

HMS Recreational Compliance Guide

Guide for Complying with the Atlantic
Billfishes, Swordfish, Sharks, and Tunas
Regulations



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Office of Sustainable Fisheries
Highly Migratory Species
Management Division



Introduction to Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management

Atlantic highly migratory species (HMS), including tunas, swordfish, sharks, and billfish, are managed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, with consideration of the domestic and international aspects of these fisheries.

The 2006 *Consolidated Atlantic HMS Fishery Management Plan* (FMP) was developed for the integrated management of HMS within the Atlantic Ocean, which includes the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Consistent with the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP and its amendments, NOAA Fisheries recently updated and amended several regulations. Regulatory changes in this version of the guide include, *but are not limited to*, the following sections:

- III. HMS Angling or HMS Charter/Headboat permit: The “trophy” bluefin tuna (fish >73”) quota has been divided into three geographic areas thereby allowing trophy bluefin tuna caught incidentally while targeting other species in the Gulf of Mexico to be retained, provided the subquota is available at the time of harvest.
- VI. HMS Angling or HMS Charter/Headboat permits: must report all recreational bluefin tuna landings as well as dead discards to NMFS within 24 hours online at <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov>, or by phone at (888) 872-8862.

This guide is intended to provide a plain language summary of how to comply with the regulations for Atlantic tunas, swordfish, sharks, and billfishes. It amends all previous guides and complies with section 212 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act.

Fishery rules change frequently. Check <http://go.usa.gov/3qjTV> to be sure you have the most recent version of this guide. It is **your responsibility** to become familiar with the latest regulatory updates and to comply with the current official regulations. For a comprehensive list of updated Atlantic HMS regulations, please refer to the electronic Code of Federal Regulations (<http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov>). **If there is a discrepancy between this document and the regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations, the regulations take precedence.**

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

All Atlantic HMS that are caught but not kept must be released immediately to improve their chances of survival without removing them from the water.¹ A careful handling and release brochure is available on the Atlantic HMS website:

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/guides/careful_release_brochure.pdf. This brochure outlines fishing techniques and gear modifications that can be used to increase the survival of HMS.

For updates on **Atlantic tunas**, such as bluefin tuna quota monitoring or retention limits, visit <http://hmspermits.noaa.gov> or call the Atlantic Tunas Information Line at (888) 872-8862. For more detailed information on tunas, contact the HMS Management Division located in Gloucester, Massachusetts at (978) 281-9260.

Additional information on HMS management is available online at <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/> or by phone at (301) 427-8503. To stay up-to-date with HMS regulations, sign up for *Atlantic HMS News* at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/news/news_list/index.html.

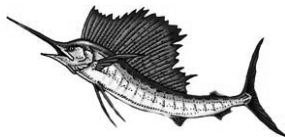


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I. PERMITS²

To fish recreationally in federal waters for any Atlantic HMS, and within the waters of most Atlantic coastal states for Atlantic tunas,³ vessel owners must have a valid federal fishing permit for their vessel. The type of permit depends on the fish species, fishing gear, and fishing trip. The four types (or categories) of permits that can be used to recreationally fish for Atlantic HMS are HMS Angling, HMS Charter/Headboat, Atlantic Tunas General category, and Swordfish General Commercial permit. All passengers on board a vessel with one of these valid HMS permits may recreationally fish for Atlantic HMS under applicable conditions. **Only one of these four permits can be issued to a vessel in a calendar year, except that a vessel can be issued both an Atlantic Tunas General category and Swordfish General Commercial permit in a calendar year. Permit holders may only change permit category within 45 days of the permit issuance date, as long as no fish were landed in that time period.**⁴ Please refer to each species section for specific species and gear restrictions.

HMS Angling	This permit is strictly for recreational fishing (i.e., no sale) and is issued to the vessel owner for a specific vessel.
HMS Charter/Headboat	This permit is required for vessels taking for-hire passengers recreational fishing for Atlantic HMS. See Section VIII for detailed information.
Atlantic Tunas General category	This permit is a commercial fishing permit for Atlantic tunas, but can be used for fishing recreationally for all HMS only when participating in a registered HMS tournament. ⁵ See Section IX for more information.
Swordfish General Commercial	This permit is a commercial fishing permit for Atlantic swordfish, but can be used for fishing recreationally for all HMS only when participating in a registered HMS tournament under certain restrictions. ⁶ See Sections V and IX for more information.

To acquire or renew an HMS recreational fishing permit, anglers must complete either an initial or a renewal permit application at <http://hmspermits.noaa.gov> or by calling (888) 872-8862 to request an application package by fax or mail.

Where do the Federal regulations apply?⁷

Federal recreational fishing regulations apply in federal waters and on the high seas, and may apply to recreational fishing in state waters. Anglers possessing a federal HMS fishing permit who are fishing in state waters must follow federal regulations for HMS, unless the state regulations are more restrictive, in which case the state regulations apply. Anglers who are planning on fishing in state waters should be familiar with the state regulations for specific species and situations. A list of state agency contacts is in Section XI.

II. GEARS⁸

Each HMS permit allows the use of certain fishing gears, depending on: 1) the type of permit and 2) the fish species. Please see each species section for specific fishing gear rules. The following gears are authorized for recreational HMS fishing:

Bandit gear	a vertical hook and line gear with rods attached to the vessel when in use. Manual, electric, or hydraulic reels may be used to retrieve lines.
Rod and reel	a handheld fishing rod with a manually or electronically operated reel attached.
Handline	a mainline with no more than two gangions or hooks attached. Must be retrieved by hand, not by mechanical means, and must be attached to, or in contact with, a vessel.
Speargun	a muscle-powered speargun equipped with a trigger mechanism, a spear with a tip designed to penetrate and retain fish, and terminal gear. Terminal gear may include, but is not limited to, trailing lines, reels, and floats. The term “muscle-powered speargun” means a speargun that stores potential energy provided by the operator’s muscles, and that releases only the amount of energy that the operator has provided to it from his or her own muscles. The operator must be physically in the water when using this gear, and may freedive, use SCUBA, or other underwater breathing devices. ⁹
Greenstick	an actively trolled mainline attached to a vessel and elevated or suspended above the surface of the water with no more than 10 hooks or gangions attached to the mainline. The suspended line, attached gangions and/or hooks, and catch may be retrieved collectively by hand or mechanical means. Greenstick does not constitute a pelagic longline or bottom longline.
Secondary gears	(a.k.a. “cockpit” gears) may be used only at boatside to aid and assist in subduing, or bringing onboard, Atlantic HMS that have first been caught or captured using primary gears authorized for recreational HMS fishing. Examples: dart harpoons, gaffs, and tail ropes. Secondary gears may not be used to capture, or attempt to capture, free-swimming or undersized HMS. ¹⁰

HOOK TYPES

Circle hook	a hook originally designed and manufactured so that the point of the hook turns perpendicularly back toward the shank of the hook to form a generally circular or oval shape.
Offset circle hook	a circle hook originally designed and manufactured so that the barbed end of the hook is displaced relative to the parallel plane of the eyed-end, or shank, of the hook when laid on its side.
J-hook	Although not defined in federal regulations, J-hooks are fishing hooks that are generally shaped like the letter “J” and do not meet the definition of a circle hook.

FISHING TECHNIQUES

Surface trolling¹¹

A fishing technique where the lines trail behind a vessel which is in constant motion at speeds in excess of four knots with a visible wake. Such trolling may not involve the use of down riggers, wire lines, planers, or similar devices.

Downrigger¹²

A piece of equipment attached to a vessel that has a weight on a cable that is attached to hook-and-line gear to maintain lures or bait at depth while trolling. Downriggers may be used with the authorized recreational hook and line gears including bandit, rod and reel, handline, and greenstick gear.

III. CLOSED AREAS

An angler on an Atlantic HMS-permitted vessel may fish recreationally for Atlantic HMS in federal waters, except in areas closed to fishing. A description of these areas is below, followed by a map.

