a Tanner Crab Trap Vessel Permit shall have an unobstructed escape opening in any sidewall or on the top of the trap; the escape opening shall not be on the floor of the trap. The opening shall measure not less than 11 inches taken at its smallest inside diameter. If the opening is non-rigid or contained within pliable mesh, the smallest inside diameter measurement shall be taken so that a rigid cylindrical measuring device 11 inches in its outside diameter and at least 6.5 inches in length shall be able to pass easily through the opening.

(3) Traps used under authority of a Coonstripe Shrimp Trap Vessel Permit shall have unobstructed escape openings as described in subsection 180.15(c).

. . .

[No change to subsections (b) through (c)]

. . .

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 7090, 7708, 8500 and 9003, Fish and Game Code. Reference: Sections 7090, 8500, 9003 and 9008, Fish and Game Code.

Section 180.5, Title 14 CCR, is amended to read:

§ 180.5. Trap Buoy Identification.

(a) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 9005 of the Fish and Game Code, every trap or string of traps placed in waters of the state to take fin fish, mollusks or crustaceans for commercial purposes shall be marked with a buoy.

(b) Notwithstanding requirements set forth in Fish and Game Code Section 9006, starting May 1, 2020:

(1) Every buoy marking a commercial trap used in a fishery described below shall be marked exclusively with the Identification Letter specific to that fishery.

(2) At least one buoy marking each trap, or each end of a string of traps, shall be marked with the Identification Number followed by an Identification Letter.

(3) Identification Numbers and Identification Letters shall be as follows:

Fishery & Gear Type	***Identification Number***	***Identification Letter***
Lobster Trap	operator's commercial fishing license identification number	P
Rock Crab Trap	operator's commercial fishing license identification number	X
Tanner Crab Trap	vessel's commercial boat registration number	T
Spot Prawn Trap	operator's commercial fishing license identification number	S
Coonstripe Shrimp Trap	~~operator's commercial fishing license identification number~~ vessel's commercial boat registration number	C
Nearshore Finfish Trap	operator's commercial fishing license identification number	Z

(c) All Identification Numbers shall be at least one and one-half (1.5) inches in height and drawn with a line no less than ¼ (0.25) inch thick.

(d) Identification Letters shall be at least three (3) inches in height and drawn with a line no less than ¼ (0.25) inch thick. Every buoy shall be marked as follows:

(1) Buoys that are four (4) inches in diameter or greater shall have Identification Letters marked on four opposing sides; and

(2) Buoys that are smaller than four (4) inches in diameter shall have Identification Letters marked on two opposing sides.

(e) All Identification Numbers and Identification Letters on a buoy shall be clearly and distinctly marked, and in a color that contrasts with the buoy; the numbers and letters shall be applied and maintained so that they are visible and legible.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 9003, 9005 and 9006, Fish and Game Code.
Reference: Sections 8591, 9002, 9003, 9005, 9006, 9007 and 9008, Fish and Game Code.

§ 660.71 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours

Code of Federal Regulations > TITLE 50 -- WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES > CHAPTER VI -- FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE > PART 660 -- FISHERIES OFF WEST COAST STATES > SUBPART C--WEST COAST GROUNDFISH FISHERIES

§ 660.71 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours.

Boundaries for some GCAs are defined by straight lines connecting a series of latitude/longitude coordinates. This section provides coordinates for the 10-fm (18-m) through 40-fm (73-m) depth contours.

(a) The 10–fm (18–m) depth contour between the U.S. border with Canada and 46°16′ N. lat. is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 48°23.80′ N. lat., 124°44.18′ W. long.;

(2) 48°23.60′ N. lat., 124°44.80′ W. long.;

(3) 48°23.45′ N. lat., 124°44.80′ W. long.;

(4) 48°23.30′ N. lat., 124°44.20′ W. long.;

(5) 48°22.20′ N. lat., 124°44.30′ W. long.;

(6) 48°20.25′ N. lat., 124°42.20′ W. long.;

(7) 48°12.80′ N. lat., 124°43.10′ W. long.;

(8) 48°11.10′ N. lat., 124°46.50′ W. long.;

(9) 48°10.00′ N. lat., 124°46.50′ W. long.;

(10) 48°08.50′ N. lat., 124°44.20′ W. long.;

(11) 47°59.40′ N. lat., 124°42.50′ W. long.;

(12) 47°52.60′ N. lat., 124°38.80′ W. long.;

(13) 47°51.50′ N. lat., 124°34.60′ W. long.;

(14) 47°39.80′ N. lat., 124°28.10′ W. long.;

(15) 47°31.70′ N. lat., 124°26.30′ W. long.;

(16) 47°25.20′ N. lat., 124°24.80′ W. long.;

(17) 47°09.80′ N. lat., 124°15.20′ W. long.;

(18) 46°54.40′ N. lat., 124°14.80′ W. long.;

(19) 46°48.30′ N. lat., 124°10.25′ W. long.;

(20) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°10.30′ W. long.;

(21) 46°27.20′ N. lat., 124°06.50′ W. long.; and

(22) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°10.00′ W. long.

(b) The 20–fm (37–m) depth contour between the U.S. border with Canada and 42° N. lat. is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 48°23.90′ N. lat., 124°44.20′ W. long.;

(2) 48°23.60′ N. lat., 124°44.90′ W. long.;

(3) 48°18.60′ N. lat., 124°43.60′ W. long.;

(4) 48°18.60′ N. lat., 124°48.20′ W. long.;

(5) 48°10.00′ N. lat., 124°48.80′ W. long.;

(6) 48°02.40′ N. lat., 124°49.30′ W. long.;

(7) 47°37.60′ N. lat., 124°34.30′ W. long.;

(8) 47°31.70′ N. lat., 124°32.40′ W. long.;

(9) 47°17.90′ N. lat., 124°25.00′ W. long.;

(10) 46°58.80′ N. lat., 124°18.30′ W. long.;

(11) 46°47.40′ N. lat., 124°12.70′ W. long.;

(12) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°12.40′ W. long.;

(13) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°11.50′ W. long.;

(14) 46°16.01′ N. lat., 124°11.56′ W. long.;

(15) 46°15.09′ N. lat., 124°11.33′ W. long.;

(16) 46°11.94′ N. lat., 124°08.51′ W. long.;

(17) 46°08.02′ N. lat., 124°04.06′ W. long.;

(18) 46°05.05′ N. lat., 124°02.13′ W. long.;

(19) 46°02.19′ N. lat., 124°01.35′ W. long.;

(20) 45°58.28′ N. lat., 124°01.70′ W. long.;

(21) 45°55.64′ N. lat., 124°01.16′ W. long.;

(22) 45°52.61′ N. lat., 124°00.33′ W. long.;

(23) 45°48.43′ N. lat., 124°00.65′ W. long.;

(24) 45°46.59′ N. lat., 124°00.79′ W. long.;

(25) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°00.54′ W. long.;

(26) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°00.53′ W. long.;

(27) 45°44.75′ N. lat., 123°59.92′ W. long.;

(28) 45°44.57′ N. lat., 123°59.64′ W. long.;

(29) 45°41.86′ N. lat., 123°58.82′ W. long.;

(30) 45°36.40′ N. lat., 123°59.42′ W. long.;

(31) 45°34.10′ N. lat., 123°59.90′ W. long.;

(32) 45°32.81′ N. lat., 124°00.35′ W. long.;

(33) 45°29.87′ N. lat., 124°00.98′ W. long.;

(34) 45°27.49′ N. lat., 124°00.79′ W. long.;

(35) 45°25.37′ N. lat., 124°00.73′ W. long.;

(36) 45°22.06′ N. lat., 124°01.66′ W. long.;

(37) 45°17.27′ N. lat., 124°00.76′ W. long.;

(38) 45°14.09′ N. lat., 124°00.75′ W. long.;

§ 660.71 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours

(39) 45°12.50′ N. lat., 124°00.53′ W. long.;

(40) 45°11.92′ N. lat., 124°01.62′ W. long.;

(41) 45°11.02′ N. lat., 124°00.60′ W. long.;

(42) 45°10.08′ N. lat., 124°00.58′ W. long.;

(43) 45°05.51′ N. lat., 124°02.15′ W. long.;

(44) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°02.55′ W. long.;

(45) 45°01.03′ N. lat., 124°03.22′ W. long.;

(46) 44°57.98′ N. lat., 124°04.29′ W. long.;

(47) 44°55.37′ N. lat., 124°04.39′ W. long.;

(48) 44°51.56′ N. lat., 124°05.54′ W. long.;

(49) 44°45.24′ N. lat., 124°06.47′ W. long.;

(50) 44°42.69′ N. lat., 124°06.73′ W. long.;

(51) 44°33.86′ N. lat., 124°07.43′ W. long.;

(52) 44°29.78′ N. lat., 124°07.62′ W. long.;

(53) 44°28.53′ N. lat., 124°07.93′ W. long.;

(54) 44°23.71′ N. lat., 124°08.30′ W. long.;

(55) 44°21.75′ N. lat., 124°08.79′ W. long.;

(56) 44°20.99′ N. lat., 124°08.48′ W. long.;

(57) 44°17.29′ N. lat., 124°08.82′ W. long.;

(58) 44°11.90′ N. lat., 124°09.44′ W. long.;

(59) 44°03.25′ N. lat., 124°10.33′ W. long.;

(60) 43°52.69′ N. lat., 124°12.01′ W. long.;

(61) 43°42.94′ N. lat., 124°13.88′ W. long.;

(62) 43°41.44′ N. lat., 124°14.47′ W. long.;

(63) 43°36.60′ N. lat., 124°14.92′ W. long.;

(64) 43°29.85′ N. lat., 124°17.35′ W. long.;

(65) 43°25.00′ N. lat., 124°20.84′ W. long.;

(66) 43°21.61′ N. lat., 124°24.09′ W. long.;

(67) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°24.74′ W. long.;

(68) 43°20.51′ N. lat., 124°25.01′ W. long.;

(69) 43°19.33′ N. lat., 124°25.43′ W. long.;

(70) 43°16.18′ N. lat., 124°26.02′ W. long.;

(71) 43°14.39′ N. lat., 124°26.17′ W. long.;

(72) 43°13.94′ N. lat., 124°26.72′ W. long.;

(73) 43°13.39′ N. lat., 124°26.41′ W. long.;

(74) 43°11.39′ N. lat., 124°26.90′ W. long.;

(75) 43°10.06′ N. lat., 124°28.24′ W. long.;

(76) 43°07.48′ N. lat., 124°28.65′ W. long.;

(77) 43°06.67′ N. lat., 124°28.63′ W. long.;

(78) 43°06.43′ N. lat., 124°28.22′ W. long.;

(79) 43°03.09′ N. lat., 124°28.52′ W. long.;

(80) 42°57.55′ N. lat., 124°30.74′ W. long.;

(81) 42°52.91′ N. lat., 124°35.03′ W. long.;

(82) 42°51.58′ N. lat., 124°36.43′ W. long.;

(83) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°37.13′ W. long.;

(84) 42°49.85′ N. lat., 124°37.20′ W. long.;

(85) 42°46.07′ N. lat., 124°36.98′ W. long.;

(86) 42°46.03′ N. lat., 124°34.76′ W. long.;

(87) 42°45.37′ N. lat., 124°33.59′ W. long.;

(88) 42°43.91′ N. lat., 124°32.14′ W. long.;

(89) 42°41.73′ N. lat., 124°29.20′ W. long.;

(90) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°28.95′ W. long.;

(91) 42°40.49′ N. lat., 124°28.95′ W. long.;

(92) 42°40.06′ N. lat., 124°28.94′ W. long.;

(93) 42°39.74′ N. lat., 124°27.80′ W. long.;

(94) 42°37.53′ N. lat., 124°26.39′ W. long.;

(95) 42°34.33′ N. lat., 124°26.56′ W. long.;

(96) 42°32.81′ N. lat., 124°27.55′ W. long.;

(97) 42°31.66′ N. lat., 124°29.58′ W. long.;

(98) 42°30.70′ N. lat., 124°30.91′ W. long.;

(99) 42°29.20′ N. lat., 124°31.27′ W. long.;

(100) 42°27.52′ N. lat., 124°30.79′ W. long.;

(101) 42°24.70′ N. lat., 124°29.65′ W. long.;

(102) 42°23.93′ N. lat., 124°28.60′ W. long.;

(103) 42°19.35′ N. lat., 124°27.23′ W. long.;

(104) 42°14.87′ N. lat., 124°26.14′ W. long.;

(105) 42°11.85′ N. lat., 124°23.78′ W. long.;

(106) 42°08.08′ N. lat., 124°22.91′ W. long.;

(107) 42°07.04′ N. lat., 124°22.66′ W. long.;

(108) 42°05.17′ N. lat., 124°21.41′ W. long.;

(109) 42°04.16′ N. lat., 124°20.55′ W. long.;

(110) 42°02.12′ N. lat., 124°20.51′ W. long.;

(111) 42°01.42′ N. lat., 124°20.29′ W. long.; and

(112) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°19.61′ W. long.

