

SUBCHAPTER H—NATIONAL WILDLIFE MONUMENTS

PARTS 96–99 [RESERVED]

PART 100—SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

Sec.

Subpart A—General Provisions

- 100.1 Purpose.
- 100.2 Authority.
- 100.3 Applicability and scope.
- 100.4 Definitions.
- 100.5 Eligibility for subsistence use.
- 100.6 Licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, and reports.
- 100.7 Restriction on use.
- 100.8 Penalties.
- 100.9 Information collection requirements.

Subpart B—Program Structure

- 100.10 Federal Subsistence Board.
- 100.11 Regional advisory councils.
- 100.12 Local advisory committees.
- 100.13 Board/agency relationships.
- 100.14 Relationship to State procedures and regulations.
- 100.15 Rural determination process.
- 100.16 Customary and traditional use determination process.
- 100.17 Determining priorities for subsistence uses among rural Alaska residents.
- 100.18 Regulation adoption process.
- 100.19 Closures and other special actions.
- 100.20 Request for reconsideration.
- 100.21 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Board Determinations

- 100.22 Subsistence resource regions.
- 100.23 Rural determinations.
- 100.24 Customary and traditional use determinations.

Subpart D—Subsistence Taking of Fish and Wildlife

- 100.25 Subsistence taking of wildlife.
- 100.26 Subsistence taking of fish.
- 100.27 Subsistence taking of shellfish.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 3, 472, 551, 668dd, 3101–3126; 18 U.S.C. 3551–3586; 43 U.S.C. 1733.

Subpart A—General Provisions

SOURCE: 57 FR 22951, 22964, May 29, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 100.1 Purpose.

The regulations in this part implement the Federal Subsistence Management Program on public lands within the State of Alaska.

§ 100.2 Authority.

These regulations are issued pursuant to authority designated above, and specifically the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture specified in section 814 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) 16 U.S.C. 3124 (1980).

§ 100.3 Applicability and scope.

(a) The regulations of this part implement the provisions of Title VIII of ANILCA relevant to the taking of fish and wildlife on public lands in the State of Alaska. The regulations of this part do not permit subsistence uses in Glacier Bay National Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Katmai National Park, and that portion of Denali National Park established as Mt. McKinley National Park prior to passage of ANILCA, where subsistence taking and uses are prohibited. These regulations do not supersede agency specific regulations.

(b) The regulations contained in subpart D apply on all public lands including all non-navigable waters located on these lands. However, the regulations contained in subpart D do not authorize any subsistence uses in those National Parks listed in § 100.3(a). In the following areas, the regulations in subpart D apply on all Federal public lands including all waters located on these lands:

(1) The area beginning at a point on the boundary between the United States and Canada, on the divide between the north and south forks of the Firth River, approximate latitude 68°52' N., longitude 141°00' W., thence westerly along this divide and the periphery of the watershed northward to the Arctic Ocean, along the crest of portions of the Brooks Range and the DeLong Mountains, to Cape Lisburne;

(2) The area north of 61° north latitude, south of 61°21' north latitude, west of 163°40' longitude and east of the Bering Sea shoreline including Hazen Bay;

(3) Nunivak Island and waters of the Bering Sea within one mile of its shorelines;

(4) The area west of the eastern most tip of Unimak Island to the terminus of the Aleutian Islands, except the area between Akutan Pass and Samalga Island;

(5) Simeonof Island and all waters of the Pacific Ocean within one-mile of Simeonof Island;

(6) the Semidi Islands and all waters of the Pacific Ocean within one mile of each of the Semidi Islands;

(7) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge;

(8) Waters of the Pacific Ocean enclosed by the boundaries of Womans Bay, Gibson Cove, and an area defined by a line one-half mile on either side of the mouth of Karluk River, and extending seaward 3,000 feet;

(9) All waters of the Pacific Ocean within 1,500 feet seaward of the shoreline of Afognak Island;

(10) Kenai National Wildlife Refuge;

(11) Glacier Bay National Preserve.

(c) The public lands described in § 100.3(b) (1)–(11) remain subject to change through rulemaking pending a Department of the Interior review of title and jurisdictional issues regarding certain submerged lands beneath navigable waters in Alaska.

§ 100.4 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to all regulations contained in this part.

Agency means a subunit of a cabinet level Department of the Federal government having land management authority over the public lands including, but not limited to, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and USDA Forest Service.