The Tortugas Marine Reserves¹³

Fishing for any species and anchoring by fishing in vessels is prohibited year-round in the EEZ portions of Tortugas North and Tortugas South.

The Tortugas North area is bounded by 24°40'00" N. lat., 83°06'00" W. long.; 24°46'00" N. lat., 83°06'00" W. long.; 24°46'00" N. lat., 83°00'00" W. long.; thence along the line denoting the seaward limit of Florida's waters, as shown on the current edition of NOAA chart 11438 to 24°40'00" N. lat., 83°06'00" W. long. Tortugas South is bounded by 24°33'00" N. lat., 83°09'00" W. long.; 24°33'00" N. lat., 83°05'00" W. long.; 24°18'00" N. lat., 83°05'00" W. long.; 24°18'00" N. lat., 83°09'00" W. long.; 24°33'00" N. lat., 83°09'00" W. long.

Madison-Swanson and Steamboat Lumps Closed Areas¹⁴

Surface trolling is allowed from May-October, but fishing by any other method is prohibited year-round.

The coordinates for the Madison-Swanson closed area are: 29°17' N. lat., 85°50' W. long.; 29°17' N. lat., 85°38' W. long.; 29°06' N. lat., 85°38' W. long.; 29°06' N. lat., 85°50' W. long. The coordinates for the Steamboat Lumps closed area are: 28°14' N. lat., 84°48' W. long.; 28°14' N. lat., 84°37' W. long.; 28°03' N. lat., 84°37' W. long.; 28°03' N. lat., 84°48' W. long.

Edges 40 Fathom Contour Closed Area¹⁵

This area is closed to all HMS fishing gears from January- April. Open to HMS fishing May-December.

The Edges 40 Fathom Contour closed area is bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates: 28°51' N. lat., 85°16' W. long.; to 28°51' N. lat., 85°04' W. long.; to 28°14' N. lat., 84°42' W. long.; to 28°14' N. lat., 84°54' W. long.

Gulf of Mexico Bluefin Tuna¹⁶

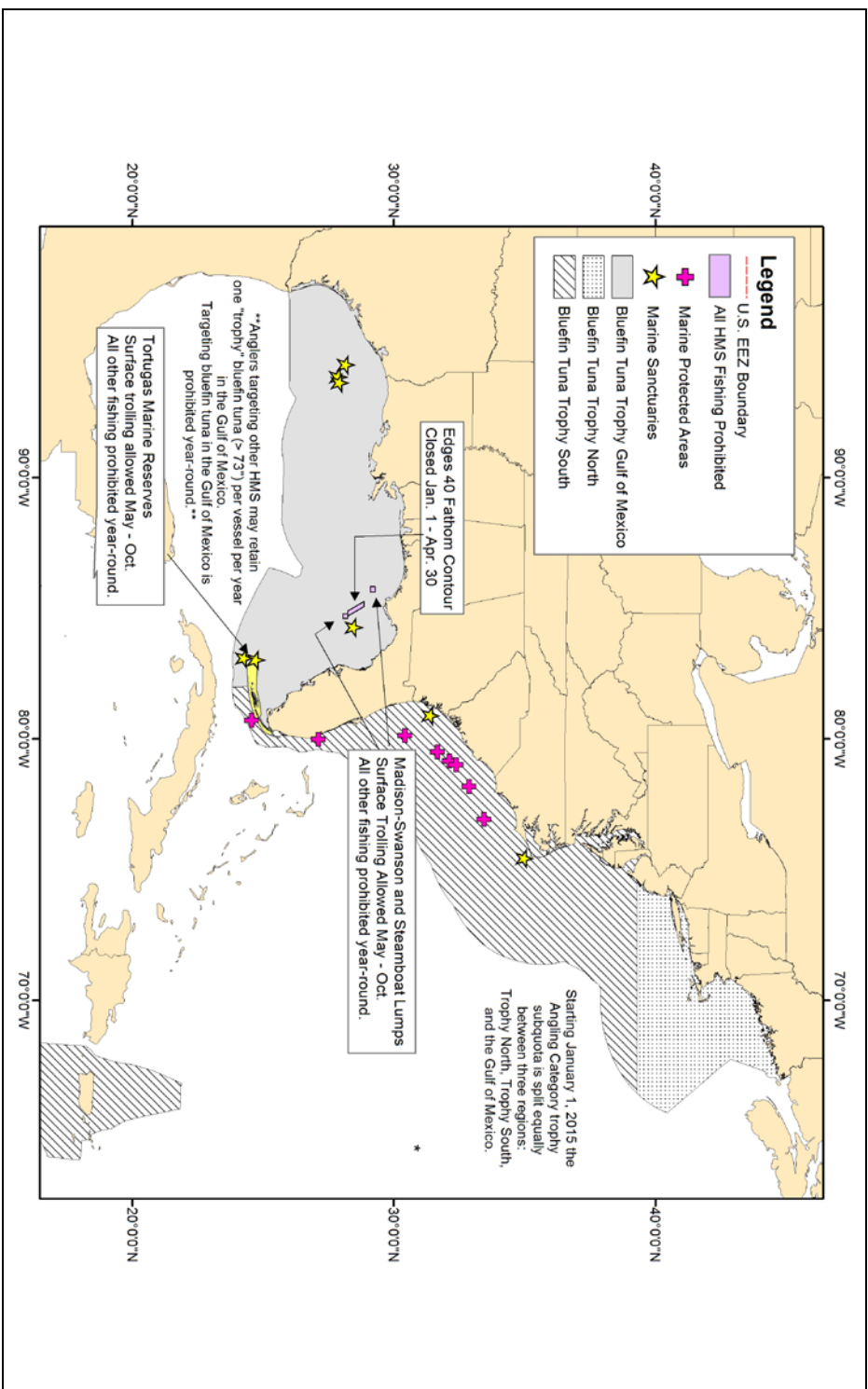
Anglers may not target bluefin tuna at any time in the Gulf of Mexico. This area is bluefin tuna spawning grounds. However, due to the recent allocation of a portion of the Angling category “trophy” south sub-quota to the Gulf of Mexico (see following map), HMS Angling or HMS Charter/Headboat permit holders may retain one “trophy” bluefin tuna (>73”) per vessel per year from the Gulf of Mexico, if it is caught incidentally while targeting other species, and provided the “trophy” category subquota in the Gulf of Mexico is available at the time of harvest (see Section VII).¹⁷

South Atlantic Swordfish (South of 5° N latitude)

Recreational anglers may not fish for or land swordfish south of 5° N. latitude.¹⁸

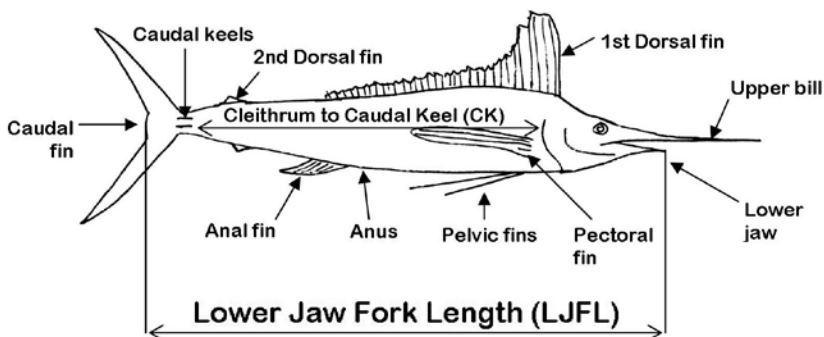
Other Marine Protected Areas

There are a number of marine protected areas (MPAs) throughout U.S. waters that may restrict recreational fishing activities. For more information, please visit <http://marineprotectedareas.noaa.gov/>.

