by straight lines connecting the following points in the order stated, while on a monkfish DAS:

**LYNDONIA CANYON CLOSED AREA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point</th>
<th>N. Lat.</th>
<th>W. Long.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) LC1</td>
<td>40° 16′</td>
<td>67° 34′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) LC2</td>
<td>40° 16′</td>
<td>67° 42′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) LC3</td>
<td>40° 20′</td>
<td>67° 43′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) LC4</td>
<td>40° 27′</td>
<td>67° 40′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) LC5</td>
<td>40° 27′</td>
<td>67° 38′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) LC1</td>
<td>40° 16′</td>
<td>67° 34′</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[70 FR 21946, Apr. 28, 2005]

**Subpart G—Management Measures for the Summer Flounder Fisheries**

§ 648.100 Summer flounder Annual Catch Limit (ACL).

(a) The Summer Flounder Monitoring Committee shall recommend to the MAFMC separate ACLs for the commercial and recreational summer flounder fisheries, the sum total of which shall be equal to the ABC recommended by the SSC.

(1) **Sector allocations.** The commercial and recreational fishing sector ACLs will be established consistent with the allocation guidelines contained in the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP).

(2) **Periodicity.** The summer flounder commercial and recreational sector ACLs may be established on an annual basis for up to 3 years at a time, dependent on whether the SSC provides single or multiple year ABC recommendations.

(b) **Performance review.** The Summer Flounder Monitoring Committee shall conduct a detailed review of fishery performance relative to the sector ACLs at least every 5 years.

(1) If one or both of the sector-specific ACLs is exceeded with a frequency greater than 25 percent (i.e., more than once in 4 years or any 2 consecutive years), the Summer Flounder Monitoring Committee will review fishery performance information and make recommendations to the MAFMC for changes in measures intended to ensure ACLs are not exceeded as frequently.

(2) The MAFMC may specify more frequent or more specific ACL performance review criteria as part of a stock rebuilding plan following a determination that the summer flounder stock has become overfished.

(3) Performance reviews shall not substitute for annual reviews that occur to ascertain if prior year ACLs have been exceeded but may be conducted in conjunction with such reviews.

[76 FR 60626, Sept. 29, 2011]

§ 648.101 Summer flounder Annual Catch Target (ACT).

(a) The Summer Flounder Monitoring Committee shall identify and review the relevant sources of management uncertainty to recommend ACTs for the commercial and recreational fishing sectors as part of the summer flounder specification process. The Summer Flounder Monitoring Committee recommendations shall identify the specific sources of management uncertainty that were considered, technical approaches to mitigating these sources of uncertainty, and any additional relevant information considered in the ACT recommendation process.

(1) **Sectors.** Commercial and recreational specific ACTs shall be less than or equal to the sector-specific ACLs. The Summer Flounder Monitoring Committee shall recommend any reduction in catch necessary to address sector-specific management uncertainty, consistent with paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) **Periodicity.** ACTs may be established on an annual basis for up to 3 years at a time, dependent on whether the SSC provides single or multiple year ABC recommendations.

(b) **Performance review.** The Summer Flounder Monitoring Committee shall conduct a detailed review of fishery performance relative to ACTs in conjunction with any ACL performance review, as outlined in §648.100(b)(1) through (3).

[76 FR 60626, Sept. 29, 2011]

§ 648.102 Summer flounder specifications.

(a) Commercial quota, recreational landing limits, research set-asides, and other specification measures. The Summer Flounder Monitoring Committee