ANILCA means the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96–487, 94 Stat. 2371 (December 2, 1980) (codified, as amended, in scattered sections of 16 U.S.C. and 43 U.S.C.)

Barter means the exchange of fish or wildlife or their parts taken for sub-

sistence uses; for other fish, wildlife or their parts; or, for other food or for nonedible items other than money, if the exchange is of a limited and non-commercial nature.

Board means the Federal Subsistence Board as described in § 100.10 of this part.

Commissions means the Subsistence Resource Commissions established pursuant to section 808 of ANILCA.

Conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife means the maintenance of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats in a condition that assures stable and continuing natural populations and species mix of plants and animals in relation to their ecosystem, including the recognition that local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses may be a natural part of that ecosystem; minimizes the likelihood of irreversible or long-term adverse effects upon such populations and species; ensures the maximum practicable diversity of options for the future; and recognizes that the policies and legal authorities of the managing agencies will determine the nature and degree of management programs affecting ecological relationships, population dynamics, and the manipulation of the components of the ecosystem.

Customary and traditional use means a long-established, consistent pattern of use, incorporating beliefs and customs which have been transmitted from generation to generation. This use plays an important role in the economy of the community.

Customary trade means cash sale of fish and wildlife resources regulated herein, not otherwise prohibited by State or Federal law or regulation, to support personal and family needs; and does not include trade which constitutes a significant commercial enterprise.

FACA means the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, 86 Stat. 770 (October 6, 1972) (codified as amended, at 5 U.S.C. appendix II 1–15).

Federal Advisory Committees or Federal Advisory Committee means the Federal Local Advisory Committees as described in § 100.12.

Family means all persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, or any

person living within the household on a permanent basis.

Federal lands means lands and waters and interests therein the title to which is in the United States.

Fish and wildlife means any member of the animal kingdom, including without limitation any mammal, fish, bird (including any migratory, nonmigratory or endangered bird for which protection is also afforded by treaty or other international agreement), amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate, and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the carcass or part thereof.

Game Management Unit or GMU means one of the 26 geographical areas listed under game management units in the codified hunting and trapping regulations and the Game Unit Maps of Alaska.

Person means an individual and does not include a corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, organization, business, trust or society.

Public lands or public land means lands situated in Alaska which are Federal lands, except—

(1) land selections of the State of Alaska which have been tentatively approved or validly selected under the Alaska Statehood Act and lands which have been confirmed to, validly selected by, or granted to the Territory of Alaska or the State under any other provision of Federal law;

(2) land selections of a Native Corporation made under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which have not been conveyed to a Native Corporation, unless any such selection is determined to be invalid or is relinquished; and

(3) lands referred to in section 19(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Regional Councils or Regional Council means the Regional Advisory Councils as described in § 100.11.

Regulatory year means July 1 through June 30.

Resident means any person who has his or her primary, permanent home within Alaska and whenever absent from this primary, permanent home, has the intention of returning to it. Factors demonstrating the location of a person's primary, permanent home

may include, but are not limited to: The address listed on an Alaska license to drive, hunt, fish, or engage in an activity regulated by a government entity; affidavit of person or persons who know the individual; voter registration; location of residences owned, rented or leased; location of stored household goods; residence of spouse, minor children or dependents; tax documents; or whether the person claims residence in another location for any purpose.

Rural means any community or area of Alaska determined by the Board to qualify as such under the process described in § _____.15 of this part.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior, except that in reference to matters related to any unit of the National Forest System, such term means the Secretary of Agriculture.

State means the State of Alaska.

Subsistence uses means the customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.

Take or taking as used with respect to fish or wildlife, means to pursue, hunt, shoot, trap, net, capture, collect, kill, harm, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

Year means calendar year unless another year is specified.

§ 100.5 Eligibility for subsistence use.

(a) The taking of fish and wildlife on public lands for subsistence uses is restricted to Alaskans who are residents of rural areas or communities. Other individuals, including Alaskans who are residents of non-rural areas or communities listed in § 100.23, are prohibited from taking fish and wildlife on public lands for subsistence uses under these regulations.