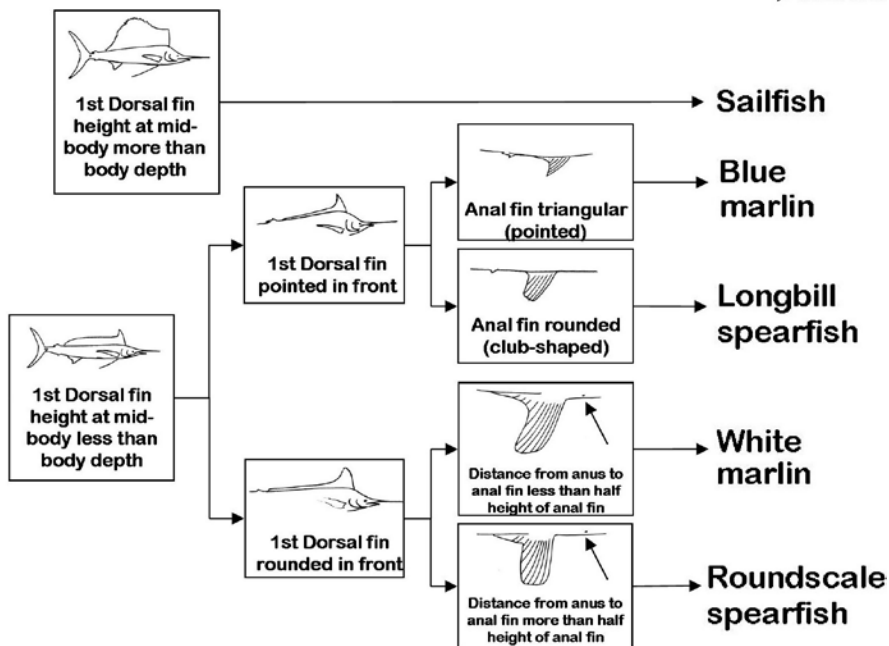


IV. BILLFISHES

ANATOMY AND MEASUREMENT OF ATLANTIC BILLFISHES



IDENTIFICATION OF ATLANTIC BILLFISHES



AUTHORIZED SPECIES¹⁹

Blue marlin | White marlin | Roundscale spearfish | Sailfish

PROHIBITED SPECIES²⁰

Longbill spearfish

PERMITS AND GEARS

Permits	Gear ²¹
1. HMS Angling,²² OR 2. HMS Charter/Headboat,²³ OR 3. Atlantic Tunas General category²⁴, OR Swordfish General Commercial²⁵ ONLY if participating in a registered Atlantic HMS tournament.	Rod and reel

Billfish tournament anglers fishing with natural bait (or natural/artificial bait combination) must use non-offset circle hooks. J-hooks and offset circle hooks may only be used with artificial lures.²⁶

SIZE/BAG LIMITS AND SEASONS

Species	Minimum Size (LJFL) ²⁷	Bag Limit	Season
Blue marlin	99"	None*	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31
Sailfish	63"		
White marlin	66"		
Roundscale spearfish	66"		

* There is an annual U.S. landings limit of 250 Atlantic blue marlin, white marlin, and roundscale spearfish (combined). Landings updates and seasonal closures are posted at <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/species/billfish>.²⁸

LANDING RESTRICTIONS²⁹

Billfish may be gutted at sea, but must be landed whole with head, fins, and bill intact.

NOAA Fisheries strongly encourages the live release of billfishes.

An Atlantic billfish that is caught but not kept must be released immediately to improve its chances of survival without removing it from the water.³⁰

Some tips for safe handling and release of billfishes: <http://go.usa.gov/3YYYHV>

1. Do not remove the fish from the water, even for a picture.
2. Use circle hooks and dehooking devices that hook the fish in the jaw or corner of the mouth, making it easier to remove the hook and less harmful to the fish.
3. Use heavier tackle to reduce the fight time so the fish isn't exhausted and depleted of energy, which could add stress and contribute to death.



A vessel that has been issued an Atlantic Tunas General category or Swordfish General Commercial permit may use that permit to fish recreationally for Atlantic billfish during a registered Atlantic HMS tournament. HMS Angling category regulations for Atlantic billfish apply, including those addressing authorized gears, techniques, and size limits for billfish caught under either permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS³¹

- Anglers must report all recreational billfish landings.
 - Anglers in Maryland and North Carolina must report at a state-operated reporting station (state contact information is in Section XI).
 - All other anglers must report to NMFS within 24 hours either online at <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov>, or by calling (800) 894-5528.
 - If the angler enters (reports) a billfish in a registered HMS tournament, the tournament operator must report that fish. A list of registered tournaments is available at <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/tournaments/index.html>
- The Large Pelagic Survey (LPS) or Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP, formerly MRFSS) may survey anglers at the dock or by phone.³² If contacted, anglers are required to participate in these surveys; however, participation does not fulfill reporting obligations and vessel owners/operators must still report all billfish as described above.

RESTRICTED AREAS³³

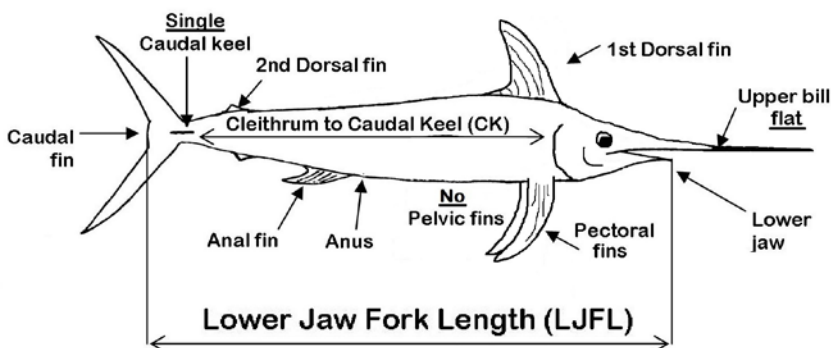
- Tortugas Marine Reserves (closed year-round)
- Madison Swanson and Steamboat Lumps closed areas (closed year-round except for surface trolling allowed May-October)
- Edges 40 Fathom Contour closed area (closed January-April)



V. SWORDFISH

ANATOMY, MEASUREMENT, AND IDENTIFICATION OF SWORDFISH

Differences between swordfish and billfish are underlined>.



LJFL measurement - use if the head is naturally attached; **CK measurement** - use if the head is removed/not naturally attached.³⁴ “Naturally attached” means the whole head is still fully attached to the carcass; the bill may be removed up to the tip of the lower jaw³⁵.

AUTHORIZED SPECIES

North Atlantic Swordfish (North of 5° N. lat.)

PERMITS AND GEARS

Permits	Gear ³⁶
1. HMS Angling,³⁷ OR 2. HMS Charter/Headboat,³⁸ OR 3. Swordfish General Commercial³⁹ OR Atlantic tunas General⁴⁰ ONLY if participating in a registered Atlantic HMS tournament.	Handline and Rod and reel

SIZE/BAG LIMITS AND SEASONS

Permits		Minimum Size ⁴¹	Bag Limit ⁴²	Season
HMS Angling OR Atlantic Tunas General category (in registered HMS tournament)		47" LJFL or 25" CK	1 per person, up to 4 per vessel per trip	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31
HMS Charter/Headboat*	Charter Vessels		1 per paying passenger, up to 6 per vessel per trip	
	Headboat Vessels		1 per paying passenger, up to 15 per vessel per trip	



LANDING RESTRICTIONS

Swordfish may be headed and gutted, but may not be cut into pieces at sea.⁴³

If a swordfish carcass has been bitten by a shark, the remainder of the fish must still meet the minimum LJFL or CK measurement.⁴⁴

A vessel that has been issued a Swordfish General Commercial permit may fish recreationally for swordfish during a registered Atlantic HMS tournament; however, Swordfish General Commercial regulations, including regional retention limits and other requirements apply (see the HMS Commercial Compliance Guide).⁴⁵

A swordfish that is caught but not kept must be released immediately to improve its chances of survival without removing it from the water.⁴⁶

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS⁴⁷

- Anglers must report all recreational swordfish landings.
 - Anglers in Maryland and North Carolina must report at a state-operated reporting station (state contact information is in Section XI).
 - All other anglers must report to NMFS within 24 hours either online at <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov>, or by calling (800) 894-5528.
 - If the angler enters (reports) a swordfish in a registered HMS tournament, the tournament operator must report that fish. A list of registered tournaments is available at <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/tournaments/index.html>
- The Large Pelagic Survey (LPS) or Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP, formerly MRFSS) may survey anglers at the dock or by phone.⁴⁸ If contacted, anglers are required to participate in these surveys; however, participation does not fulfill reporting obligations and vessel owners/operators must still report all swordfish as described above.