(c) The 25–fm (46–m) depth contour between the Queets River, WA, and 42° N. lat. is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 47°31.70′ N. lat., 124°34.70′ W. long.;

(2) 47°25.70′ N. lat., 124°33.00′ W. long.;

(3) 47°12.80′ N. lat., 124°26.00′ W. long.;

(4) 46°53.00′ N. lat., 124°21.00′ W. long.;

(5) 46°44.20′ N. lat., 124°15.00′ W. long.;

(6) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°13.70′ W. long.;

(7) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°12.50′ W. long.;

(8) 46°15.99′ N. lat., 124°12.04′ W. long.;

(9) 46°13.72′ N. lat., 124°11.04′ W. long.;

(10) 46°09.50′ N. lat., 124°07.62′ W. long.;

(11) 46°04.00′ N. lat., 124°03.20′ W. long.;

(12) 45°57.61′ N. lat., 124°01.85′ W. long.;

(13) 45°51.73′ N. lat., 124°01.06′ W. long.;

(14) 45°47.27′ N. lat., 124°01.22′ W. long.;

(15) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°00.94′ W. long.;

(16) 45°43.19′ N. lat., 124°00.32′ W. long.;

(17) 45°36.11′ N. lat., 124°00.38′ W. long.;

§ 660.71 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours

(18) 45°32.95′ N. lat., 124°01.38′ W. long.;

(19) 45°27.47′ N. lat., 124°01.46′ W. long.;

(20) 45°23.18′ N. lat., 124°01.94′ W. long.;

(21) 45°19.04′ N. lat., 124°01.29′ W. long.;

(22) 45°16.79′ N. lat., 124°01.90′ W. long.;

(23) 45°13.54′ N. lat., 124°01.64′ W. long.;

(24) 45°09.56′ N. lat., 124°01.94′ W. long.;

(25) 45°06.15′ N. lat., 124°02.38′ W. long.;

(26) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°02.96′ W. long.;

(27) 45°00.77′ N. lat., 124°03.72′ W. long.;

(28) 44°49.08′ N. lat., 124°06.49′ W. long.;

(29) 44°40.06′ N. lat., 124°08.14′ W. long.;

(30) 44°36.64′ N. lat., 124°08.51′ W. long.;

(31) 44°29.41′ N. lat., 124°09.24′ W. long.;

(32) 44°25.18′ N. lat., 124°09.37′ W. long.;

(33) 44°16.34′ N. lat., 124°10.30′ W. long.;

(34) 44°12.16′ N. lat., 124°10.82′ W. long.;

(35) 44°06.59′ N. lat., 124°11.00′ W. long.;

(36) 44°02.09′ N. lat., 124°11.24′ W. long.;

(37) 43°57.82′ N. lat., 124°11.60′ W. long.;

(38) 43°53.44′ N. lat., 124°12.34′ W. long.;

(39) 43°49.19′ N. lat., 124°13.08′ W. long.;

(40) 43°45.19′ N. lat., 124°13.73′ W. long.;

(41) 43°41.22′ N. lat., 124°14.59′ W. long.;

(42) 43°37.52′ N. lat., 124°15.05′ W. long.;

(43) 43°33.97′ N. lat., 124°16.00′ W. long.;

(44) 43°29.72′ N. lat., 124°17.78′ W. long.;

(45) 43°27.63′ N. lat., 124°19.11′ W. long.;

(46) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°25.24′ W. long.;

(47) 43°20.66′ N. lat., 124°25.39′ W. long.;

(48) 43°15.57′ N. lat., 124°26.86′ W. long.;

(49) 43°06.88′ N. lat., 124°29.30′ W. long.;

(50) 43°03.37′ N. lat., 124°29.06′ W. long.;

(51) 43°01.03′ N. lat., 124°29.41′ W. long.;

(52) 42°56.59′ N. lat., 124°31.93′ W. long.;

(53) 42°54.08′ N. lat., 124°34.55′ W. long.;

(54) 42°51.16′ N. lat., 124°37.02′ W. long.;

(55) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°37.41′ W. long;

(56) 42°49.27′ N. lat., 124°37.73′ W. long.;

(57) 42°46.02′ N. lat., 124°37.54′ W. long.;

(58) 42°45.76′ N. lat., 124°35.68′ W. long.;

(59) 42°42.25′ N. lat., 124°30.47′ W. long.;

(60) 42°40.51′ N. lat., 124°29.00′ W. long.;

(61) 42°40.00′ N. lat., 124°29.01′ W. long.;

(62) 42°39.64′ N. lat., 124°28.28′ W. long.;

(63) 42°38.80′ N. lat., 124°27.57′ W. long.;

(64) 42°35.42′ N. lat., 124°26.77′ W. long.;

(65) 42°33.13′ N. lat., 124°29.06′ W. long.;

(66) 42°31.44′ N. lat., 124°30.71′ W. long.;

(67) 42°29.03′ N. lat., 124°31.71′ W. long.;

(68) 42°24.98′ N. lat., 124°29.95′ W. long.;

(69) 42°20.05′ N. lat., 124°28.16′ W. long.;

(70) 42°14.24′ N. lat., 124°26.03′ W. long.;

(71) 42°10.23′ N. lat., 124°23.93′ W. long.;

(72) 42°06.20′ N. lat., 124°22.70′ W. long.;

(73) 42°04.66′ N. lat., 124°21.49′ W. long.;

(74) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°20.80′ W. long.;

(d) The 25-fm (46-m) depth contour between the Queets River, WA, and 42° N. lat., modified to reduce impacts on canary and yelloweye rockfish by shifting the line shoreward in the area between 47°31.70′ N. lat. and 46°44.18′ N. lat., is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 47°31.70′ N. lat., 124°34.66′ W. long.;

(2) 47°25.67′ N. lat., 124°32.78′ W. long.;

(3) 47°12.82′ N. lat., 124°26.00′ W. long.;

(4) 46°52.94′ N. lat., 124°18.94′ W. long.;

(5) 46°44.18′ N. lat., 124°14.89′ W. long.;

(6) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°13.70′ W. long.;

(7) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°12.50′ W. long.;

(8) 46°15.99′ N. lat., 124°12.04′ W. long.;

(9) 46°13.72′ N. lat., 124°11.04′ W. long.;

(10) 46°09.50′ N. lat., 124°07.62′ W. long.;

(11) 46°04.00′ N. lat., 124°03.20′ W. long.;

(12) 45°57.61′ N. lat., 124°01.85′ W. long.;

(13) 45°51.73′ N. lat., 124°01.06′ W. long.;

(14) 45°47.27′ N. lat., 124°01.22′ W. long.;

(15) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°00.94′ W. long.;

(16) 45°43.19′ N. lat., 124°00.32′ W. long.;

(17) 45°36.11′ N. lat., 124°00.38′ W. long.;

(18) 45°32.95′ N. lat., 124°01.38′ W. long.;

(19) 45°27.47′ N. lat., 124°01.46′ W. long.;

(20) 45°23.18′ N. lat., 124°01.94′ W. long.;

(21) 45°19.04′ N. lat., 124°01.29′ W. long.;

(22) 45°16.79′ N. lat., 124°01.90′ W. long.;

(23) 45°13.54′ N. lat., 124°01.64′ W. long.;

(24) 45°09.56′ N. lat., 124°01.94′ W. long.;

(25) 45°06.15′ N. lat., 124°02.38′ W. long.;

(26) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°02.96′ W. long.;

(27) 45°00.77′ N. lat., 124°03.72′ W. long.;

(28) 44°49.08′ N. lat., 124°06.49′ W. long.;

(29) 44°40.06′ N. lat., 124°08.14′ W. long.;

(30) 44°36.64′ N. lat., 124°08.51′ W. long.;

(31) 44°29.41′ N. lat., 124°09.24′ W. long.;

(32) 44°25.18′ N. lat., 124°09.37′ W. long.;

(33) 44°16.34′ N. lat., 124°10.30′ W. long.;

(34) 44°12.16′ N. lat., 124°10.82′ W. long.;

(35) 44°06.59′ N. lat., 124°11.00′ W. long.;

(36) 44°02.09′ N. lat., 124°11.24′ W. long.;

(37) 43°57.82′ N. lat., 124°11.60′ W. long.;

(38) 43°53.44′ N. lat., 124°12.34′ W. long.;

(39) 43°49.19′ N. lat., 124°13.08′ W. long.;

(40) 43°45.19′ N. lat., 124°13.73′ W. long.;

(41) 43°41.22′ N. lat., 124°14.59′ W. long.;

(42) 43°37.52′ N. lat., 124°15.05′ W. long.;

(43) 43°33.97′ N. lat., 124°16.00′ W. long.;

(44) 43°29.72′ N. lat., 124°17.78′ W. long.;

(45) 43°27.63′ N. lat., 124°19.11′ W. long.;

(46) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°25.24′ W. long.;

(47) 43°20.66′ N. lat., 124°25.39′ W. long.;

(48) 43°15.57′ N. lat., 124°26.86′ W. long.;

(49) 43°06.88′ N. lat., 124°29.30′ W. long.;

(50) 43°03.37′ N. lat., 124°29.06′ W. long.;

(51) 43°01.03′ N. lat., 124°29.41′ W. long.;

(52) 42°56.59′ N. lat., 124°31.93′ W. long.;

(53) 42°54.08′ N. lat., 124°34.55′ W. long.;

(54) 42°51.16′ N. lat., 124°37.02′ W. long.;

(55) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°36.41′ W. long.;

(56) 42°49.27′ N. lat., 124°37.73′ W. long.;

(57) 42°46.02′ N. lat., 124°37.54′ W. long.;

(58) 42°45.76′ N. lat., 124°35.68′ W. long.;

(59) 42°42.25′ N. lat., 124°30.47′ W. long.;

(60) 42°40.51′ N. lat., 124°29.00′ W. long.;

(61) 42°40.00′ N. lat., 124°29.01′ W. long.;

(62) 42°39.64′ N. lat., 124°28.28′ W. long.;

(63) 42°38.80′ N. lat., 124°27.57′ W. long.;

(64) 42°35.42′ N. lat., 124°26.77′ W. long.;

(65) 42°33.13′ N. lat., 124°29.06′ W. long.;

(66) 42°31.44′ N. lat., 124°30.71′ W. long.;

(67) 42°29.03′ N. lat., 124°31.71′ W. long.;

(68) 42°24.98′ N. lat., 124°29.95′ W. long.;

(69) 42°20.05′ N. lat., 124°28.16′ W. long.;

(70) 42°14.24′ N. lat., 124°26.03′ W. long.;

(71) 42°10.23′ N. lat., 124°23.93′ W. long.;

(72) 42°06.20′ N. lat., 124°22.70′ W. long.;

(73) 42°04.66′ N. lat., 124°21.49′ W. long.; and

(74) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°20.80′ W. long.

(e) The 30–fm (55–m) depth contour between the U.S. border with Canada and the U.S. border with Mexico is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 48°24.79′ N. lat., 124°44.07′ W. long.;

(2) 48°24.80′ N. lat., 124°44.74′ W. long.;

(3) 48°23.94′ N. lat., 124°44.70′ W. long.;

(4) 48°23.51′ N. lat., 124°45.01′ W. long.;

(5) 48°22.59′ N. lat., 124°44.97′ W. long.;

(6) 48°21.75′ N. lat., 124°45.26′ W. long.;

(7) 48°21.23′ N. lat., 124°47.78′ W. long.;

(8) 48°20.32′ N. lat., 124°49.53′ W. long.;

(9) 48°16.72′ N. lat., 124°51.58′ W. long.;

(10) 48°10.00′ N. lat., 124°52.58′ W. long.;

(11) 48°05.63′ N. lat., 124°52.91′ W. long.;

(12) 47°53.37′ N. lat., 124°47.37′ W. long.;

(13) 47°40.28′ N. lat., 124°40.07′ W. long.;

(14) 47°31.70′ N. lat., 124°37.03′ W. long.;

(15) 47°25.67′ N. lat., 124°34.79′ W. long.;

(16) 47°12.82′ N. lat., 124°29.12′ W. long.;

(17) 46°52.94′ N. lat., 124°22.58′ W. long.;

(18) 46°44.18′ N. lat., 124°18.00′ W. long.;

(19) 46°38.17′ N. lat., 124°15.88′ W. long.;

(20) 46°29.53′ N. lat., 124°15.89′ W. long.;

(21) 46°19.27′ N. lat., 124°14.15′ W. long.;

(22) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°13.04′ W. long.;

(23) 46°07.00′ N. lat., 124°07.01′ W. long.;

(24) 45°55.95′ N. lat., 124°02.23′ W. long.;

(25) 45°54.53′ N. lat., 124°02.57′ W. long.;

(26) 45°50.65′ N. lat., 124°01.62′ W. long.;

(27) 45°48.20′ N. lat., 124°02.16′ W. long.;

(28) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°01.86′ W. long.;

(29) 45°43.46′ N. lat., 124°01.28′ W. long.;

(30) 45°40.48′ N. lat., 124°01.03′ W. long.;

(31) 45°39.04′ N. lat., 124°01.68′ W. long.;

(32) 45°35.48′ N. lat., 124°01.90′ W. long.;

(33) 45°29.81′ N. lat., 124°02.45′ W. long.;

(34) 45°27.97′ N. lat., 124°01.90′ W. long.;

(35) 45°27.22′ N. lat., 124°02.66′ W. long.;

(36) 45°24.20′ N. lat., 124°02.94′ W. long.;

(37) 45°20.60′ N. lat., 124°01.74′ W. long.;

(38) 45°20.25′ N. lat., 124°01.85′ W. long.;

(39) 45°16.44′ N. lat., 124°03.22′ W. long.;

(40) 45°13.63′ N. lat., 124°02.69′ W. long.;

(41) 45°11.05′ N. lat., 124°03.59′ W. long.;

(42) 45°08.55′ N. lat., 124°03.47′ W. long.;

(43) 45°03.82′ N. lat., 124°04.43′ W. long.;

(44) 45°02.81′ N. lat., 124°04.64′ W. long.;

(45) 44°58.06′ N. lat., 124°05.03′ W. long.;

(46) 44°53.97′ N. lat., 124°06.92′ W. long.;

(47) 44°48.89′ N. lat., 124°07.04′ W. long.;

(48) 44°46.94′ N. lat., 124°08.25′ W. long.;

(49) 44°42.72′ N. lat., 124°08.98′ W. long.;

(50) 44°38.16′ N. lat., 124°11.48′ W. long.;

(51) 44°33.38′ N. lat., 124°11.54′ W. long.;

(52) 44°28.51′ N. lat., 124°12.04′ W. long.;

(53) 44°27.65′ N. lat., 124°12.56′ W. long.;

(54) 44°19.67′ N. lat., 124°12.37′ W. long.;

(55) 44°10.79′ N. lat., 124°12.22′ W. long.;