(b) Where the Board has made a customary and traditional use determination regarding subsistence use of a specific fish stock or wildlife population, in accordance with, and as listed in,

§100.24, only those Alaskans who are residents of rural areas or communities so designated are eligible for subsistence taking of that population, on public lands for subsistence uses, under these regulations. All other individuals are prohibited from taking fish or wildlife from that population under these regulations.

(c) Where customary and traditional use determinations for a fish stock or wildlife population within a specific area have not yet been made by the Board (e.g. “no determination”), all Alaskans who are residents of rural areas or communities are eligible to participate in subsistence taking of that stock or population under these regulations.

(d) This section does not limit the authority of the National Park Service to regulate further the eligibility of those individuals qualified to engage in subsistence uses on National Park Service lands in accordance with specific authority in ANILCA, and National Park Service regulations at 36 CFR part 13.

§100.6 Licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, and reports.

(a) To take fish and wildlife on public lands for subsistence uses, subsistence users must possess and comply with the provisions of any pertinent permits, harvest tickets, or tags required by the State, or Federal permits, harvest tickets, or tags as required by the Board; and must possess the pertinent valid State hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses unless Federal licenses are required or unless otherwise provided for in these regulations.

(b) To make a fraudulent application for Federal or State licenses, permits, harvest tickets or tags is prohibited.

(c) Harvest tickets, tags, permits, or other required documents must be validated before removing the kill from the harvest site.

(d) Persons engaged in taking fish and wildlife under these regulations must comply with all reporting provisions which the Board may require.

(e) Licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags or other documents required by this section must be produced by individuals upon the request of a State or Federal law enforcement agent. Per-

sons engaged in taking fish and wildlife under these regulations must allow State or Federal law enforcement agents to inspect any apparatus designed to be used, or capable of being used to take fish or wildlife, or any fish or wildlife in possession.

(f) The Board may implement harvest reporting systems or permit systems where:

(1) The fish and wildlife is taken by an individual who is required to obtain and possess pertinent State harvest permits, tickets, or tags, or Federal permits, harvest tickets, or tags;

(2) A qualified subsistence user may designate another qualified subsistence user to take fish and wildlife on his or her behalf; or

(3) The fish and wildlife is taken by individuals or community representatives permitted a one-time or annual harvest for special purposes including ceremonies and potlatches;

(4) The fish and wildlife is taken by representatives of a community permitted to do so in a manner consistent with the community’s customary and traditional practices.

(g) When the taking of fish and wildlife is in accordance with §100.6, the permittee must comply with all of the reporting requirements of the permit. Individuals designated on a permit to take fish and wildlife are required to have that permit in their possession during the taking and to comply with all requirements of the permit, regulations in subpart A §100.6 pertaining to validation and reporting, and to regulations in subpart D pertaining to methods and means, possession and transportation, and utilization.

(h) When a community takes fish and wildlife in accordance with §100.6(f)(3) and (4), the harvest activity must be reported in accordance with regulations specified for that community in subpart D, and as required by any applicable permit conditions. Individuals may be responsible for particular reporting requirements in the conditions permitting a specific community’s harvest. Failure to comply with these conditions is a violation of these regulations. Community harvests are reviewed annually under subpart D regulations.

§ 100.7 Restriction on use.

(a) When fish and wildlife are taken pursuant to these regulations, trade of the fish and wildlife, other than for customary trade or barter, is prohibited.

(b) When fish and wildlife are taken pursuant to these regulations, use or trade of the fish and wildlife which constitutes a significant commercial enterprise is prohibited.

§ 100.8 Penalties.

A person convicted of violating any provision of 50 CFR part 100 or 36 CFR part 242 may be punished by a fine or by imprisonment in accordance with the penalty provisions applicable to the public land where the violation occurred.

§ 100.9 Information collection requirements.

(a) These rules contain information collection requirements subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval under 44 U.S.C. 3501-3520. They apply to subsistence uses on public lands in Alaska.

(1) Section 100.20, Request for reconsideration. The information collection requirements contained in this section provide a standardized process to allow individuals the opportunity to appeal decisions of the Board. Submission of a request for reconsideration is voluntary but required to receive a final determination by the Board. The Department of the Interior estimates that a request for reconsideration will take 4 hours to prepare and submit.

(2) Section 100.6, Licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, and reports. The information collection requirements contained in this section provide for permit-specific subsistence activities not authorized through the general adoption of State regulations. These regulations require this information before a rural Alaska resident may engage in subsistence uses on public lands. The Department estimates that the average time necessary to obtain and comply with this permit information collection requirement is 15 minutes.