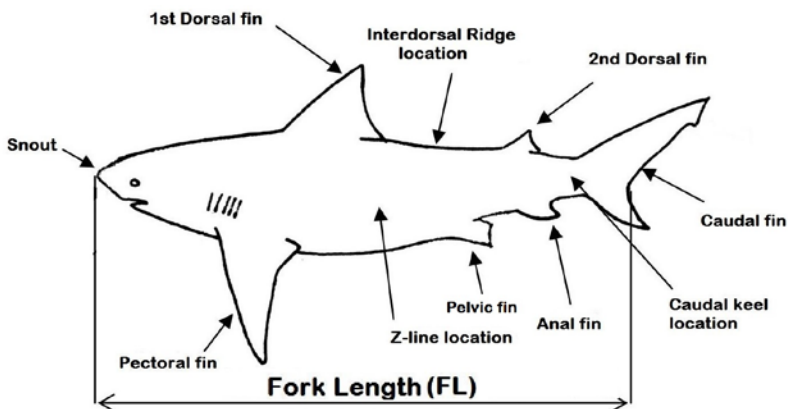
RESTRICTED AREAS⁴⁹

- Tortugas Marine Reserves (closed year-round)
- Madison Swanson and Steamboat Lumps closed areas (closed year-round except for surface trolling allowed May-October)
- Edges 40 Fathom Contour closed area (closed January-April)
- South of 5° N latitude (closed year-round)⁵⁰

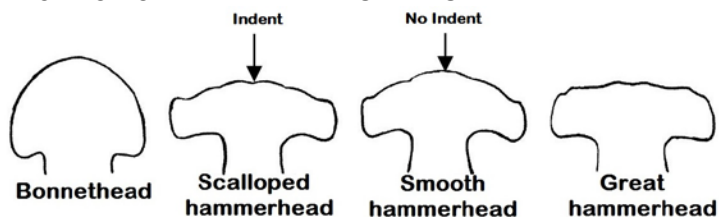


VI. SHARKS

ANATOMY OF A SHARK



IDENTIFICATION OF HAMMERHEAD SHARKS



Sharks can be difficult to identify, even for experts. To make sure you do not accidentally retain a prohibited species, release any sharks you are not sure you can identify correctly. If the shark has an interdorsal ridge (a ridge of skin on the back between the two dorsal fins), there is a good chance it is a prohibited species and you should release it. Remember: *If you don't know, let it go.* For help with shark identification, download the Recreational Atlantic HMS Shark ID Placard (<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/species/sharks/index.html>), or contact the Atlantic HMS Management Division at 301-427-8503 to request a waterproof hard copy of the placard.

AUTHORIZED SPECIES⁵¹ (retention allowed)

Large Coastal Sharks (LCS) (non-ridgeback LCS* & tiger)		Small Coastal Sharks (SCS)	Pelagic Sharks
Blacktip*	Lemon*	Atlantic sharpnose*	Blue*
Bull*	Nurse*	Blacknose*	Oceanic whitetip**
Hammerhead, great*,**	Spinner*	Bonnethead*	Porbeagle*
Hammerhead, scalloped*,**	Tiger	Finetooth*	Shortfin mako*
Hammerhead, smooth*,**			Thresher*

* Sharks that do not have an interdorsal ridge.



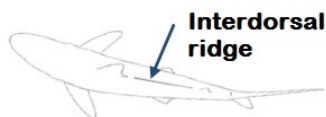
**** Anglers cannot possess these sharks while in possession of tunas, billfish or swordfish.⁵²**

PROHIBITED SPECIES⁵³ (must be released)

Atlantic angel	Caribbean reef+	Night+	Sixgill
Basking	Caribbean sharpnose	Sandbar+	Smalltail
Bigeye sand tiger	Dusky+	Sand tiger	Whale
Bigeye sixgill	Galapagos+	Sevengill	White*
Bigeye thresher	Longfin mako	Silky+	
Bignose+	Narrowtooth		

* A person may fish for white sharks with rod and reel, but must release the fish immediately, with minimal injury, and without removing it from the water.⁵⁴

+ Ridgeback sharks that have an interdorsal ridge, or visible line of raised skin between its dorsal fins:



PERMITS AND GEARS

Permit	Gear ⁵⁵
1. HMS Angling, ⁵⁶ OR 2. HMS Charter/Headboat, ⁵⁷ OR 3. Atlantic Tunas General category ⁵⁸ OR Swordfish General Commercial ⁵⁹ ONLY if participating in a registered Atlantic HMS tournament.	Handline and Rod and reel

SIZE/BAG LIMITS AND SEASONS

Permits	Species	Minimum Size ⁶⁰ (FL)	Trip Bag Limit ^{**61}	Season
HMS Angling, Charter/Headboat, Atlantic Tunas General Category*, or Swordfish General Commercial*	Atlantic sharpnose	None	1 per person	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31
	Bonnethead	None	1 per person	
	Hammerheads (Great, Smooth, and Scalloped)	78"	1 per vessel	
	All other sharks	54"		

* Only if participating in a registered HMS tournament.

** For example, if there are 3 passengers on a trip, the vessel may retain up to 3 Atlantic sharpnose, 3 bonnethead, and 1 hammerhead or other shark (7 sharks total). If a hammerhead shark is retained, no tunas, billfish, or swordfish can be retained.

LANDING RESTRICTIONS⁶²

All sharks must be landed intact with the head, tail, and all fins naturally attached. The shark may be gutted and bled at sea (e.g., by making an incision



at the base of the tail).⁶³ “Naturally attached” means attached to the shark carcass by at least some portion of uncut skin.⁶⁴

If an Atlantic shark is caught but not kept, it must be released immediately to improve its chances of survival without removing it from the water.⁶⁵

NOAA Fisheries encourages the live release of shortfin mako sharks.

Fishermen can use the “Release Mako” application (app) to report live releases of shortfin mako sharks using their Android or iPhones. The app can be downloaded for free from Google Play or iTunes. Fishermen can also report shortfin mako releases on the Atlantic HMS website

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/shortfinmako.

A vessel that has been issued an Atlantic Tunas General category or Swordfish General Commercial permit may be used to fish recreationally for Atlantic sharks during a registered Atlantic HMS tournament. HMS Angling category regulations for Atlantic sharks apply, including those addressing authorized gears, techniques, bag limits and size limits.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS⁶⁶

- The Large Pelagic Survey (LPS) or Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP, formerly MRFSS) may survey anglers at the dock or by phone.⁶⁷ If contacted, anglers are required to participate in these surveys.
- Anglers in Maryland must report all recreational shark landings, and anglers in North Carolina must report some pelagic shark species, at a state-operated reporting station (state contact information is in Section XI).

