

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 12-Month Finding on a Petition To List the Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout as Threatened or Endangered

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule; opening of public comment period on status review.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the opening of a public comment period for a status review of the Yellowstone cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri*) in the United States, which has been initiated pursuant to a recent Court order requiring us to prepare a 12-month finding on a petition to list the subspecies as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). This action will allow all interested parties an opportunity to provide information on the status of the subspecies of fish.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before October 31, 2005.

ADDRESSES: If you wish to comment, you may submit your comments and materials by any one of the following methods:

1. You may submit written comments and information by mail to Yellowstone Cutthroat Comments, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 780 Creston Hatchery Road, Kalispell, Montana 59901-8239.

2. You may hand-deliver written comments and information to our Creston Fish and Wildlife Center, at the above address, or fax your comments (406) 758-6887.

3. You may send your comments by electronic mail (e-mail) to fw6_yellowstonecut@fws.gov. For directions on how to submit electronic filing of comments, by e-mail see the "Public Comments Solicited" section. In the event that our internet connection is not functional, please submit your comments by the alternate methods mentioned above.

All comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at our Kalispell Ecological Services Suboffice at the above address. Further information also is available on the Internet at <http://mountain-prairie.fws.gov/species/fish/yct/index.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Wade Fredenberg at the above address (fax: (406) 758-6887; telephone: (406) 758-6872; e-mail: wade_fredenberg@fws.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On February 23, 2001, we published a **Federal Register** notice (66 FR 11244) announcing our 90-day finding on an August 14, 1998, petition to list Yellowstone cutthroat trout as threatened or endangered under the Act. We determined that the petition failed to present substantial information indicating that listing this subspecies may be warranted. During the period leading up to this finding, we received written comments from the game and fish departments of the States of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada, as well as from Yellowstone National Park, several entities of the U.S. Forest Service, and the Shoshone-Bannock tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. In their letters and attachments, those entities provided important information relevant to the status of Yellowstone cutthroat trout. That information, as well as information supporting the petition, was used in the 90-day finding.

On January 20, 2004, the Center for Biological Diversity and others filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado, alleging that the Service had used the wrong procedures and standards to assess the petition as part of the 90-day finding process. On December 17, 2004, the Court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs and ordered the Service to produce a status review and 12-month finding for Yellowstone cutthroat trout. On February 14, 2005, the Court clarified its order and attached a February 14, 2006, due date for the Service to complete the review and finding.

Section 4(b)(3)(B) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that we make a 12-month finding whether a petitioned action is (a) not warranted, (b) warranted, or (c) warranted but the immediate proposal of a regulation is precluded by other pending proposals to determine whether other species are threatened or endangered. This finding is based on a status review that is normally initiated by a positive 90-day finding. In this case, the status review is being initiated by court order.

We are opening a 60-day comment period to allow all interested parties an opportunity to provide information on the status of the Yellowstone cutthroat trout. The Service will base its 12-month finding on a review of the best

scientific and commercial information available, including all information received during the public comment period.

Public Comments Solicited

Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name or address, you must state this request prominently at the beginning of your comments. However, we will not consider anonymous comments. To the extent consistent with applicable law, we will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Please submit electronic comments in an ASCII file and avoid the use of any special characters or any form of encryption. Also, please include "Attn: (*Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri*)" and your name and return address in your e-mail message regarding the (*Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri*) status review. If you do not receive a confirmation from the system that we have received your e-mail message, please submit your comments in writing using one of the alternate methods described above.

Author

The primary author of this document is Wade Fredenberg, Fisheries Biologist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Creston Fish and Wildlife Center, Kalispell, Montana.

Authority: The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Dated: August 19, 2005.

Marshall Jones,

Acting Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 05-17455 Filed 8-31-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 679**

[Docket No. 050628170–5170–01; I.D. 062105B]

RIN 0648–AR67

Groundfish Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off the Coast of Alaska; Recordkeeping and Reporting

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

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS proposes to revise Table 2 (species codes) to 50 CFR part 679 that is used in data collection, analysis, and monitoring of the Federal groundfish fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) off the coast of Alaska. Within a database, species codes identify fish species that are landed, discarded, made into product, and transferred. This proposed action is necessary to standardize collection of species information with the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game, increase effectiveness of rockfish management, reflect current fisheries management interest in skates, and promote better enforcement of rockfish regulations. This action is intended to meet the conservation and management requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) with respect to groundfish and to further the goals and objectives of the Alaska groundfish fishery management plans.