(3) The remaining information collection requirements contained in this part imposed upon subsistence uses are

those adopted from State regulations. The information collection requirements must be satisfied before rural Alaska residents may engage in subsistence uses on public lands. The Department estimates that the average burden imposed upon individuals will be 8 minutes.

(b) Direct comments on the burden estimate or any other aspect of the burden estimate to: Information Collection Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1849 C Street NW., MS 224 ARLSQ, Washington, DC 20240; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018-0075), Washington, DC 20503. Additionally, information requirements will be imposed when the Regional Councils, subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), are established under subpart B. Such requirements will be submitted to OMB for approval prior to their implementation.

Subpart B—Program Structure

SOURCE: 57 FR 22953, 22964, May 29, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 100.10 Federal Subsistence Board.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture hereby establish, and delegate responsibility for, administering the subsistence taking and uses of fish and wildlife on public lands, and the related promulgation and signature authority for regulations of subparts C and D, contained herein, to the Board.

(b) Membership.

(1) The voting membership of the Board shall consist of a Chair to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior with the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture; the Alaska Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Alaska Regional Director, National Park Service; Alaska Regional Forester, USDA Forest Service; the Alaska State Director, Bureau of Land Management; and the Alaska Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Each member of the Board may appoint a designee.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) Liaisons to the Board shall consist of a State liaison, and the Chairpersons of each Regional Council. The

State liaison and the Chairpersons of each Regional Council may attend public sessions of all Board meetings and be actively involved as consultants to the Board.

(d) Powers and Duties.

(1) Meetings shall occur at least twice per year and at such other times as deemed necessary by the Board. Meetings shall occur at the call of the Chair, but any member may request a meeting.

(2) A quorum shall consist of four members.

(3) No action may be taken unless a majority of voting members are in agreement.

(4) The Board is empowered, to the extent necessary, to implement Title VIII of ANILCA, to:

(i) Promulgate regulations for the management of subsistence taking and uses of fish and wildlife on public lands;

(ii) Determine which communities or areas of the State are rural or non-rural;

(iii) Determine which rural Alaska areas or communities have customary and traditional subsistence uses of specific fish and wildlife populations;

(iv) Allocate subsistence uses of fish and wildlife populations on public lands;

(v) Ensure that the taking on public lands of fish and wildlife for nonwasteful subsistence uses shall be accorded priority over the taking on such lands of fish and wildlife for other purposes;

(vi) Close public lands to the non-subsistence taking of fish and wildlife;

(vii) Establish priorities for the subsistence taking of fish and wildlife on public lands among rural Alaska residents;

(viii) Restrict or eliminate taking of fish and wildlife on public lands;

(ix) Determine what types and forms of trade of fish and wildlife taken for subsistence uses constitute allowable customary trade;

(x) Authorize the Regional Councils to convene;

(xi) Establish a Regional Council in each subsistence resource region and recommend to the Secretaries, appointees to the Regional Councils, pursuant to the FACA;

(xii) Establish Federal Advisory Committees within the subsistence resource regions, if necessary and recommend to the Secretaries that members of the Federal Advisory Committees be appointed from the group of individuals nominated by rural Alaska residents;

(xiii) Establish rules and procedures for the operation of the Board, and the Regional Councils;

(xiv) Review and respond to proposals for regulations, management plans, policies, and other matters related to subsistence taking and uses of fish and wildlife;

(xv) Enter into cooperative agreements or otherwise cooperate with Federal agencies, the State, Native corporations, local governmental entities, and other persons and organizations, including international entities to effectuate the purposes and policies of the Federal subsistence management program;

(xvi) Develop alternative permitting processes relating to the subsistence taking of fish and wildlife to ensure continued opportunities for subsistence; and

(xvii) Take other actions authorized by the Secretaries to implement Title VIII of ANILCA.

(5) The Board shall establish a Staff Committee composed of a member from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and USDA Forest Service for analytical and administrative assistance. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service representative shall serve as Chair of the Staff Committee.

(6) The Board may establish and dissolve additional committees as necessary for assistance.

(7) The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide appropriate administrative support for the Board.

(8) The Board shall authorize at least two meetings per year for each Regional Council.

(e) Relationship to Regional Councils.