(56) 44°09.22′ N. lat., 124°12.28′ W. long.;

(57) 44°08.30′ N. lat., 124°12.30′ W. long.;

(58) 44°00.22′ N. lat., 124°12.80′ W. long.;

(59) 43°51.56′ N. lat., 124°13.18′ W. long.;

(60) 43°44.26′ N. lat., 124°14.50′ W. long.;

(61) 43°33.82′ N. lat., 124°16.28′ W. long.;

(62) 43°28.66′ N. lat., 124°18.72′ W. long.;

(63) 43°23.12′ N. lat., 124°24.04′ W. long.;

(64) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°25.67′ W. long.;

(65) 43°20.48′ N. lat., 124°25.90′ W. long.;

(66) 43°16.41′ N. lat., 124°27.52′ W. long.;

(67) 43°14.23′ N. lat., 124°29.28′ W. long.;

(68) 43°14.03′ N. lat., 124°28.31′ W. long.;

(69) 43°11.92′ N. lat., 124°28.26′ W. long.;

(70) 43°11.02′ N. lat., 124°29.11′ W. long.;

(71) 43°10.13′ N. lat., 124°29.15′ W. long.;

(72) 43°09.26′ N. lat., 124°31.03′ W. long.;

(73) 43°07.73′ N. lat., 124°30.92′ W. long.;

(74) 43°05.93′ N. lat., 124°29.64′ W. long.;

(75) 43°01.59′ N. lat., 124°30.64′ W. long.;

(76) 42°59.72′ N. lat., 124°31.16′ W. long.;

(77) 42°53.75′ N. lat., 124°36.09′ W. long.;

(78) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°38.39′ W. long.;

(79) 42°49.37′ N. lat., 124°38.81′ W. long.;

(80) 42°46.42′ N. lat., 124°37.69′ W. long.;

(81) 42°46.07′ N. lat., 124°38.56′ W. long.;

(82) 42°45.29′ N. lat., 124°37.95′ W. long.;

(83) 42°45.61′ N. lat., 124°36.87′ W. long.;

(84) 42°44.27′ N. lat., 124°33.64′ W. long.;

(85) 42°42.75′ N. lat., 124°31.84′ W. long.;

(86) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°29.67′ W. long.;

(87) 42°40.04′ N. lat., 124°29.20′ W. long.;

(88) 42°38.09′ N. lat., 124°28.39′ W. long.;

(89) 42°36.73′ N. lat., 124°27.54′ W. long.;

(90) 42°36.56′ N. lat., 124°28.40′ W. long.;

(91) 42°35.77′ N. lat., 124°28.79′ W. long.;

(92) 42°34.03′ N. lat., 124°29.98′ W. long.;

(93) 42°34.19′ N. lat., 124°30.58′ W. long.;

(94) 42°31.27′ N. lat., 124°32.24′ W. long.;

(95) 42°27.07′ N. lat., 124°32.53′ W. long.;

(96) 42°24.21′ N. lat., 124°31.23′ W. long.;

(97) 42°20.47′ N. lat., 124°28.87′ W. long.;

(98) 42°14.60′ N. lat., 124°26.80′ W. long.;

(99) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°26.25′ W. long.;

(100) 42°10.90′ N. lat., 124°24.56′ W. long.;

(101) 42°07.04′ N. lat., 124°23.35′ W. long.;

(102) 42°02.16′ N. lat., 124°22.59′ W. long.;

(103) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°21.81′ W. long.;

(104) 41°55.75′ N. lat., 124°20.72′ W. long.;

(105) 41°50.93′ N. lat., 124°23.76′ W. long.;

(106) 41°42.53′ N. lat., 124°16.47′ W. long.;

(107) 41°37.20′ N. lat., 124°17.05′ W. long.;

(108) 41°24.58′ N. lat., 124°10.51′ W. long.;

(109) 41°20.73′ N. lat., 124°11.73′ W. long.;

(110) 41°17.59′ N. lat., 124°10.66′ W. long.;

(111) 41°04.54′ N. lat., 124°14.47′ W. long.;

(112) 40°54.26′ N. lat., 124°13.90′ W. long.;

(113) 40°40.31′ N. lat., 124°26.24′ W. long.;

(114) 40°34.00′ N. lat., 124°27.39′ W. long.;

(115) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°31.32′ W. long.;

(116) 40°28.89′ N. lat., 124°32.43′ W. long.;

(117) 40°24.77′ N. lat., 124°29.51′ W. long.;

(118) 40°22.47′ N. lat., 124°24.12′ W. long.;

(119) 40°19.73′ N. lat., 124°23.59′ W. long.;

(120) 40°18.64′ N. lat., 124°21.89′ W. long.;

(121) 40°17.67′ N. lat., 124°23.07′ W. long.;

(122) 40°15.58′ N. lat., 124°23.61′ W. long.;

(123) 40°13.42′ N. lat., 124°22.94′ W. long.;

(124) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°16.65′ W. long.;

(125) 40°09.46′ N. lat., 124°15.28′ W. long.;

(126) 40°08.89′ N. lat., 124°15.24′ W. long.;

(127) 40°06.40′ N. lat., 124°10.97′ W. long.;

(128) 40°06.08′ N. lat., 124°09.34′ W. long.;

(129) 40°06.64′ N. lat., 124°08.00′ W. long.;

(130) 40°05.08′ N. lat., 124°07.57′ W. long.;

(131) 40°04.29′ N. lat., 124°08.12′ W. long.;

(132) 40°00.61′ N. lat., 124°07.35′ W. long.;

(133) 39°58.60′ N. lat., 124°05.51′ W. long.;

(134) 39°54.89′ N. lat., 124°04.67′ W. long.;

(135) 39°53.01′ N. lat., 124°02.33′ W. long.;

(136) 39°53.20′ N. lat., 123°58.18′ W. long.;

(137) 39°48.45′ N. lat., 123°53.21′ W. long.;

(138) 39°43.89′ N. lat., 123°51.75′ W. long.;

(139) 39°39.60′ N. lat., 123°49.14′ W. long.;

(140) 39°37.50′ N. lat., 123°49.20′ W. long.;

(141) 39°34.43′ N. lat., 123°48.48′ W. long.;

(142) 39°30.63′ N. lat., 123°49.71′ W. long.;

(143) 39°21.25′ N. lat., 123°50.54′ W. long.;

(144) 39°16.88′ N lat., 123°49.29′ W long.;

(145) 39°11.06′ N. lat., 123°47.16′ W. long.;

(146) 39°10.35′ N. lat., 123°46.75′ W. long.;

(147) 39°08.87′ N. lat., 123°46.24′ W. long.;

(148) 39°03.79′ N. lat., 123°43.91′ W. long.;

(149) 38°59.65′ N. lat., 123°45.94′ W. long.;

(150) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°46.28′ W. long.;

(151) 38°56.80′ N. lat., 123°46.48′ W. long.;

(152) 38°51.16′ N. lat., 123°41.48′ W. long.;

(153) 38°45.77′ N. lat., 123°35.14′ W. long.;

(154) 38°42.21′ N. lat., 123°28.17′ W. long.;

(155) 38°34.05′ N. lat., 123°20.96′ W. long.;

(156) 38°22.47′ N. lat., 123°07.48′ W. long.;

(157) 38°16.52′ N. lat., 123°05.62′ W. long.;

(158) 38°14.42′ N. lat., 123°01.91′ W. long.;

(159) 38°08.24′ N. lat., 122°59.79′ W. long.;

(160) 38°02.69′ N. lat., 123°01.96′ W. long.;

(161) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°04.75′ W. long.;

(162) 37°58.41′ N. lat., 123°02.93′ W. long.;

(163) 37°58.25′ N. lat., 122°56.49′ W. long.;

(164) 37°50.30′ N. lat., 122°52.23′ W. long.;

(165) 37°43.36′ N. lat., 123°04.18′ W. long.;

(166) 37°40.77′ N. lat., 123°01.62′ W. long.;

(167) 37°40.13′ N. lat., 122°57.30′ W. long.;

(168) 37°39.85.′ N. lat., 122°49.90′ W. long.;

(169) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 122°44.20′ W. long.;

(170) 37°29.62′ N. lat., 122°36.00′ W. long.;

(171) 37°22.38′ N. lat., 122°31.66′ W. long.;

(172) 37°13.86′ N. lat., 122°28.27′ W. long.;

(173) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°26.50′ W. long.;

(174) 37°08.10′ N. lat., 122°24.75′ W. long.;

(175) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°23.60′ W. long.;

(176) 37°05.84′ N. lat., 122°22.47′ W. long.;

(177) 36°58.77′ N. lat., 122°13.03′ W. long.;

(178) 36°53.74′ N. lat., 122°03.39′ W. long.;

(179) 36°52.71′ N. lat., 122°00.14′ W. long.;

(180) 36°52.51′ N. lat., 121°56.77′ W. long.;

(181) 36°49.44′ N. lat., 121°49.63′ W. long.;

(182) 36°48.01′ N. lat., 121°49.92′ W. long.;

(183) 36°48.25′ N. lat., 121°47.66′ W. long.;

(184) 36°46.26′ N. lat., 121°51.27′ W. long.;

(185) 36°39.14′ N. lat., 121°52.05′ W. long.;

(186) 36°38.00′ N. lat., 121°53.57′ W. long.;

(187) 36°39.14′ N. lat., 121°55.45′ W. long.;

§ 660.71 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours

(188) 36°38.50′ N. lat., 121°57.90′ W. long.;

(189) 36°36.75′ N. lat., 121°59.44′ W. long.;

(190) 36°34.97′ N. lat., 121°59.37′ W. long.;

(191) 36°33.07′ N. lat., 121°58.32′ W. long.;

(192) 36°33.20′ N lat., 121°57.50′ W long.;

(193) 36°32.04′ N. lat., 121°55.98′ W. long.;

(194) 36°31.61′ N. lat., 121°55.72′ W. long.;

(195) 36°31.59′ N. lat., 121°57.12′ W. long.;

(196) 36°31.52′ N. lat., 121°57.57′ W. long.;

(197) 36°30.88′ N. lat., 121°57.90′ W. long.;

(198) 36°30.25′ N. lat., 121°57.37′ W. long.;

(199) 36°29.47′ N. lat., 121°57.55′ W. long.;

(200) 36°26.72′ N. lat., 121°56.40′ W. long.;

(201) 36°24.33′ N. lat., 121°56.00′ W. long.;

(202) 36°23.36′ N. lat., 121°55.45′ W. long.;

(203) 36°18.86′ N. lat., 121°56.15′ W. long.;

(204) 36°16.21′ N. lat., 121°54.81′ W. long.;

(205) 36°15.30′ N. lat., 121°53.79′ W. long.;

(206) 36°12.04′ N. lat., 121°45.38′ W. long.;

(207) 36°11.87′ N. lat., 121°44.45′ W. long.;

(208) 36°12.13′ N. lat., 121°44.25′ W. long.;

(209) 36°11.89′ N. lat., 121°43.65′ W. long.;

(210) 36°10.56′ N. lat., 121°42.62′ W. long.;

§ 660.71 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours

(211) 36°09.90′ N. lat., 121°41.57′ W. long.;

(212) 36°08.14′ N. lat., 121°40.44′ W. long.;

(213) 36°06.69′ N. lat., 121°38.79′ W. long.;

(214) 36°05.85′ N. lat., 121°38.47′ W. long.;

(215) 36°03.08′ N. lat., 121°36.25′ W. long.;

(216) 36°02.92′ N. lat., 121°35.89′ W. long.;

(217) 36°01.53′ N. lat., 121°36.13′ W. long.;

(218) 36°00.59′ N. lat., 121°35.40′ W. long.;

(219) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°34.10′ W. long.;

(220) 35°59.93′ N. lat., 121°33.81′ W. long.;

(221) 35°59.69′ N. lat., 121°31.84′ W. long.;

(222) 35°58.59′ N. lat., 121°30.30′ W. long.;

(223) 35°54.02′ N. lat., 121°29.71′ W. long.;

(224) 35°51.54′ N. lat., 121°27.67′ W. long.;

(225) 35°50.42′ N. lat., 121°25.79′ W. long.;

(226) 35°48.37′ N. lat., 121°24.29′ W. long.;

(227) 35°47.02′ N. lat., 121°22.46′ W. long.;

(228) 35°42.28′ N. lat., 121°21.20′ W. long.;

(229) 35°41.57′ N. lat., 121°21.82′ W. long.;

(230) 35°39.24′ N. lat., 121°18.84′ W. long.;

(231) 35°35.14′ N. lat., 121°10.45′ W. long.;

(232) 35°30.11′ N. lat., 121°05.59′ W. long.;

(233) 35°25.86′ N. lat., 121°00.07′ W. long.;

(234) 35°22.82′ N. lat., 120°54.68′ W. long.;

(235) 35°17.96′ N. lat., 120°55.54′ W. long.;

(236) 35°14.83′ N. lat., 120°55.42′ W. long.;

(237) 35°08.87′ N. lat., 120°50.22′ W. long.;

(238) 35°05.55′ N. lat., 120°44.89′ W. long.;

(239) 35°02.91′ N. lat., 120°43.94′ W. long.;

(240) 34°53.80′ N. lat., 120°43.94′ W. long.;

(241) 34°34.89′ N. lat., 120°41.92′ W. long.;

(242) 34°32.48′ N. lat., 120°40.05′ W. long.;

(243) 34°30.12′ N. lat., 120°32.81′ W. long.;

(244) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°30.46′ W. long.;

(245) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°30.31′ W. long.;

(246) 34°25.84′ N. lat., 120°27.40′ W. long.;

(247) 34°25.16′ N. lat., 120°20.18′ W. long.;

(248) 34°25.88′ N. lat., 120°18.24′ W. long.;

(249) 34°27.26′ N. lat., 120°12.47′ W. long.;

(250) 34°26.27′ N. lat., 120°02.22′ W. long.;