DATES: Written comments must be received by October 3, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Sue Salvesson, Assistant Regional Administrator, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Alaska Region, NMFS, Attn: Lori Durall. Comments may be submitted by:

- Mail: P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802.

- Hand delivery to the Federal Building: 709 West 9th Street, Room 420A, Juneau, AK.

- Fax: (907) 586 7557.

- E-mail: BSA82-0648-AS37@noaa.gov.

Include in the subject line the following document identifier: Table 2 Species Code proposed rule. E-mail comments, with or without attachments, are limited to 5 megabytes.

- Webform at the Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions at that site for submitting comments.

Copies of the Regulatory Impact Review (RIR) prepared for this action are available from NMFS at the above address, or by calling the Alaska Region, NMFS, at (907) 586 7228.

Written comments regarding the burden-hour estimates or other aspects of the collection-of-information requirements contained in this proposed rule may be submitted to NMFS, Alaska Region, and by e-mail to DavidL.Rostker@omb.eop.gov, or fax to (202) 395 7285.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Patsy A. Bearden, (907) 586–7008 or patsy.bearden@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the groundfish fisheries of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Management Area (BSAI) in the EEZ according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska and the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (FMPs) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and approved by the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.* The FMPs are implemented by regulations at 50 CFR part 679. General provisions governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMPs appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600.

Table 2 to Part 679 provides a list of FMP species and non-FMP species. The FMP species are those which are managed under the FMPs and which must be recorded and reported in logbooks and forms. The non-FMP species, including prohibited species, are species that are frequently caught in association with FMP species, but that are not actively managed under the FMPs. This action would support coordination between state and Federal management agencies by using the same species codes for State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game (State) and NMFS fishery catch documentation. Table 2 to part 679 would be reformatted from one table into four separate tables (Tables 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d).

The proposed regulatory changes would have a number of fishery management and enforcement benefits. Within a database, species codes identify fish species that are landed, discarded, made into product, and transferred. The proposed rule would standardize collection of species information with the State of Alaska, facilitating Federal-State data exchange, reducing compliance costs, and

reducing the potential for confusion, and resulting violations and fines. If NMFS and the State use different species codes or descriptions, fishermen or processors may record data incorrectly, possibly resulting in a ticket and/or fine, and diminishing the usefulness of the reported catch data. Moreover, the code changes will facilitate the more precise recording of catch by individual species within a species group. This would, for example facilitate management for a sustainable harvest of skates by permitting the estimates of the size of landings of individual skate species. The rockfish species code changes are needed to allow NOAA Fisheries Office for Enforcement (OLE) to perform an accurate audit on records of processors. OLE uses product transfer reports from processors to confirm that the quantity of fish, by species, reported as landings is approximately the same as the fish, by species, recorded as leaving the plant or vessel. By using group rockfish codes to describe the product, the processor's report effectively obscures the actual fish species being processed and/or transferred.

Table 2a would be entitled, “Species Codes: FMP Groundfish Species” and would contain the names and species codes of groundfish that are managed under the FMPs. Species codes in Table 2a would be indicated as those that must be recorded and reported in NMFS logbooks and forms.

Table 2b would be entitled, “Species Codes: FMP Prohibited Species” and would contain the names and species codes of species that are identified as prohibited species in the FMPs. Species codes in Table 2b would be indicated as those that must be recorded and reported in NMFS logbooks and forms.

Table 2c would be entitled, “Species Codes: FMP Forage Fish Species” and would contain the names and species codes of species that are identified as forage fish in the FMPs. Species codes in Table 2c would be indicated as species that must be recorded and reported in NMFS logbooks and forms.

