

Fishery Conservation and Management

§ 622.4

in §600.105(b) of this chapter, to the line of demarcation between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, as specified in §600.105(c) of this chapter.

South Atlantic snapper-grouper means one or more of the species, or a part thereof, listed in Table 4 in Appendix A of this part.

Stab net means a gillnet, other than a long gillnet, or trammel net whose weight line sinks to the bottom and submerges the float line.

Total length (TL), for the purposes of this part, means the straight-line distance from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail (caudal fin), excluding any caudal filament, while the fish is lying on its side. The mouth of the fish may be closed and/or the tail may be squeezed together to give the greatest overall measurement. (See Figure 2 in Appendix C of this part.)

Toxic chemical means any substance, other than an allowable chemical, that, when introduced into the water, can stun, immobilize, or take marine life.

Trammel net means two or more panels of netting, suspended vertically in the water by a common float line and a common weight line, with one panel having a larger mesh size than the other(s), to entrap fish in a pocket of netting.

Trip means a fishing trip, regardless of number of days duration, that begins with departure from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, or ramp and that terminates with return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, or ramp.

Try net, also called test net, means a net pulled for brief periods by a shrimp trawler to test for shrimp concentrations or determine fishing conditions (e.g., presence or absence of bottom debris, jellyfish, bycatch, seagrasses).

Wild live rock means live rock other than aquacultured live rock.

Wreckfish means the species *Polyprion americanus*, or a part thereof, one of the South Atlantic snapper-grouper species.

[61 FR 34934, July 3, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 43956, Aug. 27, 1996; 61 FR 47448, Sept. 9, 1996; 61 FR 65483, Dec. 13, 1996; 62 FR 18539, Apr. 16, 1997; 63 FR 10565, Mar. 4, 1998; 63 FR 18144, Apr. 14, 1998; 64 FR 59125, Nov. 2, 1999; 65 FR 52957, Aug. 31, 2000; 67 FR 51078, Aug. 7, 2002]

§ 622.3 Relation to other laws and regulations.

(a) The relation of this part to other laws is set forth in §600.705 of this chapter and paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) Except for regulations on allowable octocoral, Gulf and South Atlantic prohibited coral, and live rock, this part is intended to apply within the EEZ portions of applicable National Marine Sanctuaries and National Parks, unless the regulations governing such Sanctuaries or Parks prohibit their application. Regulations on allowable octocoral, Gulf and South Atlantic prohibited coral, and live rock do not apply within the EEZ portions of the following National Marine Sanctuaries and National Parks:

(1) Everglades National Park (36 CFR 7.45).

(2) Looe Key National Marine Sanctuary (15 CFR part 937).

(3) Fort Jefferson National Monument (36 CFR 7.27).

(4) Key Largo Coral Reef National Marine Sanctuary (15 CFR part 929).

(5) Biscayne National Park (16 U.S.C. 410gg).

(6) Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary (15 CFR Part 938).

(7) Monitor Marine Sanctuary (15 CFR part 924).

(c) For allowable octocoral, if a state has a catch, landing, or gear regulation that is more restrictive than a catch, landing, or gear regulation in this part, a person landing in such state allowable octocoral taken from the Gulf or South Atlantic EEZ must comply with the more restrictive state regulation.

(d) General provisions on facilitation of enforcement, penalties, and enforcement policy applicable to all domestic fisheries are set forth in §§600.730, 600.735, and 600.740 of this chapter, respectively.

(e) An activity that is otherwise prohibited by this part may be conducted if authorized as scientific research activity, exempted fishing, or exempted educational activity, as specified in §600.745 of this chapter.

§ 622.4 Permits and fees.

(a) *Permits required.* To conduct activities in fisheries governed in this