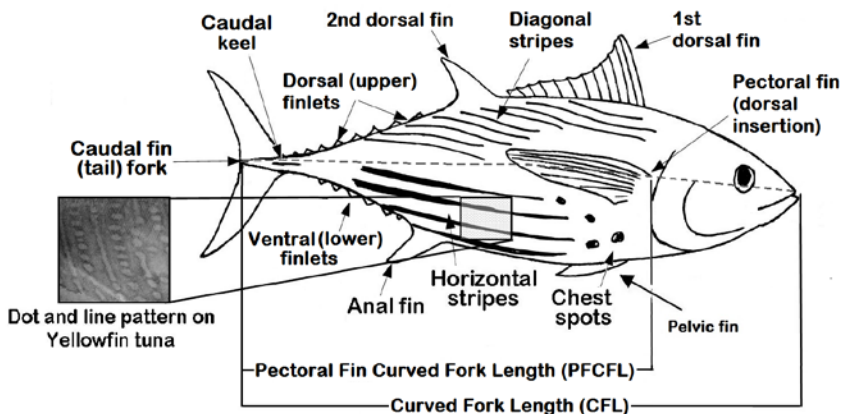
RESTRICTED AREAS⁶⁸

- Tortugas Marine Reserves (closed year-round)
- Madison Swanson and Steamboat Lumps closed areas (closed year-round; except for surface trolling, allowed May-October)
- Edges 40 Fathom Contour closed area (closed January-April)



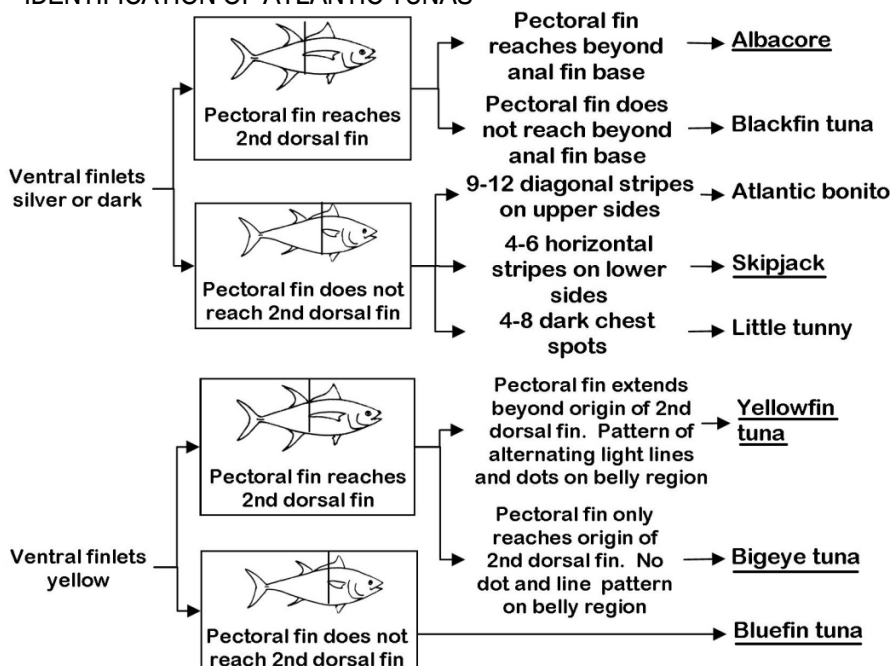
VII. TUNAS

ANATOMY OF ATLANTIC TUNAS



CFL measurement – use if the head is attached.⁶⁹ CFL is measured from the tip of the upper jaw, tracing the contour (i.e., curve) of the body along the dorsal insertion of the pectoral fin and dorsal side of the caudal keel to the fork of the tail.⁷⁰ **PFCFL measurement** – use if head is removed from bluefin tuna. PFCFL is measured from the dorsal insertion of the pectoral fin, tracing the contour of the body along the outer surface of the pectoral fin to the fork of the tail.⁷¹

IDENTIFICATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS



This guide covers regulations for the tuna species that are underlined.



AUTHORIZED SPECIES

Bigeye, Albacore, Yellowfin, and Skipjack (BAYS) tunas | Bluefin tuna

PERMITS AND GEARS

Species	Gear ⁷²	Permits ⁷³
BAYS and Bluefin tunas	Bandit	1. HMS Charter/Headboat OR 2. Atlantic Tunas General category ONLY if participating in registered Atlantic HMS tournament.
	Handline and Rod and reel	1. HMS Angling, OR 2. HMS Charter/Headboat, OR 3. Atlantic Tunas General category OR Swordfish General Commercial ONLY if participating in a registered Atlantic HMS tournament.
	Greenstick	1. HMS Charter/Headboat OR 2. Atlantic Tunas General category ONLY if participating in registered Atlantic HMS tournament.
BAYS tunas only	Speargun*	1. HMS Angling OR 2. HMS Charter/Headboat

*Only free-swimming BAYS tunas; not those restricted by fishing lines or other means.⁷⁴

SIZE/BAG LIMITS AND SEASONS

Species	Minimum Size (CFL) ^{75, 76}	Bag Limit ⁷⁷	Season
Albacore	None	None	Jan. 1- Dec. 31
Bigeye	27"	None	
Skipjack	None	None	
Yellowfin	27"	3 per person per day	
Bluefin	27" to less than 47" <i>School</i>	Bluefin tuna retention limits may change throughout the season. Call (888)-872-8862 or (978)-281-9260 or visit https://hmspermits.noaa.gov for current limits.	Jan. 1- Dec. 31 (or when quota is met)
	47" to less than 73" <i>Large school or Small medium</i>		
	73" or greater <i>Large medium or Giant</i>	1 per vessel per year ("Trophy")	

LANDING RESTRICTIONS

All Atlantic tunas may be landed round with fins intact, or eviscerated with the head removed, as long as the fish remains within the specified minimum size



(described below) and both the tail and at least one pectoral fin remain attached through landing (all other fins may be removed).⁷⁸ The upper and lower lobes of the tuna tail may be removed for storage purposes as long as the fork of the tail remains intact (see tail trimming).⁷⁹

A vessel that has been issued an Atlantic Tunas General category permit may be used to fish recreationally for Atlantic tunas during a registered Atlantic HMS tournament, applying the General category regulations, including authorized gears, techniques, and size limits (see the HMS Commercial Compliance Guide).⁸⁰ Bluefin tuna less than 73" may not be retained aboard Atlantic Tunas General category permitted vessels.⁸¹

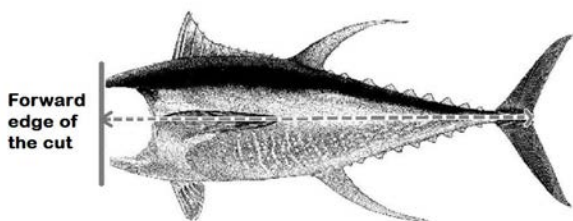
A vessel that has been issued only a Swordfish General Commercial permit may fish recreationally for Atlantic tunas during a registered Atlantic HMS tournament; however, HMS Angling category regulations for Atlantic tunas, including those addressing authorized gears, techniques, and size limits apply.⁸²

Any Atlantic tuna that is caught but not kept must be released immediately to improve its chances of survival without removing it from the water.⁸³

Tunas with heads removed

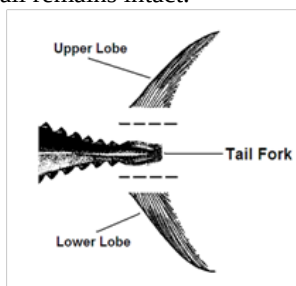
Bluefin tuna must be at least 20 inches (51 cm) pectoral fin curved fork length (PFCFL) if the head is removed.⁸⁴ Multiplying the PFCFL by 1.35 gives the CFL ($20'' \text{ PFCFL} \times 1.35 = 27'' \text{ CFL}$).⁸⁵

Bigeye and yellowfin tuna must be at least 27 inches (69 cm) from the forward edge of the cut to the fork of the tail (see image below) if the head is removed.⁸⁶



Tail trimming

The upper and lower lobes of the tuna tail may be removed for storage purposes as long as the fork of the tail remains intact.⁸⁷



REPORTING REQUIREMENTS⁸⁸

- Anglers must report all recreational bluefin tuna landings and dead discards.
 - Anglers in Maryland and North Carolina must report at a state-operated reporting station (state contact information is in Section XI).
 - All other anglers must report to NMFS within 24 hours either online at <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov>, or by calling (888) 872-8862.
- The Large Pelagic Survey (LPS) or Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) may survey anglers at the dock or by phone. If contacted, anglers are required to participate in these surveys.