(1) The Board shall consider the reports and recommendations of the Regional Councils concerning the taking of fish and wildlife on public lands

within their respective regions for subsistence uses. The Board may choose not to follow any Regional Council recommendation which it determines is not supported by substantial evidence, violates recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation, would be detrimental to the satisfaction of subsistence needs, or in closure situations, for reasons of public safety or administration or to assure the continued viability of a particular fish or wildlife population. If a recommendation is not adopted, the Board shall set forth the factual basis and the reasons for the decision, in writing, in a timely fashion.

(2) The Board shall provide available and appropriate technical assistance to the Regional Councils.

§ 100.11 Regional advisory councils.

(a) The Board shall establish a Regional Council for each subsistence resource region to participate in the Federal subsistence management program. The Regional Councils shall be established, and conduct their activities, in accordance with the FACA. The Regional Councils shall provide a regional forum for the collection and expression of opinions and recommendations on matters related to subsistence taking and uses of fish and wildlife resources on public lands. The Regional Councils shall provide for public participation in the Federal regulatory process.

(b) Establishment of Regional Councils—membership.

(1) The number of members for each Regional Council shall be established by the Board, and shall be an odd number. A Regional Council member must be a resident of the region in which he or she is appointed and be knowledgeable about the region and subsistence uses of the public lands therein. The Board shall accept nominations and recommend to the Secretaries that representatives on the Regional Councils be appointed from those nominated by subsistence users. Appointments to the Regional Councils shall be made by the Secretaries.

(2) Regional Council members shall serve 3 year terms and may be reappointed. Initial members shall be appointed with staggered terms up to three years.

(3) The Chair of each Regional Council shall be elected by the applicable Regional Council, from its membership, for a one year term and may be reelected.

(c) Powers and Duties.

(1) The Regional Councils are authorized to:

(i) Hold public meetings related to subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within their respective regions, after the Chair of the Board or the designated Federal Coordinator has called the meeting and approved the meeting agenda;

(ii) Elect officers;

(iii) Review, evaluate, and make recommendations to the Board on proposals for regulations, policies, management plans, and other matters relating to the subsistence take of fish and wildlife under these regulations within the region;

(iv) Provide a forum for the expression of opinions and recommendations by persons interested in any matter related to the subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within the region;

(v) Encourage local and regional participation, pursuant to the provisions of these regulations in the decision-making process affecting the taking of fish and wildlife on the public lands within the region for subsistence uses;

(vi) Prepare and submit to the Board an annual report containing—

(A) An identification of current and anticipated subsistence uses of fish and wildlife populations within the region,

(B) An evaluation of current and anticipated subsistence needs for fish and wildlife populations from the public lands within the region,

(C) A recommended strategy for the management of fish and wildlife populations within the region to accommodate such subsistence uses and needs related to the public lands, and

(D) Recommendations concerning policies, standards, guidelines, and regulations to implement the strategy;

(vii) Appoint members to each Subsistence Resource Commission (Commission) within their region in accordance with the requirements of section 808 of ANILCA;

(viii) Make recommendations and determinations of customary and traditional use of subsistence resources;

§ 100.12

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–96 Edition)

(ix) Make recommendations on determinations of rural status;

(x) Make recommendations regarding the allocation of subsistence uses among rural Alaska residents pursuant to § 100.17 of these regulations;

(xi) Develop proposals pertaining to the subsistence taking and use of fish and wildlife under these regulations, and review and evaluate such proposals submitted by other sources;

(xii) Provide recommendations on the establishment and membership of Federal Advisory Committees.

(2) The Regional Councils shall:

(i) Operate in conformance with the provisions of FACA and comply with rules of operation established by the Board;

(ii) Perform other duties specified by the Board.

§ 100.12 Local advisory committees.

(a) The Board shall establish such Federal Advisory Committees within each region as necessary at such time that it is determined, after notice and hearing and consultation with the State, that the existing State fish and game advisory committees do not adequately provide advice to, and assist, the particular Regional Council in carrying out its function as set forth in § 100.11 of these regulations.

(b) Federal Advisory Committees, if established by the Board, shall operate in conformance with the provisions of the FACA, and comply with rules of operation established by the Board.

§ 100.13 Board/agency relationships.

(a) General.