(251) 34°23.41′ N. lat., 119°53.40′ W. long.;

(252) 34°23.33′ N. lat., 119°48.74′ W. long.;

(253) 34°22.31′ N. lat., 119°41.36′ W. long.;

(254) 34°21.72′ N. lat., 119°40.14′ W. long.;

(255) 34°21.25′ N. lat., 119°41.18′ W. long.;

(256) 34°20.25′ N. lat., 119°39.03′ W. long.;

(257) 34°19.87′ N. lat., 119°33.65′ W. long.;

(258) 34°18.67′ N. lat., 119°30.16′ W. long.;

(259) 34°16.95′ N. lat., 119°27.90′ W. long.;

(260) 34°13.02′ N. lat., 119°26.99′ W. long.;

(261) 34°08.62′ N. lat., 119°20.89′ W. long.;

(262) 34°06.95′ N. lat., 119°17.68′ W. long.;

(263) 34°06.13′ N lat., 119°15.26′ W long.;

(264) 34°08.42′ N. lat., 119°13.11′ W. long.;

(265) 34°05.23′ N. lat., 119°13.34′ W. long.;

(266) 34°04.98′ N. lat., 119°11.39′ W. long.;

(267) 34°04.55′ N. lat., 119°11.09′ W. long.;

(268) 34°04.15′ N. lat., 119°09.35′ W. long.;

(269) 34°04.89′ N. lat., 119°07.86′ W. long.;

(270) 34°04.08′ N. lat., 119°07.33′ W. long.;

(271) 34°04.10′ N. lat., 119°06.89′ W. long.;

(272) 34°05.08′ N. lat., 119°07.02′ W. long.;

(273) 34°05.27′ N. lat., 119°04.95′ W. long.;

(274) 34°04.66′ N lat., 119°04.51′ W long.;

(275) 34°02.26′ N. lat., 118°59.88′ W. long.;

(276) 34°00.94′ N. lat., 118°51.65′ W. long.;

(277) 33°59.77′ N. lat., 118°49.26′ W. long.;

(278) 34°00.04′ N. lat., 118°48.92′ W. long.;

(279) 33°59.65′ N. lat., 118°48.43′ W. long.;

(280) 33°59.78′ N lat., 118°47.26′ W long.;

(281) 33°59.80′ N. lat., 118°45.89′ W. long.;

(282) 34°00.21′ N. lat., 118°37.64′ W. long.;

(283) 33°59.26′ N. lat., 118°34.58′ W. long.;

(284) 33°58.07′ N. lat., 118°33.36′ W. long.;

(285) 33°53.76′ N. lat., 118°30.14′ W. long.;

(286) 33°51.00′ N. lat., 118°25.19′ W. long.;

(287) 33°50.29′ N lat., 118°24.58′ W long.;

(288) 33°50.16′ N. lat., 118°23.77′ W. long.;

(289) 33°48.80′ N. lat., 118°25.31′ W. long.;

(290) 33°47.07′ N. lat., 118°27.07′ W. long.;

(291) 33°46.12′ N. lat., 118°26.87′ W. long.;

(292) 33°44.15′ N. lat., 118°25.15′ W. long.;

(293) 33°43.54′ N. lat., 118°23.02′ W. long.;

(294) 33°41.35′ N. lat., 118°18.86′ W. long.;

(295) 33°39.96′ N. lat., 118°17.37′ W. long.;

(296) 33°40.12′ N. lat., 118°16.33′ W. long.;

(297) 33°39.28′ N. lat., 118°16.21′ W. long.;

(298) 33°38.04′ N. lat., 118°14.86′ W. long.;

(299) 33°36.57′ N. lat., 118°14.67′ W. long.;

(300) 33°34.93′ N. lat., 118°10.94′ W. long.;

(301) 33°35.14′ N. lat., 118°08.61′ W. long.;

(302) 33°35.69′ N. lat., 118°07.68′ W. long.;

(303) 33°36.21′ N. lat., 118°07.53′ W. long.;

(304) 33°36.43′ N. lat., 118°06.73′ W. long.;

(305) 33°36.05′ N. lat., 118°06.15′ W. long.;

(306) 33°36.32′ N. lat., 118°03.91′ W. long.;

(307) 33°35.26′ N lat., 118°02.55′ W long.;

(308) 33°34.62′ N. lat., 118°00.04′ W. long.;

(309) 33°34.80′ N. lat., 117°57.73′ W. long.;

(310) 33°35.57′ N. lat., 117°56.62′ W. long.;

(311) 33°35.46′ N. lat., 117°55.99′ W. long.;

(312) 33°35.98′ N. lat., 117°55.99′ W. long.;

(313) 33°35.46′ N. lat., 117°55.38′ W. long.;

(314) 33°35.21′ N. lat., 117°53.46′ W. long.;

(315) 33°33.61′ N. lat., 117°50.45′ W. long.;

(316) 33°31.41′ N. lat., 117°47.28′ W. long.;

(317) 33°27.54′ N. lat., 117°44.36′ W. long.;

(318) 33°26.63′ N. lat., 117°43.17′ W. long.;

(319) 33°25.21′ N. lat., 117°40.90′ W. long.;

(320) 33°20.33′ N. lat., 117°35.99′ W. long.;

(321) 33°16.35′ N. lat., 117°31.51′ W. long.;

(322) 33°11.53′ N. lat., 117°26.81′ W. long.;

(323) 33°07.59′ N. lat., 117°21.13′ W. long.;

(324) 33°02.21′ N. lat., 117°19.05′ W. long.;

(325) 32°56.55′ N. lat., 117°17.70′ W. long.;

§ 660.71 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours

(326) 32°54.61′ N. lat., 117°16.60′ W. long.;

(327) 32°52.32′ N. lat., 117°15.97′ W. long.;

(328) 32°51.48′ N. lat., 117°16.15′ W. long.;

(329) 32°51.85′ N. lat., 117°17.26′ W. long.;

(330) 32°51.55′ N. lat., 117°19.01′ W. long.;

(331) 32°49.55′ N. lat., 117°19.63′ W. long.;

(332) 32°46.71′ N. lat., 117°18.32′ W. long.;

(333) 32°36.35′ N. lat., 117°15.68′ W. long.; and

(334) 32°32.85′ N. lat., 117°15.44′ W. long.

(f) The 30 fm (55 m) depth contour around the Farallon Islands off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 37°46.73′ N. lat., 123°6.37′ W. long.;

(2) 37°45.79′ N. lat., 123°07.91′ W. long.;

(3) 37°45.28′ N. lat., 123°07.75′ W. long.;

(4) 37°44.98′ N. lat., 123°07.11′ W. long.;

(5) 37°45.51′ N. lat., 123°06.26′ W. long.;

(6) 37°45.14′ N. lat., 123°05.41′ W. long.;

(7) 37°45.31′ N. lat., 123°04.82′ W. long.;

(8) 37°46.11′ N. lat., 123°05.23′ W. long.;

(9) 37°46.44′ N. lat., 123°05.63′ W. long.; and

(10) 37°46.73′ N. lat., 123°06.37′ W. long.

(g) The 30 fm (55 m) depth contour around Noon Day Rock off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 37°47.83′ N. lat., 123°10.83′ W. long.;

(2) 37°47.51′ N. lat., 123°11.19′ W. long.;

(3) 37°47.33′ N. lat., 123°10.68′ W. long.;

(4) 37°47.02′ N. lat., 123°10.59′ W. long.;

(5) 37°47.21′ N. lat., 123°09.85′ W. long.;

(6) 37°47.56′ N. lat., 123°09.72′ W. long.;

(7) 37°47.87′ N. lat., 123°10.26′ W. long.; and

(8) 37°47.83′ N. lat., 123°10.83′ W. long.

(h) The 30 fm (55–m) depth contour around the northern Channel Islands of the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°00.98′ N. lat., 119°20.46′ W. long.;

(2) 34°00.53′ N. lat., 119°20.98′ W. long.;

(3) 34°00.17′ N. lat., 119°21.83′ W. long.;

(4) 33°59.65′ N. lat., 119°24.45′ W. long.;

(5) 33°59.68′ N. lat., 119°25.20′ W. long.;

(6) 33°59.95′ N. lat., 119°26.25′ W. long.;

(7) 33°59.87′ N. lat., 119°27.27′ W. long.;

(8) 33°59.55′ N. lat., 119°28.02′ W. long.;

(9) 33°58.63′ N. lat., 119°36.48′ W. long.;

(10) 33°57.62′ N. lat., 119°41.13′ W. long.;

(11) 33°57.00′ N. lat., 119°42.20′ W. long.;

(12) 33°56.93′ N. lat., 119°48.00′ W. long.;

(13) 33 °56.75′ N lat., 119°49.13′ W long.;

(14) 33°58.54′ N. lat., 119°52.80′ W. long.;

(15) 33°59.95′ N. lat., 119°54.49′ W. long.;

(16) 33°59.83′ N. lat., 119°56.00′ W. long.;

(17) 33°59.18′ N. lat., 119°57.17′ W. long.;

(18) 33°57.83′ N. lat., 119°56.74′ W. long.;

(19) 33°55.71′ N. lat., 119°56.89′ W. long.;

(20) 33°53.89′ N. lat., 119°57.68′ W. long.;

(21) 33°52.93′ N. lat., 119°59.80′ W. long.;

(22) 33°52.79′ N. lat., 120°01.81′ W. long.;

(23) 33°52.51′ N. lat., 120°03.08′ W. long.;

(24) 33°53.12′ N. lat., 120°04.88′ W. long.;

(25) 33°53.12′ N. lat., 120°05.80′ W. long.;

(26) 33°52.94′ N. lat., 120°06.50′ W. long.;

(27) 33°54.03′ N. lat., 120°10.00′ W. long.;

(28) 33°54.58′ N. lat., 120°11.82′ W. long.;

(29) 33°57.08′ N. lat., 120°14.58′ W. long.;

(30) 33°59.50′ N. lat., 120°16.72′ W. long.;

(31) 33°59.63′ N. lat., 120°17.88′ W. long.;

(32) 34°00.30′ N. lat., 120°19.14′ W. long.;

(33) 34°00.02′ N. lat., 120°19.68′ W. long.;

(34) 34°00.08′ N. lat., 120°21.73′ W. long.;

(35) 34°00.94′ N. lat., 120°24.82′ W. long.;

(36) 34°01.09′ N. lat., 120°27.29′ W. long.;

(37) 34°00.96′ N. lat., 120°28.09′ W. long.;

(38) 34°01.56′ N. lat., 120°28.71′ W. long.;

(39) 34°01.80′ N. lat., 120°28.31′ W. long.;

(40) 34°03.60′ N. lat., 120°28.87′ W. long.;

(41) 34°05.20′ N. lat., 120°29.38′ W. long.;

(42) 34°05.35′ N. lat., 120°28.20′ W. long.;

(43) 34°05.30′ N. lat., 120°27.33′ W. long.;

(44) 34°05.65′ N. lat., 120°26.79′ W. long.;

(45) 34°05.69′ N. lat., 120°25.82′ W. long.;

(46) 34°07.24′ N. lat., 120°24.98′ W. long.;

(47) 34°06.00′ N. lat., 120°23.30′ W. long.;

(48) 34°05.64′ N. lat., 120°21.44′ W. long.;

(49) 34°03.61′ N. lat., 120°18.40′ W. long.;

(50) 34°03.25′ N. lat., 120°16.64′ W. long.;

(51) 34°04.33′ N. lat., 120°14.22′ W. long.;

(52) 34°04.11′ N. lat., 120°11.17′ W. long.;

(53) 34°03.72′ N. lat., 120°09.93′ W. long.;

(54) 34°03.81′ N. lat., 120°08.96′ W. long.;

(55) 34°03.36′ N. lat., 120°06.52′ W. long.;

(56) 34°04.80′ N. lat., 120°04.00′ W. long.;

(57) 34°03.48′ N. lat., 120°01.75′ W. long.;

(58) 34°04.00′ N. lat., 120°01.00′ W. long.;

(59) 34°03.99′ N. lat., 120°00.15′ W. long.;

(60) 34°03.51′ N. lat., 119°59.42′ W. long.;

(61) 34°03.79′ N. lat., 119°58.15′ W. long.;

(62) 34°04.72′ N. lat., 119°57.61′ W. long.;

(63) 34°05.14′ N. lat., 119°55.17′ W. long.;

(64) 34°04.66′ N. lat., 119°51.60′ W. long.;

(65) 34°03.79′ N. lat., 119°48.86′ W. long.;

(66) 34°03.79′ N. lat., 119°45.46′ W. long.;

(67) 34°03.27′ N. lat., 119°44.17′ W. long.;

(68) 34°03.29′ N. lat., 119°43.30′ W. long.;

(69) 34°01.71′ N. lat., 119°40.83′ W. long.;

(70) 34°01.74′ N. lat., 119°37.92′ W. long.;

(71) 34°02.07′ N. lat., 119°37.17′ W. long.;

(72) 34°02.93′ N. lat., 119°36.52′ W. long.;

(73) 34°03.48′ N. lat., 119°35.50′ W. long.;

(74) 34°03.56′ N. lat., 119°32.80′ W. long.;

(75) 34°02.72′ N. lat., 119°31.84′ W. long.;

(76) 34°02.20′ N. lat., 119°30.53′ W. long.;

(77) 34°01.49′ N. lat., 119°30.20′ W. long.;

(78) 34°00.66′ N. lat., 119°28.62′ W. long.;

(79) 34°00.66′ N. lat., 119°27.57′ W. long.;

(80) 34°01.41′ N. lat., 119°26.91′ W. long.;

(81) 34°00.91′ N. lat., 119°24.28′ W. long.;

(82) 34°01.51′ N. lat., 119°22.06′ W. long.;

(83) 34°01.41′ N. lat., 119°20.61′ W. long.; and

(84) 34°00.98′ N. lat., 119°20.46′ W. long.