Table 2d would be entitled, “Species Codes: Non-FMP Species” and would contain the names and species codes of species on which the State and NMFS have agreed for use on State fish tickets as well as NMFS logbooks and forms. These species codes may be recorded in NMFS logbooks and forms but are not required by regulations at 50 CFR part 679.

In addition, Tables 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d would be revised by adding and revising certain species codes.

Table 2a

A species code, 702, would be added to Table 2a to describe big skate. NMFS has implemented separate management and harvest specifications for this skate species that requires a new species code for big skate (69 FR 26313, May 12, 2004). An identification guide of big skates and longnose skates is available from NMFS, Alaska Region (see **ADDRESSES**) or at http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/infobulletins/2003/Raja_poster.jpg.

The description "skate general," code 700 in Table 2a, would be revised to say "Other (if longnose or big skate - use specific species code)."

The description "sharks general," code 689 in Table 2a, would be revised to say "Other (if salmon, spiny dogfish or Pacific sleeper shark - use specific species code)."

The description "miscellaneous flatfish," code 120, would be removed from the group codes and added to the FMP species in Table 2a as "Flatfish, miscellaneous (flatfish species without separate codes)."

The Latin name for all individual rockfish species would be added to Table 2a, at the request of fishery scientists.

Table 2b

The species name for prohibited species code 932 in Table 2b, would be changed from "*Opilio tanner crab*" to read "*C. opilio* (snow) tanner crab."

The species name for prohibited species code 923 in Table 2b, would be changed from "Gold/brown king crab" to read "Golden king (brown)."

Table 2c

Table 2c contains a list of the FMP forage fish species, and no changes would be made to this list.

Table 2d

A species code, 112, would be added to Table 2d for the species, Pacific hake. Fishermen increasingly are reporting catch of hake in the EEZ off Alaska. This creates the need for a new species code to record the catch.

The species name for non-FMP species code 961 in Table 2d, would be changed from "Pink shrimp" to read "Northern (pink)."

Regulatory text

In § 679.2, the definition for "Forage fish" would be revised by removing "Table 2" and adding in its place "Table 2c."

In § 679.2, paragraph (1) of the definition for "Groundfish" would be revised by removing "Table 2" and adding in its place "Table 2a."

In § 679.2, the definition for "Prohibited species" would be revised by adding a reference to "Table 2b."

In § 679.5, titles and text of paragraphs (a)(1)(ii)(A), (B), and (C) would be revised by adding "forage fish" and by adding references to Tables 2a, 2b, and 2c.

In § 679.5, paragraph (m)(3)(v) would be revised by removing reference to group codes 144, 168, 169, or 171.

In § 679.5, paragraph (n)(2)(iv)(D) would be revised by removing "Table 2" and adding in its place "Table 2b."

In § 679.20, paragraph (i)(1) would be revised by removing "see § 679.2" and adding in its place "See Table 2c to this part."

In § 679.21, paragraph (b)(1) would be revised by removing "see § 679.2" and adding in its place "see § 679.2 and Table 2b to this part."

Other changes

The following rockfish group codes would be removed from Table 2 to part 679 and are not carried over into any of the proposed tables: 144, slope rockfish; 168, demersal shelf rockfish; 169, pelagic shelf rockfish; and 171, shortraker/rougheye rockfish. Rockfish group codes would not be accepted for purposes of reporting rockfish, as Recordkeeping and Reporting (R&R) regulations require that individual species be identified with specific species codes. Removal of these group codes does not alter the use of the terms, "slope rockfish," "demersal shelf rockfish," "pelagic shelf rockfish," or "shortraker/rougheye rockfish" in Tables 10 and 11 to 50 CFR part 679. These terms are still valid for calculation of maximum retainable percentages for basis species.

This action may require a few participants to learn to identify individual species of rockfish. An identification guide for rockfish of the northeastern Pacific Ocean is available from NMFS, Alaska Region (see **ADDRESSES**) or at: <http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/race/media/publications/archives/pubs2000/techmemo117.pdf>.

Table 2 to 50 CFR part 679 would be reformatted from one table into four separate tables. In addition, the description of some species codes would be revised, two species codes would be added, and rockfish group species codes would be removed. The individual rockfish species codes that are included in rockfish group codes that would be removed are described below.