(1) The Board, in making decisions or recommendations, shall consider and ensure compliance with specific statutory requirements regarding the management of resources on public lands, recognizing that the management policies applicable to some public lands may entail methods of resource and habitat management and protection different from methods appropriate for other public lands.

(2) The Board shall promulgate regulations for subsistence taking of fish and wildlife on public lands. The Board is the final administrative authority on the promulgation of subparts C and D regulations relating to the subsist-

ence taking of fish and wildlife on public lands.

(3) Nothing in these regulations shall enlarge or diminish the authority of any agency to promulgate regulations necessary for the proper management of public lands under their jurisdiction in accordance with ANILCA and other existing laws.

(b) Section 808 of ANILCA establishes National Park and Park Monument Subsistence Resource Commissions. Nothing in these regulations affects the duties or authorities of these commissions.

§ 100.14 Relationship to State procedures and regulations.

(a) State fish and game regulations apply to public lands and such laws are hereby adopted and made a part of these regulations to the extent they are not inconsistent with, or superseded by this part.

(b) The Board may close public lands to hunting and fishing, or take actions to restrict the taking of fish and wildlife despite any State authorization for taking fish and wildlife on public lands. The Board may review and adopt State closures or restrictions which serve to achieve the objectives of these regulations.

(c) The Board may enter into agreements with the State in order to coordinate respective management responsibilities.

(d) Petition for repeal of subsistence rules and regulations.

(1) The State of Alaska may petition the Secretaries for repeal of these subsistence rules and regulations when the State has enacted and implemented subsistence management and use laws which:

(i) Are consistent with sections 803, 804, and 805 of ANILCA; and

(ii) Provide for the subsistence definition, preference, and participation specified in sections 803, 804, and 805 of ANILCA.

(2) The State's petition shall:

(i) Be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240, and the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20240.

(ii) Include the entire text of applicable State legislation indicating compliance with sections 803, 804, and 805 of ANILCA; and

(iii) Set forth all data and arguments available to the State in support of legislative compliance with sections 803, 804, and 805 of ANILCA.

(3) If the Secretaries find that the State's petition contains adequate justification, a rulemaking proceeding for repeal of these regulations will be initiated. If the Secretaries find that the State's petition does not contain adequate justification, the petition will be denied by letter or other notice, with a statement of the ground for denial.

§ 100.15 Rural determination process.

(a) The Board shall determine if an area or community in Alaska is rural. In determining whether a specific area of Alaska is rural, the Board shall use the following guidelines.

(1) A community or area with a population of 2500 or less shall be deemed to be rural unless such a community or area possesses significant characteristics of a non-rural nature, or is considered to be socially and economically a part of an urbanized area.

(2) Communities or areas with populations above 2500 but not more than 7000 will be determined to be rural or non-rural.

(3) A community with a population of more than 7000 shall be presumed non-rural, unless such a community or area possesses significant characteristics of a rural nature.

(4) Population data from the most recent census conducted by the United States Bureau of Census as updated by the Alaska Department of Labor shall be utilized in this process.

(5) Community or area characteristics shall be considered in evaluating a community's rural or non-rural status. The characteristics may include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Use of fish and wildlife;
 - (ii) Development and diversity of the economy;
 - (iii) Community infrastructure;
 - (iv) Transportation; and
 - (v) Educational institutions.
- (6) Communities or areas which are economically, socially and

communally integrated shall be considered in the aggregate.

(b) The Board shall periodically review rural determinations. Rural determinations shall be reviewed on a ten year cycle, commencing with the publication of the year 2000 U.S. census. Rural determinations may be reviewed out-of-cycle in special circumstances. Once the Board makes a determination that a community has changed from rural to non-rural, a waiting period of five years shall be required before the non-rural determination becomes effective.

(c) Current determinations are listed at § 100.23.

§ 100.16 Customary and traditional use determination process.

(a) The Board shall determine which fish stocks and wildlife populations have been customarily and traditionally used for subsistence. These determinations shall identify the specific community's or area's use of specific fish stocks and wildlife populations. For areas managed by the National Park Service, where subsistence uses are allowed, the determinations may be made on an individual basis.