(i) The 30 fm (55 m) depth contour around San Clemente Island off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°02.98′ N lat., 118°37.64′ W long.;

(2) 33°02.72′ N. lat., 118°38.12′ W. long.;

(3) 33°02.18′ N. lat., 118°37.46′ W. long.;

(4) 33°00.66′ N. lat., 118°37.36′ W. long.;

(5) 33°00.08′ N. lat., 118°36.94′ W. long.;

(6) 33°00.11′ N. lat., 118°36.00′ W. long.;

(7) 32°58.02′ N. lat., 118°35.41′ W. long.;

(8) 32°56.00′ N. lat., 118°33.59′ W. long.;

(9) 32°54.79′ N lat., 118°33.34′ W long.;

(10) 32°53.97′ N. lat., 118°32.45′ W. long.;

(11) 32°51.18′ N. lat., 118°30.83′ W. long.;

(12) 32°50.00′ N. lat., 118°29.68′ W. long.;

(13) 32°49.72′ N. lat., 118°28.33′ W. long.;

(14) 32°48.05′ N lat., 118°26.81′ W long.;

(15) 32°47.30′ N. lat., 118°25.73′ W. long.;

(16) 32°47.28′ N. lat., 118°24.83′ W. long.;

(17) 32°48.12′ N. lat., 118°24.33′ W. long.;

(18) 32°48.74′ N. lat., 118°23.39′ W. long.;

(19) 32°48.69′ N. lat., 118°21.75′ W. long.;

(20) 32°49.04′ N lat., 118°20.71′ W long.;

(21) 32°50.28′ N. lat., 118°21.90′ W. long.;

(22) 32°51.73′ N. lat., 118°23.86′ W. long.;

(23) 32°52.79′ N. lat., 118°25.08′ W. long.;

(24) 32°54.03′ N. lat., 118°26.83′ W. long.;

(25) 32°54.70′ N. lat., 118°27.55′ W. long.;

(26) 32°55.49′ N. lat., 118°29.04′ W. long.;

(27) 32°59.58′ N. lat., 118°32.51′ W. long.;

(28) 32°59.89′ N. lat., 118°32.52′ W. long.;

(29) 33°00.29′ N. lat., 118°32.73′ W. long.;

(30) 33°00.85′ N. lat., 118°33.50′ W. long.;

(31) 33°01.70′ N. lat., 118°33.64′ W. long.;

(32) 33°02.90′ N. lat., 118°35.35′ W. long.;

(33) 33°02.61′ N. lat., 118°36.96′ W. long.; and

(34) 33°02.98′ N lat., 118°37.64′ W long.;

(j) The 30 fm (55 m) depth contour around Santa Catalina Island off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°19.13′ N. lat., 118°18.04′ W. long.;

(2) 33°18.32′ N. lat., 118°18.20′ W. long.;

(3) 33°17.82′ N. lat., 118°18.73′ W. long.;

(4) 33°17.54′ N. lat., 118°19.52′ W. long.;

(5) 33°17.99′ N. lat., 118°21.71′ W. long.;

(6) 33°18.48′ N. lat., 118°22.82′ W. long.;

(7) 33°18.77′ N. lat., 118°26.95′ W. long.;

(8) 33°19.69′ N. lat., 118°28.87′ W. long.;

(9) 33°20.53′ N. lat., 118°30.52′ W. long.;

(10) 33°20.46′ N. lat., 118°31.47′ W. long.;

(11) 33°20.98′ N. lat., 118°31.39′ W. long.;

(12) 33°20.81′ N. lat., 118°30.49′ W. long.;

(13) 33°21.38′ N. lat., 118°30.07′ W. long.;

(14) 33°23.12′ N. lat., 118°29.31′ W. long.;

(15) 33°24.95′ N. lat., 118°29.70′ W. long.;

(16) 33°25.39′ N. lat., 118°30.50′ W. long.;

(17) 33°25.21′ N. lat., 118°30.79′ W. long.;

(18) 33°25.65′ N. lat., 118°31.60′ W. long.;

(19) 33°25.65′ N. lat., 118°32.04′ W. long.;

(20) 33°25.94′ N. lat., 118°32.96′ W. long.;

(21) 33°25.86′ N. lat., 118°33.49′ W. long.;

(22) 33°26.06′ N. lat., 118°34.12′ W. long.;

(23) 33°28.28′ N. lat., 118°36.60′ W. long.;

(24) 33°28.83′ N. lat., 118°36.42′ W. long.;

(25) 33°28.72′ N. lat., 118°34.93′ W. long.;

(26) 33°28.71′ N. lat., 118°33.61′ W. long.;

(27) 33°28.77′ N lat., 118°32.95′ W long.;

(28) 33°28.73′ N. lat., 118°32.07′ W. long.;

(29) 33°27.55′ N. lat., 118°30.14′ W. long.;

(30) 33°27.58′ N lat., 118°29.51′ W long.;

(31) 33°26.98′ N. lat., 118°29.06′ W. long.;

(32) 33°26.96′ N. lat., 118°28.58′ W. long.;

(33) 33°26.76′ N. lat., 118°28.40′ W. long.;

(34) 33°26.52′ N. lat., 118°27.66′ W. long.;

(35) 33°26.31′ N. lat., 118°27.41′ W. long.;

(36) 33°25.09′ N. lat., 118°23.13′ W. long.;

(37) 33°24.80′ N. lat., 118°22.86′ W. long.;

(38) 33°24.60′ N. lat., 118°22.02′ W. long.;

(39) 33°22.82′ N. lat., 118°21.04′ W. long.;

(40) 33°20.21′ N lat., 118°18.50′ W long.;

(41) 33°19.13′ N. lat., 118°18.04′ W. long.

(k) The 30 fm (55 m) depth contour around Santa Barbara Island off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°30.38′ N lat., 119°03.15′ W long.;

(2) 33°29.64′ N lat., 119°00.58′ W long.;

(3) 33°27.24′ N lat., 119°01.73′ W long.;

(4) 33°27.76′ N lat., 119°03.48′ W long.;

(5) 33°29.50′ N lat., 119°04.20′ W long.; and

(6) 33°30.38′ N lat., 119°03.15′ W long.

(l) The 30 fm (55 m) depth contour around San Nicholas Island off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°18.39′ N lat., 119°38.87′ W long.;

(2) 33°18.63′ N lat., 119°27.52′ W long.;

(3) 33°15.24′ N lat., 119°20.10′ W long.;

(4) 33°13.27′ N lat., 119°20.10′ W long.;

(5) 33°12.16′ N lat., 119°26.82′ W long.;

(6) 33°13.20′ N lat., 119°31.87′ W. long.;

(7) 33°15.70′ N lat., 119°38.87′ W long.;

(8) 33°17.52′ N lat., 119°40.15′ W long.; and

(9) 33°18.39′ N lat., 119°38.87′ W long.

(m) The 30 fm (55 m) depth contour around Tanner Bank off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 32°43.02′ N lat., 119°08.52′ W long.;

(2) 32°41.81′ N lat., 119°06.20′ W long.;

(3) 32°40.67′ N lat., 119°06.82′ W long.;

(4) 32°41.62′ N lat., 119°09.46′ W long.; and

(5) 32°43.02′ N lat., 119°08.52′ W long.

(n) The 30 fm (55 m) depth contour around Cortes Bank off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 32°29.73′ N lat., 119°12.95′ W long.;

(2) 32°28.17′ N lat., 119°07.04′ W long.;

(3) 32°26.27′ N lat., 119°04.14′ W long.;

(4) 32°25.22′ N lat., 119°04.77′ W long.;

(5) 32°28.60′ N lat., 119°14.15′ W long.; and

(6) 32°29.73′ N lat., 119°12.95′ W long.

(o) The 40–fm (73–m) depth contour between 46°16′ N. lat. and the U.S. border with Mexico is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

§ 660.71 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours

(1) 46°16.00′ N. lat., 124°16.10′ W. long.;

(2) 46°15.29′ N. lat., 124°15.60′ W. long.;

(3) 46°11.90′ N. lat., 124°13.59′ W. long.;

(4) 46°06.94′ N. lat., 124°10.15′ W. long.;

(5) 46°05.33′ N. lat., 124°08.30′ W. long.;

(6) 45°58.69′ N. lat., 124°05.60′ W. long.;

(7) 45°57.71′ N. lat., 124°05.81′ W. long.;

(8) 45°53.98′ N. lat., 124°05.05′ W. long.;

(9) 45°49.75′ N. lat., 124°05.14′ W. long.;

(10) 45°47.87′ N. lat., 124°05.16′ W. long.;

(11) 45°47.07′ N. lat., 124°04.21′ W. long.;

(12) 45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°04.49′ W. long.;

(13) 45°44.34′ N. lat., 124°05.09′ W. long.;

(14) 45°40.64′ N. lat., 124°04.90′ W. long.;

(15) 45°33.00′ N. lat., 124°04.46′ W. long.;

(16) 45°32.27′ N. lat., 124°04.74′ W. long.;

(17) 45°29.26′ N. lat., 124°04.22′ W. long.;

(18) 45°20.25′ N. lat., 124°04.67′ W. long.;

(19) 45°19.99′ N. lat., 124°04.62′ W. long.;

(20) 45°17.50′ N. lat., 124°04.91′ W. long.;

(21) 45°11.29′ N. lat., 124°05.20′ W. long.;

(22) 45°05.80′ N. lat., 124°05.40′ W. long.;

(23) 45°05.08′ N. lat., 124°05.93′ W. long.;

(24) 45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°06.47′ W. long.;

(25) 45°01.70′ N. lat., 124°06.53′ W. long.;

(26) 44°58.75′ N. lat., 124°07.14′ W. long.;

(27) 44°51.28′ N. lat., 124°10.21′ W. long.;

(28) 44°49.49′ N. lat., 124°10.90′ W. long.;

(29) 44°44.96′ N. lat., 124°14.39′ W. long.;

(30) 44°43.44′ N. lat., 124°14.78′ W. long.;

(31) 44°42.26′ N. lat., 124°13.81′ W. long.;

(32) 44°41.68′ N. lat., 124°15.38′ W. long.;

(33) 44°34.87′ N. lat., 124°15.80′ W. long.;

(34) 44°33.74′ N. lat., 124°14.44′ W. long.;

(35) 44°27.66′ N. lat., 124°16.99′ W. long.;

(36) 44°19.13′ N. lat., 124°19.22′ W. long.;

(37) 44°15.35′ N. lat., 124°17.38′ W. long.;

(38) 44°14.38′ N. lat., 124°17.78′ W. long.;

(39) 44°12.80′ N. lat., 124°17.18′ W. long.;

(40) 44°09.23′ N. lat., 124°15.96′ W. long.;

(41) 44°08.38′ N. lat., 124°16.79′ W. long.;

(42) 44°08.30′ N. lat., 124°16.75′ W. long.;

(43) 44°01.18′ N. lat., 124°15.42′ W. long.;

(44) 43°51.61′ N. lat., 124°14.68′ W. long.;

(45) 43°42.66′ N. lat., 124°15.46′ W. long.;

(46) 43°40.49′ N. lat., 124°15.74′ W. long.;

(47) 43°38.77′ N. lat., 124°15.64′ W. long.;

(48) 43°34.52′ N. lat., 124°16.73′ W. long.;

(49) 43°28.82′ N. lat., 124°19.52′ W. long.;

(50) 43°23.91′ N. lat., 124°24.28′ W. long.;

(51) 43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°26.63′ W. long.;

(52) 43°17.96′ N. lat., 124°28.81′ W. long.;

(53) 43°16.75′ N. lat., 124°28.42′ W. long.;

(54) 43°13.97′ N. lat., 124°31.99′ W. long.;

(55) 43°13.72′ N. lat., 124°33.25′ W. long.;

(56) 43°12.26′ N. lat., 124°34.16′ W. long.;

(57) 43°10.96′ N. lat., 124°32.33′ W. long.;

(58) 43°05.65′ N. lat., 124°31.52′ W. long.;

(59) 42°59.66′ N. lat., 124°32.58′ W. long.;

(60) 42°54.97′ N. lat., 124°36.99′ W. long.;

(61) 42°53.81′ N. lat., 124°38.57′ W. long.;

(62) 42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°39.68′ W. long.;

(63) 42°49.13′ N. lat., 124°39.70′ W. long.;

(64) 42°46.47′ N. lat., 124°38.89′ W. long.;

(65) 42°45.74′ N. lat., 124°38.86′ W. long.;

(66) 42°44.79′ N. lat., 124°37.96′ W. long.;

(67) 42°45.01′ N. lat., 124°36.39′ W. long.;

(68) 42°44.14′ N. lat., 124°35.17′ W. long.;

(69) 42°42.14′ N. lat., 124°32.82′ W. long.;

(70) 42°40.50′ N. lat., 124°31.98′ W. long.;

(71) 42°38.81′ N. lat., 124°31.09′ W. long.;

(72) 42°35.91′ N. lat., 124°31.02′ W. long.;

(73) 42°31.34′ N. lat., 124°34.84′ W. long.;

(74) 42°28.13′ N. lat., 124°34.84′ W. long.;

(75) 42°26.74′ N. lat., 124°35.59′ W. long.;

(76) 42°23.84′ N. lat., 124°34.06′ W. long.;

(77) 42°21.68′ N. lat., 124°30.64′ W. long.;

(78) 42°19.62′ N. lat., 124°29.02′ W. long.;

(79) 42°15.01′ N. lat., 124°27.72′ W. long.;

(80) 42°13.67′ N. lat., 124°26.93′ W. long.;

(81) 42°11.38′ N. lat., 124°25.63′ W. long.;

(82) 42°04.66′ N. lat., 124°24.40′ W. long.;

(83) 42°00.00′ N. lat., 124°23.55′ W. long.;

(84) 41°51.35′ N. lat., 124°25.25′ W. long.;

(85) 41°44.10′ N. lat., 124°19.05′ W. long.;

(86) 41°38.00′ N. lat., 124°20.04′ W. long.;