Code 144, slope rockfish, consisting of the following individual rockfish species: Aurora (185), Blackgill (177),

Bocaccio (137), Chilipepper (178), Darkblotched (159), Greenstriped (135), Harlequin (176), Pygmy (179), Redbanded (153), Redstripe (158), Sharpchin (166), Shortbelly (181), Silvergray (157), Splitnose (182), Stripetail (183), Vermillion (184), and Yellowmouth (175).

Code 168, demersal shelf rockfish, consisting of the following individual rockfish species: Canary (146), China (149), Copper (138), Quillback (147), Rosethorn (150), Tiger (148), and Yelloweye (145).

Code 169, pelagic shelf rockfish, consisting of the following individual rockfish species: Dusky (154), Yellowtail (155), and Widow (156).

Code 171, shortraker/rougheye rockfish, consisting of the following individual rockfish species: Shortraker (152) and Rougheye (151).

Classification

NMFS has determined that the rule is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.

This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that this proposed rule, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The proposed rule would standardize collection of species information with the State, increase effectiveness of rockfish management; reflect current fisheries management of skates; and promote better enforcement of rockfish regulations. While this action may affect a substantial number of small entities, it does not impose a significant burden on small entities.

Any operation that harvests groundfish in Alaska may find itself subject to this regulation. This may include 801 fishing operations (including catcher/processors) in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA), and 283 in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (BSAI).¹ In addition,

¹ These are estimates of all small fishing entities (catcher vessels and catcher-processors) operating in the GOA and BSAI in 2002. These estimates are based on estimates of Alaskan groundfish harvests. They do not take account of harvests of other species in Alaska or elsewhere; moreover they do not take account of affiliations between firms. For these reasons, they may overstate the numbers of small entities in the BSAI and GOA. They include 131 vessels fishing with pots in the GOA and 64 fishing with pots in the BSAI. Fishermen fishing with pot gear may not harvest many skates or hake. These estimates are taken from Table 26.2 of the 2003 Economic SAFE document. This is Appendix D to the EA/RIR/IRFA for the 2003 harvest

it may include the six Community Development Quota groups that operate in the BSAI. Similarly, this action also directly regulates shoreside processors and shoreside floating processors that process groundfish. The NMFS, Alaska Region Catch Accounting System indicates that 4 motherships, and 65 shoreside processors (including floating shoreside processors) processed groundfish in 2003. All could be affected by this action; however, it is not possible to determine the number of small entities among these processors. Available information does not clearly identify numbers of employees at all plants, nor does it clearly indicate ownership affiliations in all cases. As noted below, the impacts of this action on entities are not significant. Therefore, the analysis is not affected if all ambiguous cases, where the size of an entity is unknown, are resolved by assuming that entities are small.

These data also allow an analysis of the individual vessels and processing plants that use rockfish group codes and have revealed that 4 catcher/processors and 2 catcher/processors operating as motherships used rockfish group codes in either 2002 or 2003. It is not possible to determine whether these vessels are small entities; however, the NMFS Alaska Region Catch Accounting System indicates that 85 catcher/processors and/or catcher/processors operating as motherships processed groundfish in the EEZ off Alaska in 2003. Thus, 6 of the 85 operations that harvested and processed groundfish actually used the group codes and will be required to change their practice. In addition, 12 shoreside processing plants used rockfish group codes in either 2002 or 2003. Of these, available data on American Fisheries Act affiliations, corporate ownership, and employment statistics² suggest that 7 are likely large entities and potentially 5 are small entities. Thus, 12 of the 65 shoreside processors that processed groundfish actually used rockfish group codes and potentially 5 of those are small entities.