(b) A community or area shall generally exhibit the following factors, which exemplify customary and traditional use. The Board shall make customary and traditional use determinations based on application of the following factors:

(1) A long-term consistent pattern of use, excluding interruptions beyond the control of the community or area;

(2) A pattern of use recurring in specific seasons for many years;

(3) A pattern of use consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost, conditioned by local characteristics;

(4) The consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife as related to past methods and means of taking; near, or reasonably accessible from the community or area;

(5) A means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife which has been traditionally used by past generations, including consideration of alteration of past practices

due to recent technological advances, where appropriate;

(6) A pattern of use which includes the handing down of knowledge of fishing and hunting skills, values and lore from generation to generation;

(7) A pattern of use in which the harvest is shared or distributed within a definable community of persons; and

(8) A pattern of use which relates to reliance upon a wide diversity of fish and wildlife resources of the area and which provides substantial cultural, economic, social, and nutritional elements to the community or area.

(c) The Board shall take into consideration the reports and recommendations of any appropriate Regional Council regarding customary and traditional uses of subsistence resources.

(d) Current determinations are listed in § 100.24.

§ 100.17 Determining priorities for subsistence uses among rural Alaska residents.

(a) Whenever it is necessary to restrict the subsistence taking of fish and wildlife on public lands in order to protect the continued viability of such populations, or to continue subsistence uses, the Board shall establish a priority among the rural Alaska residents after considering any recommendation submitted by an appropriate Regional Council.

(b) The priority shall be implemented through appropriate limitations based on the application of the following criteria to each area, community, or individual determined to have customary and traditional use, as necessary:

(1) Customary and direct dependence upon the populations as the mainstay of livelihood;

(2) Local residency; and

(3) The availability of alternative resources.

(c) If allocation on an area or community basis is not achievable, then the Board shall allocate subsistence opportunity on an individual basis through application of the above criteria.

(d) In addressing a situation where prioritized allocation becomes necessary, the Board shall solicit recommendations from the Regional Council in the area affected.

§ 100.18 Regulation adoption process.

(a) Proposals for changes to the Federal subsistence regulations in subpart D shall be accepted by the Board according to a published schedule, but at least once a year. The Board shall develop and publish proposed regulations in the FEDERAL REGISTER and publish notice in local newspapers. Comments on the proposed regulations in the form of proposals shall be distributed for public review.

(1) Proposals shall be made available for at least a thirty (30) day review by the Regional Councils. Regional Councils shall forward their recommendations on proposals to the Board. Such proposals with recommendations may be submitted in the time period as specified by the Board or as a part of the Regional Council's annual report described in § 100.11, whichever is earlier.

(2) The Board shall publish notice throughout Alaska of the availability of proposals received.

(3) The public shall have at least thirty (30) days to review and comment on proposals.

(4) After the comment period the Board shall meet to receive public testimony and consider the proposals. The Board shall consider traditional use patterns when establishing harvest levels and seasons, and methods and means. The Board may choose not to follow any recommendation which the Board determines is not supported by substantial evidence, violates recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation, or would be detrimental to the satisfaction of subsistence needs. If a recommendation approved by a Regional Council is not adopted by the Board, the Board shall set forth the factual basis and the reasons for their decision in writing to the Regional Council.

(5) Following consideration of the proposals the Board shall publish final regulations pertaining to subpart D in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) Proposals for changes to subpart C shall be accepted by the Board according to a published schedule. The

Board shall develop and publish proposed regulations in the FEDERAL REGISTER and publish notice in local newspapers. Comments on the proposed regulations in the form of proposals shall be distributed for public review.

(1) Public and governmental proposals shall be made available for a thirty (30) day review by the regional councils. Regional Councils shall forward their recommendations on proposals to the Board. Such proposals with recommendations may be submitted in the time period as specified by the Board or as a part of the Regional Council's annual report described in §100.11, whichever is earlier.

(2) The Board shall publish notice throughout Alaska of the availability of proposals received.

(3) The public shall have at least thirty (30) days to review and comment on proposals.

(4) After the comment period the Board shall meet to receive public testimony and consider the proposals. The Board may choose not to follow any recommendation which the Board determines is not supported by substantial evidence, violates recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation, or would be detrimental to the satisfaction of subsistence needs. If a recommendation approved by a Regional Council is not adopted by the Board, the Board shall set forth the factual basis and the reasons for their decision in writing to the Regional Council.

(5) Following consideration of the proposals the Board shall publish final regulations pertaining to subpart C in the FEDERAL REGISTER. A Board decision to change a community's or area's status from rural to non-rural will not become effective until five years after the decision has been made.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Proposals for changes to subparts A and B shall be accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with 43 CFR 14.1-4.