(87) 41°18.43′ N. lat., 124°13.48′ W. long.;

(88) 40°55.12′ N. lat., 124°16.33′ W. long.;

(89) 40°41.00′ N. lat., 124°27.66′ W. long.;

(90) 40°36.71′ N. lat., 124°27.15′ W. long.;

(91) 40°32.81′ N. lat., 124°29.42′ W. long.;

(92) 40°30.00′ N. lat., 124°32.38′ W. long.;

(93) 40°29.13′ N. lat., 124°33.23′ W. long.;

(94) 40°24.55′ N. lat., 124°30.40′ W. long.;

(95) 40 °22.41′ N lat., 124°24.19′ W long.;

(96) 40°19.67′ N. lat., 124°25.52′ W. long.;

(97) 40°18.71′ N lat., 124°22.63′ W long.;

(98) 40°15.21′ N. lat., 124°24.53′ W. long.;

(99) 40°12.56′ N. lat., 124°22.69′ W. long.;

(100) 40°10.00′ N. lat., 124°17.84′ W. long.;

(101) 40°09.30′ N. lat., 124°15.68′ W. long.;

(102) 40°08.31′ N. lat., 124°15.17′ W. long.;

(103) 40°05.62′ N. lat., 124°09.80′ W. long.;

(104) 40°06.57′ N. lat., 124°07.99′ W. long.;

(105) 40°00.86′ N. lat., 124°08.42′ W. long.;

(106) 39°54.79′ N. lat., 124°05.25′ W. long.;

(107) 39°52.75′ N. lat., 124°02.62′ W. long.;

(108) 39°52.51′ N. lat., 123°58.15′ W. long.;

(109) 39°49.64′ N. lat., 123°54.98′ W. long.;

(110) 39°41.46′ N. lat., 123°50.65′ W. long.;

(111) 39°34.57′ N. lat., 123°49.24′ W. long.;

(112) 39°22.63′ N lat., 123°51.03′ W long.;

(113) 39°11.86′ N lat., 123°48.83′ W long.;

(114) 39°04.58′ N. lat., 123°45.43′ W. long.;

(115) 39°00.45′ N. lat., 123°47.58′ W. long.;

§ 660.71 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours

(116) 38°57.50′ N. lat., 123°47.27′ W. long.;

(117) 38°55.82′ N. lat., 123°46.97′ W. long.;

(118) 38°52.26′ N. lat., 123°44.35′ W. long.;

(119) 38°45.41′ N. lat., 123°35.67′ W. long.;

(120) 38°40.60′ N. lat., 123°28.22′ W. long.;

(121) 38°30.57′ N. lat., 123°18.60′ W. long.;

(122) 38°21.64′ N. lat., 123°08.91′ W. long.;

(123) 38°12.01′ N. lat., 123°03.86′ W. long.;

(124) 38°06.16′ N. lat., 123°07.01′ W. long.;

(125) 38°00.00′ N. lat., 123°07.05′ W. long.;

(126) 37°51.73′ N. lat., 122°57.97′ W. long.;

(127) 37°47.96′ N. lat., 122°59.34′ W. long.;

(128) 37°47.37′ N. lat., 123°08.84′ W. long.;

(129) 37°48.22′ N. lat., 123°10.62′ W. long.;

(130) 37°47.53′ N. lat., 123°11.54′ W. long.;

(131) 37°39.91′ N. lat., 123°00.84′ W. long.;

(132) 37°38.75′ N. lat., 122°52.16′ W. long.;

(133) 37°35.67′ N. lat., 122°49.47′ W. long.;

(134) 37°25.00′ N lat., 122°38.66′ W long.;

(135) 37°20.68′ N lat., 122°36.79′ W long.;

(136) 37°20.24′ N. lat., 122°33.82′ W. long.;

(137) 37°11.00′ N. lat., 122°28.50′ W. long.;

(138) 37°07.00′ N. lat., 122°26.26′ W. long.;

(139) 36°52.04′ N. lat., 122°04.60′ W. long.;

(140) 36°52.00′ N. lat., 121°57.41′ W. long.;

(141) 36°49.26′ N. lat., 121°52.53′ W. long.;

(142) 36°49.22′ N. lat., 121°49.85′ W. long.;

(143) 36°47.87′ N. lat., 121°50.15′ W. long.;

(144) 36°48.07′ N. lat., 121°48.21′ W. long.;

(145) 36°45.93′ N. lat., 121°52.11′ W. long.;

(146) 36°40.55′ N. lat., 121°52.59′ W. long.;

(147) 36°38.93′ N. lat., 121°58.17′ W. long.;

(148) 36°36.54′ N. lat., 122°00.18′ W. long.;

(149) 36°32.96′ N. lat., 121°58.84′ W. long.;

(150) 36°33.14′ N. lat., 121°57.56′ W. long.;

(151) 36°31.81′ N. lat., 121°55.86′ W. long.;

(152) 36°31.53′ N. lat., 121°58.09′ W. long.;

(153) 36°23.28′ N. lat., 121°56.10′ W. long.;

(154) 36°18.40′ N. lat., 121°57.93′ W. long.;

(155) 36°16.80′ N. lat., 121°59.97′ W. long.;

(156) 36°15.00′ N. lat., 121°55.95′ W. long.;

(157) 36°15.00′ N. lat., 121°54.41′ W. long.;

(158) 36°11.06′ N. lat., 121°43.10′ W. long.;

(159) 36°02.85′ N. lat., 121°36.21′ W. long.;

(160) 36°01.22′ N. lat., 121°36.36′ W. long.;

(161) 36°00.00′ N. lat., 121°34.73′ W. long.;

(162) 35°58.67′ N. lat., 121°30.68′ W. long.;

(163) 35°54.16′ N. lat., 121°30.21′ W. long.;

(164) 35°46.98′ N. lat., 121°24.02′ W. long.;

(165) 35°40.75′ N. lat., 121°21.89′ W. long.;

(166) 35°34.36′ N. lat., 121°11.07′ W. long.;

(167) 35°29.30′ N. lat., 121°05.74′ W. long.;

(168) 35°22.15′ N. lat., 120°56.15′ W. long.;

(169) 35°14.93′ N. lat., 120°56.37′ W. long.;

(170) 35°04.06′ N. lat., 120°46.35′ W. long.;

(171) 34°45.85′ N. lat., 120°43.96′ W. long.;

(172) 34°37.80′ N. lat., 120°44.44′ W. long.;

(173) 34°32.82′ N. lat., 120°42.08′ W. long.;

(174) 34°27.00′ N. lat., 120°31.27′ W. long.;

(175) 34°24.25′ N. lat., 120°23.33′ W. long.;

(176) 34°26.48′ N. lat., 120°13.93′ W. long.;

(177) 34°25.12′ N. lat., 120°03.46′ W. long.;

(178) 34°17.58′ N. lat., 119°31.62′ W. long.;

(179) 34°11.49′ N. lat., 119°27.30′ W. long.;

(180) 34°05.59′ N. lat., 119°15.52′ W. long.;

(181) 34°08.23′ N lat., 119°13.21′ W long.;

(182) 34°04.81′ N. lat., 119°13.44′ W. long.;

(183) 34°04.26′ N. lat., 119°12.39′ W. long.;

(184) 34°03.89′ N. lat., 119°07.06′ W. long.;

(185) 34°05.14′ N. lat., 119°05.55′ W. long.;

(186) 34°01.27′ N. lat., 118°59.62′ W. long.;

(187) 33°59.56′ N. lat., 118°48.21′ W. long.;

(188) 33°59.30′ N. lat., 118°35.43′ W. long.;

(189) 33°55.14′ N. lat., 118°32.16′ W. long.;

(190) 33°52.95′ N. lat., 118°34.49′ W. long.;

(191) 33°51.07′ N. lat., 118°31.50′ W. long.;

(192) 33°52.45′ N. lat., 118°28.54′ W. long.;

(193) 33°49.87′ N lat., 118° 24.15′ W long.;

(194) 33°47.14′ N. lat., 118°28.38′ W. long.;

(195) 33°44.14′ N. lat., 118°25.18′ W. long.;

(196) 33°41.54′ N. lat., 118°19.63′ W. long.;

(197) 33°37.86′ N. lat., 118°15.06′ W. long.;

(198) 33°36.58′ N. lat., 118°15.97′ W. long.;

(199) 33°34.78′ N. lat., 118°12.60′ W. long.;

(200) 33°34.46′ N. lat., 118°08.77′ W. long.;

(201) 33°35.92′ N. lat., 118°07.04′ W. long.;

(202) 33°36.06′ N. lat., 118°03.96′ W. long.;

(203) 33°34.98′ N. lat., 118°02.74′ W. long.;

(204) 33°34.03′ N. lat., 117°59.37′ W. long.;

(205) 33°35.46′ N. lat., 117°55.61′ W. long.;

(206) 33°34.97′ N. lat., 117°53.33′ W. long.;

(207) 33°31.20′ N. lat., 117°47.40′ W. long.;

(208) 33°27.26′ N. lat., 117°44.34′ W. long.;

(209) 33°24.84′ N. lat., 117°40.75′ W. long.;

(210) 33°11.45′ N. lat., 117°26.84′ W. long.;

(211) 33°07.59′ N. lat., 117°21.46′ W. long.;

(212) 33°01.74′ N. lat., 117°19.23′ W. long.;

(213) 32°56.44′ N. lat., 117°18.08′ W. long.;

(214) 32°54.63′ N. lat., 117°16.94′ W. long.;

(215) 32°51.90′ N lat., 117°16.32′ W long.;

(216) 32°52.11′ N lat., 117°19.33′ W long.;

(217) 32°46.91′ N. lat., 117°20.43′ W. long.;

(218) 32°43.49′ N. lat., 117°18.12′ W. long.; and

(219) 32°33.33′ N lat., 117°16.45′ W long.

(p) The 40 fm (73 m) depth contour around the northern Channel Islands off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 34°07.88′ N. lat., 120°27.79′ W. long.;

(2) 34°07.45′ N. lat., 120°28.26′ W. long.;

(3) 34°07.03′ N. lat., 120°27.29′ W. long.;

(4) 34°06.19′ N. lat., 120°28.81′ W. long.;

(5) 34°06.44′ N. lat., 120°31.17′ W. long.;

(6) 34°05.81′ N. lat., 120°31.97′ W. long.;

(7) 34°03.51′ N. lat., 120°29.61′ W. long.;

(8) 34°01.56′ N. lat., 120°28.83′ W. long.;

(9) 34°00.81′ N. lat., 120°27.94′ W. long.;

(10) 33°59.26′ N. lat., 120°17.95′ W. long.;

(11) 33°54.71′ N. lat., 120°12.72′ W. long.;

(12) 33°51.61′ N. lat., 120°02.49′ W. long.;

(13) 33°51.68′ N. lat., 119°59.41′ W. long.;

(14) 33°52.71′ N. lat., 119°57.25′ W. long.;

(15) 33°55.83′ N. lat., 119°55.92′ W. long.;

(16) 33°59.64′ N. lat., 119°56.03′ W. long.;

(17) 33°56.30′ N. lat., 119°48.63′ W. long.;

(18) 33°56.77′ N. lat., 119°41.87′ W. long.;

(19) 33°58.54′ N. lat., 119°34.98′ W. long.;

(20) 33°59.52′ N. lat., 119°24.69′ W. long.;

(21) 34°00.24′ N. lat., 119°21.00′ W. long.;

(22) 34°02.00′ N. lat., 119°19.57′ W. long.;

(23) 34°01.29′ N. lat., 119°23.92′ W. long.;

(24) 34°01.95′ N. lat., 119°28.94′ W. long.;

(25) 34°03.90′ N. lat., 119°33.43′ W. long.;

(26) 34°03.31′ N. lat., 119°36.51′ W. long.;

(27) 34°02.13′ N. lat., 119°37.99′ W. long.;

(28) 34°01.96′ N. lat., 119°40.35′ W. long.;

(29) 34°03.52′ N. lat., 119°43.22′ W. long.;

(30) 34°04.03′ N. lat., 119°45.66′ W. long.;

(31) 34°04.03′ N. lat., 119°48.13′ W. long.;

(32) 34°05.15′ N. lat., 119°52.97′ W. long.;

(33) 34°05.47′ N. lat., 119°57.55′ W. long.;

(34) 34°04.43′ N. lat., 120°02.29′ W. long.;

(35) 34°05.64′ N. lat., 120°04.05′ W. long.;

(36) 34°04.16′ N. lat., 120°07.60′ W. long.;

(37) 34°05.04′ N. lat., 120°12.78′ W. long.;

(38) 34°04.45′ N. lat., 120°17.78′ W. long.;

(39) 34°07.37′ N. lat., 120°24.14′ W. long.; and

(40) 34°07.88′ N. lat., 120°27.79′ W. long.

(q) The 40 fm (73 m) depth contour around San Clemente Island off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°02.94′ N. lat., 118°38.42′ W. long.;

(2) 33°01.79′ N. lat., 118°37.67′ W. long.;

(3) 33°00.47′ N. lat., 118°37.65′ W. long.;

(4) 32°59.64′ N. lat., 118°37.04′ W. long.;

(5) 32°59.81′ N. lat., 118°36.37′ W. long.;

(6) 32°57.84′ N. lat., 118°35.67′ W. long.;

(7) 32°55.89′ N. lat., 118°33.88′ W. long.;

(8) 32° 54.78′ N lat., 118°33.44′ W long.;

(9) 32°53.75′ N. lat., 118°32.47′ W. long.;

(10) 32°50.36′ N. lat., 118°30.50′ W. long.;

(11) 32°49.78′ N. lat., 118°29.65′ W. long.;

(12) 32°49.70′ N. lat., 118°28.96′ W. long.;

(13) 32°46.79′ N. lat., 118°25.60′ W. long.;

(14) 32°45.53′ N lat., 118°24.82′ W long.;

(15) 32°45.94′ N. lat., 118°24.12′ W. long.;

(16) 32°46.85′ N. lat., 118°24.79′ W. long.;

(17) 32°48.49′ N. lat., 118°23.25′ W. long.;

(18) 32°48.80′ N. lat., 118°20.52′ W. long.;

(19) 32°49.70′ N lat., 118°21.04′ W long.;

(20) 32°55.04′ N. lat., 118°27.97′ W. long.;

(21) 32°55.48′ N. lat., 118°29.01′ W. long.;

(22) 33°00.35′ N. lat., 118°32.61′ W. long.;

(23) 33°01.79′ N. lat., 118°33.66′ W. long.;

(24) 33°02.98′ N lat., 118°35.40′ W long.;

(25) 33°03.36′ N lat., 118°37.57′ W long.; and

(26) 33°02.94′ N. lat., 118°38.42′ W. long.