This action does not impose a significant economic impact on small entities. Vessel operators and processors would be required to report hake, big skates, sharks, and rockfish species, separately, on landing and processing records. They are not required to report

separately now; however, they must currently record all these fish under one of the existing codes. As a result, the additional reporting burden is *de minimis*. Additionally, the ADF&G implemented a requirement that fishermen identify these species separately on ADF&G landings records, starting in 2004. Therefore, fishermen that delivered their harvests inshore or onshore for processing were under an obligation to report these species separately starting in 2004. Most of the fishing operations that fall under these new ADF&G reporting rules are believed to be small entities, as are many of the processors to whom they will be delivering. As a result, an amendment to Federal reporting to make it consistent with State requirements would be less costly than doing nothing. Should Federal reporting requirements not be changed to coincide with these ADF&G rule changes, additional complexity, cost, and potential confusion leading to violations and fines may result. For both reasons, NMFS believes the economic impact of this rule, if adopted, would be negligible.

The reformatting of Table 2, inclusive of definition changes and rockfish Latin name inclusion, will make it easier to refer to the different classes of fish species from other parts of the regulations, because NMFS would be able to specifically cite those species intended. This reformatting is not expected to affect the fishing industry directly. The addition of Pacific hake, skates, and sharks species code may increase the reporting burden slightly. However, the cost may be offset to some extent by the easing of the reporting risk, due to clarification of procedures for reporting catch of these species.

The elimination of rockfish group codes would have *de minimis* financial costs for the fishing industry. The affected participants would be those processors who occasionally use rockfish group codes, plus one processor that will need to change its production operation in order to correctly identify transfer of processed rockfish by species. The time burden for collecting data (i.e., entering of species codes in the daily cumulative production logbooks and daily fishing logbooks) may increase very slightly, although the older codes will be replaced by the proposed codes. Overall, the industry did not use the group codes regularly during 2002 and 2003, and the numbers of processors that used rockfish group codes are small relative to the number of processors who process rockfish. Based on 2003 data, it appears that shoreside processors voluntarily identified

rockfish landings by individual species code 99 percent of the time, and used group codes less about 1 percent of the time. In 2003 catcher processors and motherships only used rockfish group codes on about 5% of weekly processor reports.

Finally, the proposed action will assure consistency with current ADF&G reporting rules and, thus, reduce the reporting burden, uncertainty, and confusion that would arise from having two conflicting sets of reporting codes. Because small entities are more likely to fish in the EEZ and land their catch in Alaska State waters or onshore, this burden would fall disproportionately on them. The proposed action removes this potentiality.

This proposed rule contains collection-of-information requirements that are subject to review and approval by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) and which have been approved by OMB. The collections are listed below by OMB Control Number.

OMB Control Number 0648-0213.

Total public reporting burden for this collection is 41,219 hours. Species codes are recorded and reported in this collection.

OMB Control Number 0648-0401.

Total public reporting burden for this collection is 1,024 hours. Species codes are recorded and reported in this collection.

Send comments regarding this burden estimate, or any other aspect of this data collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to NMFS (see **ADDRESSEES**) and by e-mail to David_Rostker@omb.eop.gov, or fax to (202) 395-7285. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the PRA, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

This proposed rule does not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with other Federal regulations.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 679

Alaska, Fisheries, Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

Dated: August 26, 2005.

James W. Balsiger,

Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 679 is proposed to be amended as follows:

specifications. Accessed at <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/safes/2002/Economic.pdf> on October 17, 2003.

² Compiled from Directory of Seafood Processors, Pacific Fishing Magazine, January 2004; Alaska Department of Labor processing plant monthly employment counts; and American Fisheries Act entities information from NMFS, Alaska Region Sustainable Fisheries Division.

PART 679—FISHERIES OF THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OFF ALASKA

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 773 *et seq.*; 1540(f); 1801 *et seq.*; 1851 note; 3631 *et seq.*

§§ 679.2, 679.5, 679.20, and 679.21 [Amended]

1. The authority citation for part 679 continues to read as follows:

2. In the table below, for each of the paragraphs shown in the “Location”

column, remove the phrase indicated in the “Remove” column and replace it with the phrase indicated in the “Add” column for the number of times indicated in the “Frequency” column.