RESTRICTED AREAS⁸⁹

- Targeting bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico is prohibited year-round. HMS Angling or Charter/Headboat permit holders may retain one “trophy” bluefin tuna (greater than 73” CFL) per vessel per year from the Gulf of Mexico if it is caught incidentally while targeting other species, provided the Gulf of Mexico “trophy” category subquota is still available at the time of harvest.⁹⁰
- Tortugas Marine Reserves (year-round)
- Madison Swanson and Steamboat Lumps closed areas (year-round) (except for surface trolling allowed May-October)
- Edges 40 Fathom Contour closed area (closed January-April)⁹¹



VIII. CHARTER/HEADBOATS

Vessels fishing with a HMS Charter/Headboat permit are able to take for-hire passengers recreational fishing for HMS.⁹² These vessels have different requirements than vessels fishing under an HMS Angling, Atlantic Tunas General category, or Swordfish General Commercial permit. The operator of the vessel must also possess a Merchant Marine License or Uninspected Passenger Vessel License.⁹³ Regulations may vary further among Charter/Headboat permit holders based on the following two vessel types:

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

Headboat: A vessel that holds a valid Certificate of Inspection issued by the U.S. Coast Guard to carry passengers on a for-hire trip.⁹⁴

A **“for-hire”** trip is a recreational fishing trip carrying a fee-paying passenger; or a trip having more than three persons for a vessel licensed to carry six or fewer people; or a trip having more persons aboard than the number of crew specified on the vessel’s Certificate of Inspection for a U.S. Coast Guard inspected vessel.⁹⁵

COMMERCIAL SALE RESTRICTIONS

In the Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat permit fishery, there are instances when the catch may be commercially sold; however, this depends on the species and other types of commercial fishing permits that are held. Below is a list of HMS permit combinations, the type of charter/headboat trip, and the species that may be commercially sold in that situation. Atlantic HMS may only be sold by federally-permitted vessels to federally-permitted dealers.

Sharks

Silky, oceanic whitetip, and great, smooth, and scalloped hammerhead sharks cannot be possessed or retained on vessels that have both a Charter/Headboat and commercial shark permit (directed or incidental) when tunas, swordfish, or billfishes are onboard, offloaded, or being offloaded from the vessel.⁹⁶

HMS Charter/Headboat AND Shark Directed Limited Access Permit

- For-hire: May sell up to the recreational size and bag limits as long as the commercial fishery is open. When the commercial fishery is closed, may keep, but not sell, up to the recreational size and bag limits.⁹⁷
- Non-for-hire: May sell up to the commercial size (no minimum size) and bag limits (36 non-sandbar LCS per vessel per trip, no limit for SCS and Pelagic sharks) as long as the commercial fishery is open. When the commercial fishery is closed, may not keep any sharks from that fishery.⁹⁸

HMS Charter/Headboat AND Shark Incidental Limited Access Permit

- For-hire: May sell up to the recreational size and bag limits as long as the commercial fishery is open. When the commercial fishery is closed, may

not keep any sharks from that fishery.⁹⁹

- Non-for-hire: May sell up to the commercial size (no minimum size) and bag limits (3 non-sandbar LCS per vessel per trip, 16 SCS and Pelagic sharks combined per vessel per trip) as long as the commercial fishery is open.¹⁰⁰

Tunas

HMS Charter/Headboat permit only

Bigeye, Albacore, Yellowfin, and Skipjack (BAYS)

- For-hire: May sell BAYS tunas up to the recreational size and bag limits.¹⁰¹
- Non-for-hire: There are no limits on the number of BAYS tunas that may be retained and sold, but size limits do apply.¹⁰²

Bluefin

HMS Charter/Headboat category vessels may fish under either the Angling or Atlantic Tunas General category retention limits. The size class of the first bluefin tuna retained will determine the fishing category of all persons aboard the vessel for a given day. If fish >73" CFL are retained, they may be sold in accordance with the General category seasons and retention limits.^{103,104} HMS Charter/Headboat vessels may not target or sell bluefin tuna while fishing in the Gulf of Mexico.¹⁰⁵

Swordfish

HMS Charter/Headboat permit only

- For-hire: May **not** sell swordfish. Recreational retention limits apply.¹⁰⁶
- Non-for-hire: May sell swordfish as long as the commercial fishery is open.¹⁰⁷ Swordfish General Commercial permit regional retention limits apply (see the HMS Commercial Compliance Guide for more information).¹⁰⁸

HMS Charter/Headboat AND Swordfish Handgear Limited Access Permits¹⁰⁹

- For-hire: May sell up to the recreational size and bag limits, as long as the commercial fishery is open.¹¹⁰
- Non-for-hire: May sell commercial size fish with no bag limit as long as the commercial fishery is open.¹¹¹

HMS Charter/Headboat AND Swordfish Directed or Incidental LAPs

- In this combination, the Swordfish Directed or Incidental permits are not valid because they must be held in combination with an Atlantic Tunas Longline permit.¹¹²

Billfishes

Sale of any Atlantic billfish species (marlins, spearfishes, or sailfish) is **prohibited**.¹¹³

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS¹¹⁴

Recreational Landings

- **Bluefin tuna:** All HMS Charter/Headboat vessel owners/operators* **must report all recreational landings** (i.e., fish kept) **and dead discards** of Atlantic bluefin tuna to NOAA Fisheries within 24 hours of landing at the dock at <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov> or by calling (888) 872-8862.
- **Billfishes and Swordfish:** All HMS Charter/Headboat vessel owners/operators* **must report all recreational landings** (i.e., fish kept) of blue marlin, white marlin, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, and swordfish to NOAA Fisheries within 24 hours of landing at the dock at <https://hmspermits.noaa.gov> or by calling (800) 894-5528.

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

Atlantic HMS Tournament Landings¹¹⁵

Vessel owners that land and enter Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfishes, or swordfish in a registered Atlantic HMS tournament do not need to report these landings to NOAA Fisheries. However, if the fish are not reported to the tournament operator, it is the responsibility of the vessel owner to report the fish to NOAA Fisheries.¹¹⁶

NMFS Recreational Surveys

Recreational anglers may be contacted on the dock or by phone and asked to participate in the Large Pelagic Survey (LPS) or Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). If contacted, anglers must participate in these surveys to facilitate scientific research and catch monitoring on these species. Participation in the LPS or MRIP does not fulfill reporting obligations and vessel owners/operators must still report all Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish as instructed above.

Commercial Landings of Swordfish, Sharks, and Tunas

If a vessel owner that has an HMS Charter/Headboat permit also has a permit issued in a fishery that is required to report (e.g., NOAA Fisheries Greater Atlantic Region Multispecies logbook (VTR) or NOAA Fisheries Southeast Region Snapper/Grouper logbook), then commercial landings must be reported through that logbook program. If the vessel owner only holds an HMS Charter/Headboat permit, NOAA Fisheries will notify the owner if they are selected to report commercial landings and cost earnings information in a logbook program.¹¹⁷

NOAA FISHERIES OBSERVER PROGRAM

HMS Charter/Headboat vessels are not required to carry a fishery observer on board, but may participate in a voluntary Charter/Headboat observer program.¹¹⁸ To participate in the voluntary observer program, call (301) 427-8503.