(r) The 40 fm (73 m) depth contour around Santa Catalina Island off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°28.90′ N. lat., 118°36.43′ W. long.;

(2) 33°28.49′ N. lat., 118°36.70′ W. long.;

(3) 33°28.02′ N. lat., 118°36.70′ W. long.;

(4) 33°25.81′ N. lat., 118°33.95′ W. long.;

(5) 33°25.78′ N. lat., 118°32.94′ W. long.;

(6) 33°24.77′ N. lat., 118°29.99′ W. long.;

(7) 33°23.19′ N. lat., 118°29.61′ W. long.;

(8) 33°20.88′ N lat., 118°30.54′ W long.;

(9) 33°21.06′ N. lat., 118°31.52′ W. long.;

(10) 33°20.43′ N. lat., 118°31.62′ W. long.;

(11) 33°20.45′ N. lat., 118°30.46′ W. long.;

(12) 33°18.71′ N. lat., 118°27.64′ W. long.;

(13) 33°17.36′ N. lat., 118°18.75′ W. long.;

(14) 33°19.17′ N. lat., 118°17.56′ W. long.;

(15) 33°22.24′ N lat., 118°19.99′ W long.;

(16) 33°23.31′ N. lat., 118°20.45′ W. long.;

(17) 33°24.71′ N. lat., 118°22.13′ W. long.;

(18) 33°25.27′ N. lat., 118°23.30′ W. long.;

(19) 33°26.73′ N. lat., 118°28.00′ W. long.;

(20) 33°27.91′ N. lat., 118°29.93′ W. long.;

(21) 33°28.79′ N. lat., 118°32.16′ W. long.; and

(22) 33°28.90′ N. lat., 118°36.43′ W. long.

(s) The 40 fm (73 m) depth contour around Santa Barbara Island off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°30.87′ N lat., 119°02.43′ W long.;

(2) 33°29.87′ N lat., 119°00.34′ W long.;

(3) 33°27.08′ N lat., 119°01.65′ W long.;

(4) 33°27.64′ N lat., 119°03.45′ W long.;

(5) 33°29.12′ N lat., 119°04.55′ W long.;

(6) 33°29.66′ N lat., 119°05.49′ W long.; and

(7) 33°30.87′ N lat., 119°02.43′ W long.

§ 660.71 Latitude/longitude coordinates defining the 10–fm (18–m) through 40–fm (73–m) depth contours

(t) The 40 fm (73 m) depth contour around Tanner Bank off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 32°43.40′ N lat., 119°08.56′ W long.;

(2) 32°41.36′ N lat., 119°05.02′ W long.;

(3) 32°40.07′ N lat., 119°05.59′ W long.;

(4) 32°41.51′ N lat., 119°09.76′ W long.; and

(5) 32°43.40′ N lat., 119°08.56′ W long.

(u) The 40 fm (73 m) depth contour around San Nicholas Island off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 33°19.30′ N lat., 119°41.05′ W long.;

(2) 33°19.42′ N lat., 119°27.88′ W long.;

(3) 33°14.31′ N lat., 119°17.48′ W long.;

(4) 33°12.90′ N lat., 119°17.64′ W long.;

(5) 33°11.89′ N lat., 119°27.26′ W long.;

(6) 33°12.19′ N lat., 119°29.96′ W long.;

(7) 33°15.42′ N lat., 119°39.14′ W long.;

(8) 33°17.58′ N lat., 119°41.38′ W long.; and

(9) 33°19.30′ N lat., 119°41.05′ W long.

(v) The 40 fm (73 m) depth contour around Cortes Bank off the state of California is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

(1) 32°30.00′ N lat., 119°12.98′ W long.;

(2) 32°28.33′ N lat., 119°06.81′ W long.;

(3) 32°25.69′ N lat., 119°03.21′ W long.;

(4) 32°24.66′ N lat., 119°03.83′ W long.;

(5) 32°28.48′ N lat., 119°14.66′ W long.; and

(6) 32°30.00′ N lat., 119°12.98′ W long.

[69 FR 77042, Dec. 23, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 16149, Mar. 30, 2005; 71 FR 8498, Feb. 17, 2006; 71 FR 78665, Dec. 29, 2006; 72 FR 13045, Mar. 20, 2007; 74 FR 9893, Mar. 6, 2009. Redesignated at 75 FR 60995, Oct. 1, 2010; 76 FR 27530, May 11, 2011; 77 FR 55155, Sept. 7, 2012; 82 FR 9640, Feb. 7, 2017; 83 FR 63991, Dec. 12, 2018; 84 FR 63974, Nov. 19, 2019; 85 FR 79893, Dec. 11, 2020; 87 FR 77015, Dec. 16, 2022; 88 FR 12867, Mar. 1, 2023]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT
(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)

STD. 399 (Rev. 10/2019)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

DEPARTMENT NAME	CONTACT PERSON	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
California Fish and Game Commission	David Thesell	fgc@fgc.ca.gov	916 201-6201

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE FROM NOTICE REGISTER OR FORM 400	NOTICE FILE NUMBER
Amend Sections 180.15, 180.2, and 180.5 CCR, Title 14, Re: Coonstripe Shrimp Fishery	Z

A. ESTIMATED PRIVATE SECTOR COST IMPACTS *Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.*

1. Check the appropriate box(es) below to indicate whether this regulation:

- [X] a. Impacts business and/or employees
- [X] b. Impacts small businesses
- [ ] c. Impacts jobs or occupations
- [ ] d. Impacts California competitiveness
- [X] e. Imposes reporting requirements
- [ ] f. Imposes prescriptive instead of performance
- [ ] g. Impacts individuals
- [ ] h. None of the above (Explain below):

If any box in Items 1 a through g is checked, complete this Economic Impact Statement.
If box in Item 1.h. is checked, complete the Fiscal Impact Statement as appropriate.

2. The California Fish and Game Commission (Agency/Department) estimates that the economic impact of this regulation (which includes the fiscal impact) is:

- [X] Below $10 million
- [ ] Between $10 and $25 million
- [ ] Between $25 and $50 million
- [ ] Over $50 million *[If the economic impact is over $50 million, agencies are required to submit a Standardized Regulatory Impact Assessment as specified in Government Code Section 11346.3(c)]*

3. Enter the total number of businesses impacted: Approx. 15

Describe the types of businesses (Include nonprofits): Vessels fishing for coonstripe shrimp

Enter the number or percentage of total businesses impacted that are small businesses: 100%

4. Enter the number of businesses that will be created: 0 eliminated: 0

Explain: No creation/elimination of businesses inticipated; no substantial change in harvest or demand for services.

5. Indicate the geographic extent of impacts:
- [ ] Statewide
- [X] Local or regional (List areas): Crescent City Harbor & San Francisco/Monterey are

6. Enter the number of jobs created: 0 and eliminated: 0

Describe the types of jobs or occupations impacted: Positions affected are all related to the coonstripe shrimp fishery, including deckhands, first mates, and vessel captains.

7. Will the regulation affect the ability of California businesses to compete with other states by making it more costly to produce goods or services here? [ ] YES [X] NO

If YES, explain briefly:

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT
(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)

STD. 399 (Rev. 10/2019)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

B. ESTIMATED COSTS *Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.*

1. What are the total statewide dollar costs that businesses and individuals may incur to comply with this regulation over its lifetime? $ ~300 annually

   a. Initial costs for a small business: $ 235-$664 Annual ongoing costs: $ 20 Years: 3

   b. Initial costs for a typical business: $ 235-$664 Annual ongoing costs: $ 20 Years: 3

   c. Initial costs for an individual: $ _____ Annual ongoing costs: $ _____ Years: _____

   d. Describe other economic costs that may occur: Costs associated with electronic monitoring equipment required for pop-up gear. However, use of pop-up gear is voluntary and is not the standard trap used in the fishery; fishers who use it mostly have the required monitoring equipment. See addendum.

2. If multiple industries are impacted, enter the share of total costs for each industry: The only industry directly impacted by the proposed regulatory amendments is the coonstripe shrimp commercial fishing industry.

3. If the regulation imposes reporting requirements, enter the annual costs a typical business may incur to comply with these requirements. *Include the dollar costs to do programming, record keeping, reporting, and other paperwork, whether or not the paperwork must be submitted.* $ 20

4. Will this regulation directly impact housing costs? ☐ YES ☒ NO

   If YES, enter the annual dollar cost per housing unit: $ _____

   Number of units: _____

5. Are there comparable Federal regulations? ☐ YES ☒ NO

   Explain the need for State regulation given the existence or absence of Federal regulations: State reguations are necessary to minimize marine animal entanglement risk and to comply with the federal Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

   Enter any additional costs to businesses and/or individuals that may be due to State - Federal differences: $ _____

C. ESTIMATED BENEFITS *Estimation of the dollar value of benefits is not specifically required by rulemaking law, but encouraged.*

1. Briefly summarize the benefits of the regulation, which may include among others, the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety and the State's environment: Benefits to the State's environment by sustainably managing California's ocean resources by limiting the potential increase of marine life entanglement risk in the coonstripe shrimp fishery. The environmental risk arising from the rule is not regarded as significant, as the rule manages the resource more conservatively than existing regulations.

2. Are the benefits the result of: ☐ specific statutory requirements, or ☒ goals developed by the agency based on broad statutory authority?

   Explain: F&G Code Section 8591 grants the Commission authority to regulate commercial fishing for shrimp & prawns.

3. What are the total statewide benefits from this regulation over its lifetime? $ 1.982 million annually

4. Briefly describe any expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California that would result from this regulation: There are no restrictions on participation, but a vessel trap permit is required for each vessel participating in the fishery. Fishery is open May 1 through Oct. 31 and closed Nov. 1 to April 30 to protect egg-bearing females. The regulations sets a control date of Feb. 13, 2025 for the purpose of establishing a future limited access fishery.

D. ALTERNATIVES TO THE REGULATION *Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record. Estimation of the dollar value of benefits is not specifically required by rulemaking law, but encouraged.*

1. List alternatives considered and describe them below. If no alternatives were considered, explain why not: No alternatives were brought forth for consideration that would have the same desired regulatory effect. The no-change alternative would not address the outstanding issues concerning the regulations currently governing the commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery & would elevate the risk of marine life entanglement.

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2. Summarize the total statewide costs and benefits from this regulation and each alternative considered:

Regulation: Benefit: $ 1.982 million/yr Cost: $ 300 annually

Alternative 1: Benefit: $ 0 Cost: $ 0

Alternative 2: Benefit: $ _____ Cost: $ _____

3. Briefly discuss any quantification issues that are relevant to a comparison of estimated costs and benefits for this regulation or alternatives: No alternatives were brought forth for consideration that would have the same regulatory effect; therefore, none were analyzed.

4. Rulemaking law requires agencies to consider performance standards as an alternative, if a regulation mandates the use of specific technologies or equipment, or prescribes specific actions or procedures. Were performance standards considered to lower compliance costs? ☐ YES ☒ NO

Explain: Performance standards would not have the same desired effect for the prevention of marine life entanglement in fishery gear.

E. MAJOR REGULATIONS *Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.*

California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) boards, offices and departments are required to submit the following (per Health and Safety Code section 57005). Otherwise, skip to E4.

1. Will the estimated costs of this regulation to California business enterprises **exceed $10 million**? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES, complete E2. and E3
If NO, skip to E4

2. Briefly describe each alternative, or combination of alternatives, for which a cost-effectiveness analysis was performed:

Alternative 1: _____

Alternative 2: _____

(Attach additional pages for other alternatives)

3. For the regulation, and each alternative just described, enter the estimated total cost and overall cost-effectiveness ratio:

Regulation: Total Cost $ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: $ _____

Alternative 1: Total Cost $ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: $ _____

Alternative 2: Total Cost $ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: $ _____

4. Will the regulation subject to OAL review have an estimated economic impact to business enterprises and individuals located in or doing business in California exceeding $50 million in any 12-month period between the date the major regulation is estimated to be filed with the Secretary of State through12 months after the major regulation is estimated to be fully implemented?

☐ YES ☒ NO

If YES, agencies are required to submit a Standardized Regulatory Impact Assessment (SRIA) as specified in Government Code Section 11346.3(c) and to include the SRIA in the Initial Statement of Reasons.

5. Briefly describe the following:

The increase or decrease of investment in the State: None. The proposed regulatory amendments are not expected to change investment in the state, as they codify current practices for lines and traps and do not change the investment cost of approx. $150k for entry into the fishery.

The incentive for innovation in products, materials or processes: None. The proposed regulatory amendments codify current practices, though permitting the voluntary use of pop-up gear may lead to greater adoption in the fishery.

The benefits of the regulations, including, but not limited to, benefits to the health, safety, and welfare of California residents, worker safety, and the state's environment and quality of life, among any other benefits identified by the agency: Commission anticipates benefits to State's environment by sustainably managing California's ocean resources by limiting the potential increase of marine life entanglement risk in the coonstripe shrimp fishery.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT
(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)

STD. 399 (Rev. 10/2019)

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL EFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT *Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 6 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years.*

☐ 1. Additional expenditures in the current State Fiscal Year which are reimbursable by the State. (Approximate)
(Pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution and Sections 17500 et seq. of the Government Code).