Location	Remove	Add	Frequency
§ 679.2 definition for “Forage fish”	(see Table 2 to this part)	(see Table 2c to this part and § 679.20(i))	1
§ 679.2 definition for paragraph (1) “Groundfish”	Table 2	Table 2a	1
§ 679.2 definition for “Groundfish product or fish product”	Tables 1 and 2 to this part, excluding the prohibited species listed in Table 2 to this part	Tables 1, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this part	1
§ 679.2 definition for “Prohibited species”	Tanner crab	Tanner crab (see Table 2b to this part)	1
§ 679.5(a)(1)(ii)(A), (B), and (C) paragraph heading	Groundfish and prohibited species	Groundfish, prohibited species, and forage fish	1
§ 679.5(a)(1)(ii)(A), (B), and (C)	all groundfish and prohibited species	all groundfish (see Table 2a to this part), prohibited species (see Table 2b to this part), and forage fish (see Table 2c to this part)	1
§ 679.5(m)(3)(v)	code for each species from Table 2 to this part, except species codes 120, 144, 168, 169, or 171;	code for each species from Tables 2a through 2d to this part, except species code 120	1
§ 679.5(n)(2)(iv)(D)	Table 2	Table 2b	1
§ 679.20(i)(1)	See § 679.2	See Table 2c to this part	1
§ 679.21(b)(1)	See § 679.2	See § 679.2 and Table 2b to this part	1

Table 2 to Part 679 [Amended]

3. Table 2 to Part 679 Species Codes for FMP Species and non-FMP Species is removed and Tables 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d to Part 679 are added as follows:

TABLE 2A TO PART 679—SPECIES CODES: FMP GROUND FISH

Species Description	Code
Atka mackerel (greenling)	193
Flatfish, miscellaneous (flatfish species without separate codes)	120
FLOUNDER	
Alaska plaice	133
Arrowtooth and/or Kamchatka	121
Starry	129
Octopus	870
Pacific cod	110
Pollock	270
ROCKFISH	

TABLE 2A TO PART 679—SPECIES CODES: FMP GROUND FISH—Continued

Species Description	Code
Aurora (<i>S. aurora</i>)	185
Black (BSAI) (<i>S. melanops</i>)	142
Blackgill (<i>S. melanostomus</i>)	177
Blue (BSAI) (<i>S. mystinus</i>)	167
Bocaccio (<i>S. paucispinis</i>)	137
Canary (<i>S. pinniger</i>)	146
Chilipepper (<i>S. goodei</i>)	178
China (<i>S. nebulosus</i>)	149
Copper (<i>S. caurinus</i>)	138
Darkblotched (<i>S. crameri</i>)	159
Dusky (<i>S. ciliatus</i>)	154
Greenstriped (<i>S. elongatus</i>)	135
Harlequin (<i>S. variegatus</i>)	176
Northern (<i>S. polypsinis</i>)	136

TABLE 2A TO PART 679—SPECIES CODES: FMP GROUND FISH—Continued

Species Description	Code
Pacific ocean perch (<i>S. alutus</i>)	141
Pygmy (<i>S. wilsoni</i>)	179
Quillback (<i>S. maliger</i>)	147
Redbanded (<i>S. babcocki</i>)	153
Redstripe (<i>S. proriger</i>)	158
Rosethorn (<i>S. helvomaculatus</i>)	150
Rougheye (<i>S. aleutianus</i>)	151
Sharpchin (<i>S. zacentrus</i>)	166
Shortbelly (<i>S. jordanii</i>)	181
Shortraker (<i>S. borealis</i>)	152
Silvergray (<i>S. brevispinis</i>)	157
Splitnose (<i>S. diploproa</i>)	182
Stripetail (<i>S. saxicola</i>)	183

TABLE 2A TO PART 679—SPECIES CODES: FMP GROUND FISH—Continued

Species Description	Code
Thornyhead (all <i>Sebastolobus</i> species)	143
Tiger (<i>S. nigrocinctus</i>)	148
Vermilion (<i>S. miniatus</i>)	184
Widow (<i>S. entomelas</i>)	156
Yelloweye (<i>S. ruberrimus</i>)	145
Yellowmouth (<i>S. reedi</i>)	175
Yellowtail (<i>S. flavidus</i>)	155
Sablefish (blackcod)	710
Sculpins	160
SHARKS	
Other (if salmon, spiny dogfish or Pacific sleeper shark - usespecific species code)	689
Pacific sleeper	692
Salmon	690
Spiny dogfish	691
SKATES	
Big	702
Longnose	701
Other (if longnose or big skate - use specific species code)	700
SOLE	
Butter	126
Dover	124
English	128
Flathead	122
Petrals	131
Rex	125
Rock	123
Sand	132
Yellowfin	127
Squid	875
Turbot, Greenland	134