IX. TOURNAMENTS

An Atlantic HMS tournament is any fishing competition in which participants must register, or otherwise enter, or in which a prize or award is offered for catching or landing HMS.¹¹⁹ This includes fishing tournaments where the target species is not an Atlantic HMS, but where participants receive points, prizes, or awards for catching Atlantic HMS. The following regulations pertain to tournaments conducted from ports within any Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico coastal state, as well as the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

REGISTRATION

Tournament operators are required to register their tournament with NOAA Fisheries at least four weeks prior to the start of the tournament.¹²⁰

1. **To register a tournament**, complete and sign a registration form from <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/tournaments/registration.html> and submit it to one of the following:

Mail: NMFS HMS Tournament Registry 263 13 th Ave, South St. Petersburg, FL 33701	Fax: (727) 824-5398 E-mail: HMS TournamentRegistry@noaa.gov
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2. Registration is not complete until the tournament operator has received a **confirmation number** from NOAA Fisheries.¹²¹

A public list of registered Atlantic HMS tournaments is available at <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/tournaments>. Tournament participants are encouraged to check this list to comply with Atlantic HMS fishing authorizations and reporting requirements.

Please direct questions about tournament registration to (727) 824-5399.

CATCH REPORTING¹²²

NOAA Fisheries will notify tournament operators if their tournament is selected for catch reporting. **All billfish tournaments are selected for reporting.** Reports are due within 7 days after fishing has ended.¹²³

3. **To report tournament catch**, complete a reporting form from <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/tournaments/reporting.html> and submit it to one of the following:

Mail: Tournament Reporting 75 Virginia Beach Drive Miami, FL 33149	Fax: (305) 361-4562 E-mail: tournaments@noaa.gov
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Please direct questions about tournament reporting to (305) 361-4214.

Participation in other NOAA Fisheries surveys, such as the Large Pelagics Survey or the Marine Recreational Information Program, does not fulfill

reporting obligations and tournament operators must still report all catch and landings as instructed on the reporting form.

PARTICIPANTS

To participate in a registered Atlantic HMS tournament, the vessel owner must have one of the following permits:

1. HMS Angling,
2. HMS Charter/Headboat, or
3. Atlantic Tunas General category* permit, or
4. Swordfish General Commercial**.¹²⁴

Make sure an HMS tournament is registered with NOAA Fisheries before participating. Registered Atlantic HMS tournaments are listed at <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/tournaments>. HMS permit holders do not need to report their recreational North Atlantic swordfish or billfish landings to NOAA Fisheries if the fish are entered in a registered tournament. If billfish or swordfish are landed but not entered in a registered tournament, it is the permit holder's responsibility to report them to NOAA Fisheries (see billfish and swordfish sections for recreational reporting instructions).¹²⁵

* Atlantic Tunas General category permit holders may fish recreationally for billfish, swordfish, and sharks **only** if the vessel owner has registered for, has paid an entry fee to, and is fishing under the rules of a registered Atlantic HMS tournament. When fishing in a registered Atlantic HMS tournament, Atlantic Tunas General category permit holders must comply with HMS Angling category regulations for swordfish, sharks, and billfishes, and with General category regulations for Atlantic tunas (i.e., General category permit holders may not fish for or land bluefin tuna <73" CFL under any circumstances).¹²⁶

** Swordfish General Commercial permit holders may fish recreationally for billfish, tunas, and sharks **only** if the vessel owner has registered for, has paid an entry fee to, and is fishing under the rules of a registered Atlantic HMS tournament. When fishing in a registered Atlantic HMS tournament, Swordfish General Commercial permit holders must comply with HMS Angling category regulations for tunas, sharks, and billfishes, and with Swordfish General Commercial regulations for swordfish (i.e., swordfish regional retention limits).

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

All Atlantic HMS recreational fishing regulations (size limits, bag limits, gear restrictions, and possession restrictions) apply to Atlantic HMS tournament participants.¹²⁷

Billfish Tournaments

Anglers fishing from Atlantic HMS permitted vessels and participating in Atlantic billfish tournaments must use only non-offset circle hooks when deploying natural bait or natural bait/artificial lure combinations. A billfish tournament is defined as any fishing tournament that awards points or prizes for

billfishes, even if billfishes are not the main species targeted in the tournament. Billfish tournament anglers may deploy “J”-hooks only if they are fishing with artificial lures.¹²⁸ NOAA Fisheries encourages the use of circle hooks by non-tournament anglers to reduce post-release mortality of Atlantic billfishes.

X. NATIONAL SALTWATER ANGLER REGISTRY

As of January 1, 2011, if you have a saltwater recreational fishing license or registration from any state or U.S. territory *except* Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands, you are *automatically* registered and do not need to take further action.

For more information about the Angler Registry, please go to <http://www.countmyfish.noaa.gov> or call the toll-free registration line at 1-888-MRIP411 (1-888-674-7411) from 4:00 am to 12 midnight EST daily.

Following are several points of clarification about the relationship between anglers/vessels with Atlantic HMS permits and the Angler Registry:

- Individuals who fish exclusively on state- or NOAA Fisheries-licensed for-hire vessels (e.g., on a charter or headboat) are exempted from registering because fishing data can be obtained from the vessel operator.
- In the case of HMS Angling permit holders, only the individual permit holder is exempt. Other anglers fishing aboard the vessel will need to register, unless otherwise exempt.
- Individuals who hold a commercial or subsistence fishing license or permit issued by NOAA Fisheries or a state/territory will need to register if they intend to fish recreationally. These individuals do not need to register while fishing pursuant to their commercial or subsistence fishing license or permit.

XI. CONTACTS

NOAA FISHERIES ATLANTIC HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Chief: Margo Schulze-Haugen

<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/>

(301) 427-8503

Topics	Office	Contact Information
Commercial swordfish Sharks Exempted fishing permits Atlantic HMS news list Pelagic and bottom longline Protected species Limited Access Permits	HMS Headquarters Office	Phone: (301) 427-8503 Fax: (301) 713-1917 NMFS/SF1 1315 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910
Atlantic tunas Bluefin tuna dealer reporting Bluefin tuna catch document program Charter/Headboat operations International trade permit	HMS Gloucester Office	Phone: (978) 281-9260 Fax: (978) 281-9340 NMFS/SF1 55 Great Republic Drive Gloucester, MA 01930-2298
Billfishes Swordfish Tournament registration Billfish Certificate of Eligibility Pelagic longline Workshops Limited Access Permits	HMS St. Petersburg Office	Phone: (727) 824-5399 Fax: (727) 824-5398 NMFS HMS 263 13 th Avenue South St. Petersburg, FL 33701
Fishing and Dealer Permits		
Atlantic tunas longline permit Shark and swordfish vessel and dealer permits	NMFS Southeast Regional Permits Office http://go.usa.gov/3WNRT	Phone: (877) 376-4877 (toll free) 263 13 th Ave. South St. Petersburg, FL 33701
Atlantic tunas (General category), HMS Charter/headboat, HMS Angling, and Swordfish General Commercial permits	Automated Permitting System http://hmspermits.noaa.gov/	Phone: (888) 872-8862 Dial "0" to speak with a person.
Atlantic tunas dealer permit Incidental HMS squid trawl permit	NMFS Greater Atlantic Region Permits Office http://www.nero.noaa.gov/aps/permits/	Phone: (978) 281-9370 Fax: (978) 281-9366 55 Great Republic Drive Gloucester, MA 01930

Electronic Dealer Reporting

eDealer

Customer Service:
301-427-8590**NMFS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICES**

FL	Marathon	(305) 743-3110	ME	Ellsworth	(207) 664-0508
	Niceville	(850) 729-8628	NC	Morehead City	(252) 726-0314
	Port Orange	(386) 492-6686	NH	New Castle	(603) 436-3186
	St. Petersburg	(727) 824-5344	NJ	Marmora	(609) 390-8303
	Sunrise	(954) 746-4160		Wall	(732) 280-6490
LA	Slidell	(985) 643-6232	NY	Bellport	(631) 776-1734
MA	East Falmouth	(508) 495-2147	PR	Aguadilla	(787) 508-5403
	Gloucester	(978) 281-9213	SC	N. Charleston	(843) 554-9896
	New Bedford	(508) 992-7711	TX	Galveston	(409) 770-0812
MD	Berlin	(410) 629-1258		Harlingen	(956) 423-3450
ME	Portland	(207) 780-3241	VA	Newport News	(757) 595-2692