$ _____

☐ a. Funding provided in _____

Budget Act of _____ or Chapter _____ , Statutes of _____

☐ b. Funding will be requested in the Governor's Budget Act of _____

Fiscal Year: _____

☐ 2. Additional expenditures in the current State Fiscal Year which are NOT reimbursable by the State. (Approximate)
(Pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution and Sections 17500 et seq. of the Government Code).

$ _____

Check reason(s) this regulation is not reimbursable and provide the appropriate information:

☐ a. Implements the Federal mandate contained in _____

☐ b. Implements the court mandate set forth by the _____ Court.

Case of: _____ vs. _____

☐ c. Implements a mandate of the people of this State expressed in their approval of Proposition No. _____

Date of Election: _____

☐ d. Issued only in response to a specific request from affected local entity(s).

Local entity(s) affected: _____

_____

☐ e. Will be fully financed from the fees, revenue, etc. from: _____

Authorized by Section: _____ of the _____ Code;

☐ f. Provides for savings to each affected unit of local government which will, at a minimum, offset any additional costs to each;

☐ g. Creates, eliminates, or changes the penalty for a new crime or infraction contained in _____

☐ 3. Annual Savings. (approximate)

$ _____

☐ 4. No additional costs or savings. This regulation makes only technical, non-substantive or clarifying changes to current law regulations.

☒ 5. No fiscal impact exists. This regulation does not affect any local entity or program.

☐ 6. Other. Explain _____

_____

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT (REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)

STD. 399 (Rev. 10/2019)

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

B. FISCAL EFFECT ON STATE GOVERNMENT *Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 4 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years.*

☐ 1. Additional expenditures in the current State Fiscal Year. (Approximate)

$ _____

It is anticipated that State agencies will:

☐ a. Absorb these additional costs within their existing budgets and resources.

☐ b. Increase the currently authorized budget level for the _____ Fiscal Year

☐ 2. Savings in the current State Fiscal Year. (Approximate)

$ _____

☒ 3. No fiscal impact exists. This regulation does not affect any State agency or program.

☐ 4. Other. Explain _____

_____

C. FISCAL EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF STATE PROGRAMS *Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 4 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years.*

☐ 1. Additional expenditures in the current State Fiscal Year. (Approximate)

$ _____

☐ 2. Savings in the current State Fiscal Year. (Approximate)

$ _____

☒ 3. No fiscal impact exists. This regulation does not affect any federally funded State agency or program.

☐ 4. Other. Explain _____

_____

FISCAL OFFICER SIGNATURE	DATE
DocuSigned by: Dan Reagan 6558B761E2D347D...	12/19/2025

The signature attests that the agency has completed the STD. 399 according to the instructions in SAM sections 6601-6616, and understands the impacts of the proposed rulemaking. State boards, offices, or departments not under an Agency Secretary must have the form signed by the highest ranking official in the organization.

AGENCY SECRETARY	DATE
DocuSigned by: Melissa A. Miller-Henson 74DED80ABE5A488... Bryan Cash 12/19/2025	12/17/2025

Finance approval and signature is required when SAM sections 6601-6616 require completion of Fiscal Impact Statement in the STD. 399.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE PROGRAM BUDGET MANAGER	DATE

STD399 Addendum

Amend Sections 180.15, 180.2, and 180.5 of Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Regarding Commercial Coonstripe Shrimp Fishing

Background

The proposed regulatory amendments focus on the California commercial coonstripe shrimp fishery. Coonstripe shrimp are primarily landed in Crescent City Harbor and the Port of San Francisco and Monterey Bay area. Current regulations allow unlimited growth in both the number of participants and the amount of deployed gear, which poses a significant risk of marine life entanglement, particularly in the San Francisco Bay, where whales are frequently observed in areas that overlap with coonstripe shrimp fishing activity.

Coonstripe fishing gear has been implicated in a total of four whale entanglements: one in 2017 near Crescent City, two in 2024 near San Francisco, and one in Monterey Bay in 2025. As opportunities decline in other fisheries (i.e., salmon, groundfish), more fishers are likely to enter the coonstripe shrimp fishery, elevating the risk of marine life entanglement primarily by increasing the amount of gear in the water. More participants mean more vertical lines and a broader spatial distribution of fishing activity during the peak whale migration period, raising the chances of marine animals encountering and becoming entangled in the gear. Animals such as whales can become entangled when they make contact with the lines and become weighed down by the heavy metal traps, leading to injury or death. Continued incidents could lead to additional restrictions, including inclusion in a federal take reduction plan under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, litigation, or other fishery management actions such as further gear limitations or other area closures.

At its February 2025 meeting, the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) adopted emergency regulations designed to reduce the risk of marine life entanglement. These regulations went into effect on April 7, 2025. To maintain the regulatory protections and introduce related amendments, the Commission proposes amendments to sections 180.15, 180.2, and 180.5.

The proposed amendments establish detailed requirements for coonstripe shrimp trap construction, marking, and usage, including limits on traps, ground lines, and vertical lines, as well as depth and seasonal restrictions across newly defined northern and southern management areas. The amendments introduce mandatory electronic monitoring for vessels using pop-up gear, require monthly reporting, and impose strict rules for gear deployment, transit through marine protected areas, and trap retrieval under certain conditions.

Additionally, the proposed amendments clarifiy key definitions, maintain the control date set by emergency regulation, and include provisions to support enforcement and prosecution of violations. The amendments are intended to reduce entanglement risks to marine life.

Economic Impact Statement

A. Estimated Private Sector Cost Impacts

1. ***Answer:*** a. Impacts business and/or employees; b. Impacts small businesses; e. Imposes reporting requirements.

There are approximately 15 small businesses that currently participate in the commercial Coonstripe shrimp fishery. Crescent City has a fleet of five to seven vessels and the combined San Francisco and Monterey Bay area has nine.

The proposed limit on the number of traps per ground line is 15 for the northern fishery and 40 for the southern fishery, which mirrors the current fishing practices in those fisheries, and are not expected to introduce new costs to fishers who currently participate in the fishery. Similarly, the proposed limit on the number of vertical lines per vessel (180 for the northern fishery and 60 for the southern fishery) is not expected to impose a new cost of compliance on fishers because the limits are set consistent with the current practices of deploying 30 to 180 lines in the northern fishery and 4 to 60 lines in the southern fishery.

The proposed regulation provides an alternative yet voluntary way to deploy shrimp traps by allowing pop-up gear to be used in the fishery. While there may be costs associated with the proposed requirements for electronic monitoring on pop-up gear for fishers who do not have the equipment, this does not represent an imposed cost because the use of pop-up gear is voluntary.

There are no restrictions on participation under the proposed regulations, but a vessel trap permit is required for each vessel participating in the fishery. The fishery is open May 1 through October 31 and closed November 1 to April 30 to protect egg-bearing females. The regulations set a control date of February 13, 2025 for the purpose of establishing a future limited access fishery. Program staff estimate the cost of entry into the fishery at around $150,000 per vessel due to the necessary equipment, which can make entering the fishery challenging. The intention behind the control date is to make those who would enter the fishery think about the cost effectiveness of purchasing the necessary gear when considering entering the fishery.

The main cost imposed by the proposed regulations will be: (1) the new monthly reporting requirement to assess where fishing is occurring and what type of gear is used, and (2) the cost imposed by changing the buoy marking requirement from marking with the operator's commercial fishing license identification number to marking with the vessel's commercial boat registration number. The reporting is expected to take approximately one half-hour (30 minutes) per season, and is estimated to be about $20 per vessel, while the buoy marking requirement is expected to have costs of $664 per vessel for the northern fishery and $235 for the southern fishery.

B. Estimated Costs

1. ***Answer:*** approximately $20 in reporting costs per vessel per season, or $300 annually across 15 vessels; buoy marking costs of $664 per vessel for the northern fishery and $235 for the southern fishery.

The reporting is estimated to take five minutes per monthly report. With six reports filed (one for each month in the May 1 through October 31 season) for a total of 30 minutes in reporting time per vessel, per season. The median wage rate for captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels in California is approximately $38.25 an hour according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics for 2024[1]. Adjusting for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, the 2025 median hourly wage rate is approximately $39.34, making the labor cost for submitting the required monthly reports approximately $19.67 for the 30 minutes required for each vessel, or about $20 per vessel. In total, the annual reporting costs for the potential 15 vessels are estimated to be $300.

Coonstripe shrimp are caught in longline trap gear. Traps are connected to a string anchored at each end, referred to as a "ground line." Surface buoys attached to one or both ends of the ground line mark the string's location. Trap string lengths vary in different areas of the state to minimize gear conflicts and optimize placement on suitable habitat. Near Crescent City, fishers use 30 to 180 lines with 12 to 15 traps on each ground line. In the San Francisco Bay and Monterey Bay area, fishers deploy anywhere from 4 to 60 lines with up to 40 traps per ground line.

The proposed amendment for buoy markings from the operator's commercial fishing license identification number to the vessel's commercial boat registration number will also impose a one-time cost to change gear. After initial implementation, the cost of applying the vessel's commercial boat registration number to buoys will replace the costs associated with the current activity of applying the commercial fishing license identification number, as both have the same time and labor requirements. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' median wage rate for "farming, fishing, and forestry workers" in California is $17.38/hour, or $17.88/hour when adjusted from 2024 to 2025 for inflation. Using this wage rate, we estimate the buoy marking cost to be:

Northern fishery: 180 buoys (number of allowed vertical lines) x 6 permitted vessels x (.2 hr x ($17.88/hr))= $ 3,862.08 or about $3,862 and $643.68 per vessel.

Southern fishery: 60 buoys (number of allowed vertical lines) x 9 permitted vessels x (2 x($17.88/hr)) = $ 1,931.04 or about $1,931 in total and $ 214.56 per vessel.

Combined, the total buoy expenditures for the first year are $5,793 for all 15 vessels, and combined with the reporting costs the total cost for the first year of implementation is $6,093, and $300 annually for reporting costs thereafter. Total per vessel initial costs are approximately $664 ($643.68 buoy cost + $20 reporting cost) for the first year for the northern fishery and $235 ($214.56 buoy cost + $20 reporting costs) for the southern fishery, and $20 per vessel for each year after implementation.

3. ***Answer:*** approximately $20 in estimated reporting costs per vessel.

The reporting costs imposed by the proposed regulations are estimated to take five minutes per monthly report, with six reports filed for each month in the May 1 through October 31 season for a total of 30 minutes in reporting time per vessel, per season. After adjusting the median wage rate for captains/mates/pilots of water vessels in California for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, the 2025 median hourly wage rate is approximately $39.34, making the

[1] Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2024

labor cost for submitting the required monthly reports approximately $19.67 ($20) for the 30 minutes required for each vessel.

C. Estimated Benefits

3. ***Answer:*** approximately $1.982 million for the average annual value of the season.

Although the volume of landings is low compared to other state-managed fisheries, the coonstripe shrimp trap fishery is valuable in part due to the high price per pound ($10 in 2024) in comparison to many other fisheries. The fishery's popularity is primarily driven by the market demand for live coonstripe shrimp. A total of 11 vessels landed shrimp in 2023, and 14 vessels landed shrimp in 2024 (Table 1).

Table 1. Coonstripe Shrimp Landings in California, 2019-2024 Adjusted Values

Year	Pounds	Value (2025$)	Vessels
2019	99,319	$751,804	7
2020	96,580	$749,766	7
2021	122,006	$1,061,950	6
2022	103,432	$950,844	7
2023	122,026	$1,211,305	11
2024	140,729	$1,461,678	14

Vessels are the number of vessels that landed more than 100 pounds of coonstripe shrimp over the course of the season

While seasonal harvest varies greatly, the 2019 to 2024 average coonstripe shrimp fishery season contributes an estimated $1,031,225 (2025$) in direct expenditures to California businesses; this expenditure is received by area businesses that spend a share on inputs and payroll. As employees receive income, their household spending again circulates in the local economy and statewide. These multiplier effects [2]result in an estimated total economic impact of $1,981,906 (2025$). The continued historically typical level of coonstripe shrimp fishery activity is reported as the total statewide benefits.

Fiscal Impact Statement

A. Fiscal Effect on Local Government

Answer: 5. No fiscal impact.

The Commission anticipates that the proposed action will have no fiscal effect on any local government entity or program.

[2] NOAA Commericial Fishing Economic Multipliers for California Shrimp, Fixed Gear

B. Fiscal Effect on State Government

Answer: 3. No fiscal impact.

The Commission anticipates that the proposed action will have no fiscal effect on state government. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife — which conducts state management activities for the fishery — has determined that the proposed action will not affect the Department's existing level of staff effort involved in monitoring the coontripe shrimp program, and law enforcement activities, nor would this action increase or decrease license or other fee revenue.

Additionally, no other state agencies or programs would be affected by this regulatory action.

C. Fiscal Effect on Federal Funding of State Programs

Answer: 3. No fiscal impact.

The proposed action will not have a fiscal effect on federal funding of state programs.

FGC@FGC

From: Alminas, Ona
Sent: Tuesday, January 27, 2026 5:26 PM
To: FGC
Cc:

Subject: Email in lieu of PSOR- Amend sections 180.15, 180.2, 180.5 re: Commercial Coonstripe Shrimp Fishery

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Greetings Commission staff:

The Department of Fish and Wildlife submits this email to notify the California Fish and Game Commission that there have been no substantive comments received, amendments to the proposed regulatory text, or additional information gathered for the proposed amendments to section 180.15, 180.2, and 180.5 regarding the Commercial Coonstripe Shrimp Fishery (Regular Rulemaking) since the notice of the Initial Statement of Reasons. Therefore, this email is submitted in lieu of a Pre-Adoption Statement of Reasons.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out.
Best regards,
Ona Alminas

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH and WILDLIFE
Ona Alminas, M.S. (she/her)
Regulations Unit Manager

715 P Street, 17th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