TABLE 2B TO PART 679—SPECIES CODE: FMP PROHIBITED SPECIES

Species Description	Code
CRAB	
King, blue	922
King, golden (brown)	923
King, red	921
King, scarlet	924
Tanner, Bairdi (<i>C. bairdi</i>)	931
Tanner, grooved	933
Tanner, snow (<i>C. opilio</i>)	932
Tanner, triangle	934
Pacific halibut	200
Pacific herring (family <i>Clupeidae</i>)	235
SALMON	
Chinook	410
Chum	450
Coho	430
Pink	440
Sockeye	420
Steelhead trout	540

TABLE 2C TO PART 679—SPECIES CODES: FMP FORAGE FISH SPECIES (all species of the following families)

Species Description	Code
Bristlemouths, lightfishes, and anglemouths (family <i>Gonostomatidae</i>)	209
Capelin smelt (family <i>Osmeridae</i>)	516
Deep-sea smelts (family <i>Bathylagidae</i>)	773
Eulachon smelt (family <i>Osmeridae</i>)	511
Gunnels (family <i>Pholidae</i>)	207
Krill (order <i>Euphausiacea</i>)	800
Laternfishes (family <i>Myctophidae</i>)	772
Pacific sandfish (family <i>Trichodontidae</i>)	206
Pacific sand lance (family <i>Ammodytidae</i>)	774

TABLE 2C TO PART 679—SPECIES CODES: FMP FORAGE FISH SPECIES—Continued

(all species of the following families)

Species Description	Code
Pricklebacks, war-bonnets, eelblennys, cockscombs and shannys (family <i>Stichaeidae</i>)	208
Surf smelt (family <i>Osmeridae</i>)	515

TABLE 2D TO PART 679—SPECIES CODES—NON-FMP SPECIES

Species Description	Code
Abalone	860
Albacore	720
Arctic char, anadromous	521
CLAMS	
Butter	810
Cockle	820
Eastern softshell	842
Geoduck	815
Little-neck	840
Razor	830
Surf	812
Coral	899
CRAB	
Box	900
Dungeness	910
Korean horsehair	940
Multispina (<i>Paralomis multispina</i>)	951
Verrilli (<i>Paralomis verillii</i>)	953
Dolly varden, anadromous	531
Eels or eel-like fish	210
Giant grenadier	214
GREENLING	
Kelp	194
Rock	191
Whitespot	192
Grenadier (rattail)	213
Jellyfish	625
Lamprey, Pacific	600

TABLE 2D TO PART 679—SPECIES
CODES—NON-FMP SPECIES—Con-
tinued

Species Description	Code
Lingcod	130
Lumpsucker	216
Mussel, blue	855
Pacific flatnose	260
Pacific hagfish	212
Pacific hake	112
Pacific saury	220
Pacific tomcod	250
Prowfish	215
Rockfish, black (GOA)	142

TABLE 2D TO PART 679—SPECIES
CODES—NON-FMP SPECIES—Con-
tinued

Species Description	Code
Rockfish, blue (GOA)	167
Sardine, Pacific (pilchard)	170
Scallop, weathervane	850
Scallop, pink (or calico)	851
Sea cucumber	895
Sea urchin, green	893
Sea urchin, red	892
Shad	180
SHRIMP	
Coonstripe	964

TABLE 2D TO PART 679—SPECIES
CODES—NON-FMP SPECIES—Con-
tinued

Species Description	Code
Humpy	963
Northern (pink)	961
Sidestripe	962
Spot	965
Skilfish	715
Smelt, surf	515
Snails	890
Sturgeon, general	680

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