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

24-Hour Law Enforcement Hotline: (800) 853-1964

U.S. COAST GUARD

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

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

Local Coast Guard offices:

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

COOPERATIVE TAGGING PROGRAMS

For tuna, billfish, or swordfish tagging kits or to report a recovered tag:

(800) 437-3936 E-mail: tagging@noaa.gov

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

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

NOAA/NMFS/NEFSC <http://na.nefsc.noaa.gov/sharks/>

28 Tarzwell Drive E-mail: sharkrecap@noaa.gov

Narragansett, RI 02882-1152, USA

MARYLAND AND NORTH CAROLINA RECREATIONAL CATCH CARDS

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

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

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

STATE FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

State	Agency and Website	Phone
Maine	Department of Marine Resources http://www.state.me.us/dmr/index.htm	(207) 624-6550
New Hampshire	Fish and Game http://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/	(603) 868-1095
Massachusetts	Division of Marine Fisheries http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dmf/	(617) 626-1520
Rhode Island	Department of Environmental Management http://www.dem.ri.gov/	(401) 789-3094
Connecticut	Department of Environmental Protection http://www.ct.gov/dep/site/default.asp	(860) 424-3000
New York	Department of Environmental Conservation http://www.dec.ny.gov/	(631) 444-0430
New Jersey	Fish and Wildlife http://www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/	(609) 292-2083
Delaware	Division of Fish and Wildlife http://www.fw.delaware.gov/Pages/FWPortal.aspx	(302) 739-9914
Maryland	Department of Natural Resources http://www.dnr.state.md.us/	(410) 260-8264 (877) 620-8367
Virginia	Marine Resources Commission http://www.mrc.state.va.us/	(757) 247-2200
North Carolina	Division of Marine Fisheries http://www.ncfisheries.net/	(252) 808-8013 (800) 682-2632
South Carolina	Department of Natural Resources http://www.dnr.sc.gov/	(843) 953-9312
Georgia	Department of Natural Resources http://www.gadnr.org/	(912) 264-7218
Florida	Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission http://www.floridaconservation.org/	(850) 487-0554
Alabama	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources http://www.outdooralabama.com/	(251) 861-2882 (251) 968-7576
Louisiana	Department of Wildlife and Fisheries http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/	(225) 765-2800
Mississippi	Department of Marine Resources http://www.dmr.state.ms.us/	(228) 523-4078
Texas	Parks and Wildlife Department http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/	(512) 389-4800 (800) 792-1112
Puerto Rico	Caribbean Fishery Management Council http://www.caribbeanfmc.com/	(787) 766-5927
U.S. Virgin Islands	Caribbean Fishery Management Council http://www.caribbeanfmc.com/	(787) 766-5927

XII. Citations in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

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

Title 50 Wildlife and Fisheries

¹ [635.21\(a\)\(1\)](#)

Permits

² [635.4](#)

³ [635.1\(a\) and \(b\)](#)

⁴ [635.4\(j\)\(3\)](#)

⁵ [635.4\(c\)\(2\) and \(3\)](#)

⁶ [635.4\(c\)\(2\)](#)

⁷ [635.4\(a\)\(10\)](#)

Gear Types

⁸ [635.2](#)

⁹ [635.21\(i\)](#)

¹⁰ [635.19\(a\)](#)

¹¹ [635.21\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#)

¹² [635.2](#)

Closed Areas

¹³ [635.21\(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#)

¹⁴ [635.21\(a\)\(3\)\(i\)-\(ii\)](#)

¹⁵ [635.21\(a\)\(iv\)](#)

¹⁶ [635.23\(b\)&\(c\)\(1\)](#)

¹⁷ [635.23\(b\)\(1\)&\(2\)](#) – Angling; [635.23\(c\)\(1\)](#) – CHB; [635.2](#) - LGmed/Giant BFT

¹⁸ [635.27\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#)

Billfishes

¹⁹ [635.2](#)

²⁰ [635.22\(b\)](#)

²¹ [635.19\(c\)](#)

²² [635.4\(c\)\(1\)](#)

²³ [635.4\(b\)\(1\)](#)

²⁴ [635.4\(c\)\(2\)](#)

²⁵ [635.4\(c\)\(2\)](#)

²⁶ [635.21\(f\)](#)

²⁷ [635.20\(d\)](#)

²⁸ [635.27\(d\)](#)

²⁹ [635.30\(b\)](#)

³⁰ [635.21\(a\)\(1\)&\(2\)](#)

³¹ [635.5\(c\)](#)

³² [635.5\(c\)\(3\)](#)

33 [635.21\(a\)\(3\)](#)
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36 [635.19\(e\)](#)
37 [635.4\(c\)\(1\)](#)
38 [635.4\(b\)\(1\)](#)
39 [635.4\(c\)\(2\)](#)
40 [635.4\(c\)\(2\)](#)
41 [635.20\(f\)](#)
42 [635.22\(f\)\(1\), \(2\), \(3\)](#)
43 [635.30\(d\)](#)
44 [635.20\(f\)\(1\)&\(2\)](#)
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46 [635.21\(a\)\(1\)](#)
47 [635.5\(c\)](#)
48 [635.5\(c\)\(3\)](#)
49 [635.21\(a\)\(4\)](#)
50 [635.27\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#)

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51 [635.22\(c\)](#)
52 [635.22\(a\)\(2\)](#)
53 [635.22\(c\)\(4\)](#) & [635 Appendix A Table 1](#)
54 [635.26\(c\)](#)
55 [635.19\(d\)](#)
56 [635.4\(c\)\(1\)](#)
57 [635.4\(b\)\(1\)](#)
58 [635.4\(c\)\(2\)](#)
59 [635.4\(c\)\(2\)](#)
60 [635.20\(e\)\(2\)&\(3\)&\(4\)](#)
61 [635.22\(c\)\(1\),\(2\),\(3\)&\(4\)](#)
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82 [635.4\(c\)\(2\)](#)
83 [635.21\(a\)\(1\)](#)
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100 [635.24\(a\)\(3\)](#)
101 [635.22\(d\)](#); [635.31\(a\)\(1\) & \(2\)](#); [635.20\(c\)](#)
102 [635.20\(c\)](#); [635.31\(a\)\(1\) & \(2\)](#)
103 [635.23](#)
104 [635.2](#)
105 [635.23\(c\)\(1\)](#)
106 [635.31\(d\)](#) and [635.4\(f\)\(2\)](#); [635.22\(f\)](#)
107 [635.31\(d\)](#) and [635.4\(f\)\(2\)](#), [635.28\(c\)](#); [635.22\(f\)](#)
108 [635.24\(b\)\(4\)](#)
109 [635.4\(f\)\(1\)](#)
110 [635.31\(d\)](#) and [635.4\(f\)\(2\)](#); [635.22\(f\)](#)
111 [635.31\(d\)](#) and [635.4\(f\)\(2\)](#), [635.28\(c\)](#); [635.22\(f\)](#)
112 [635.4\(f\)\(1\)&\(4\)](#)
113 [635.31\(b\)\(1\)](#)
114 [635.5\(c\)](#)
115 [635.5\(d\)](#)
116 [635.5\(c\)](#)
117 [635.5\(a\)](#)
118 [635.7\(a\)](#)

Tournaments

119 [635.2](#)

120 [635.5\(d\)](#)

121 [635.5\(d\)](#)

122 [635.5\(d\)](#)

123 [635.5\(d\)](#)

124 [635.4\(b\)\(1\); 635.4\(c\)\(1\), \(2\), \(3\)](#)

125 [635.5\(c\)\(2\)](#)

126 [635.4\(c\)\(2\) and \(3\)](#)

127 [635.4\(c\)\(2\), \(3\), and \(4\)](#)

128 [635.21\(f\)](#)