§100.19 Closures and other special actions.

(a) The Board may make or direct restriction or closure of the taking of fish and wildlife for non-subsistence uses on public lands when necessary to assure the continued viability of par-

ticular fish or wildlife population, to continue subsistence uses of a fish or wildlife population, or for reasons of public safety or administration.

(b) After consulting with the State of Alaska, providing adequate notice to the public, and holding at least one public hearing in the vicinity of the affected communities, the Board may make or direct temporary closures to subsistence uses of a particular fish or wildlife population on public lands to assure the continued viability of a fish or wildlife population, or for reasons of public safety or administration. A temporary closure will not extend beyond the regulatory year in which it is promulgated.

(c) In an emergency situation, the Board may direct immediate closures related to subsistence or non-subsistence uses of fish and wildlife on public lands, if necessary to assure the continued viability of a fish or wildlife population, or for public safety reasons. The Board shall publish notice and reasons justifying the emergency closure in the FEDERAL REGISTER and in newspapers of any area affected. The emergency closure shall be effective when directed by the Board, may not exceed 60 days, and may not be extended unless it is determined by the Board, after notice and hearing, that such closure should be extended.

(d) The Board may make or direct a temporary change to open or adjust the seasons or to increase the bag limits for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife populations on public lands. An affected rural resident, community, Regional Council, or administrative agency may request a temporary change in seasons or bag limits. Prior to implementing a temporary change, the Board shall consult with the State, shall comply with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 551-559 (Administrative Procedures Act or APA), and shall provide adequate notice and opportunity to comment. The length of any temporary change shall be confined to the minimum time period or bag limit determined by the Board to be necessary to satisfy subsistence uses. In addition, a temporary change may be made only after the Board determines that the proposed temporary change will not interfere with the conservation of

§ 100.20

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–96 Edition)

healthy fish and wildlife populations. The decision of the Board shall be the final administrative action.

(e) Regulations authorizing any individual agency to direct temporary or emergency closures on public lands managed by the agency remain unaffected by these regulations, which authorize the Board to make or direct restrictions, closures, or temporary changes for subsistence uses on public lands.

(f) Taking fish and wildlife in violation of a restriction, or temporary change authorized by the Board is prohibited.

§ 100.20 Request for reconsideration.

(a) Subparts C and D regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER are subject to requests for reconsideration.

(b) Any aggrieved person may file a request for reconsideration with the Board.

(c) To file a request for reconsideration, the requestor must notify the Board in writing within sixty (60) days of the effective date or date of publication of the notice, whichever is earliest, for which reconsideration is requested.

(d) It is the responsibility of a requestor to provide the Board with sufficient narrative evidence and argument to show why the action by the Board should be reconsidered. The following information must be included in the request for reconsideration:

(1) The requestor's name, and mailing address;

(2) The action for which reconsideration is requested and the date of FEDERAL REGISTER publication of that action;

(3) A detailed statement of how the requestor is adversely affected by the action;

(4) A detailed statement of the facts of the dispute, the issues raised by the request, and specific references to any law, regulation, or policy that the requestor believes to be violated and the reason for such allegation;

(5) A statement of how the requestor would like the action changed.

(e) Upon receipt of a request for reconsideration, the Board shall transmit a copy of such request to any appropriate Regional Council for review and

recommendation. The Board shall consider any Regional Council recommendations in making a final decision.

(f) If the request is justified, the Board shall implement a final decision on a request for reconsideration after compliance with 5 U.S.C. 551–559 (APA).

(g) If the request is denied, the decision of the Board represents the final administrative action.

§ 100.21 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Board Determinations

SOURCE: 57 FR 22957, 22964, May 29, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 100.22 Subsistence resource regions.

(a) The following areas are hereby designated as subsistence resource regions:

- (1) Southeast Region,
- (2) Southcentral Region,
- (3) Kodiak/Aleutians Region,
- (4) Bristol Bay Region,
- (5) Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Region,
- (6) Western Interior Region,
- (7) Seward Peninsula Region,
- (8) Northwest Arctic Region,
- (9) Eastern Interior Region,
- (10) North Slope Region.

(b) Maps delineating the boundaries of subsistence resource regions are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

§ 100.23 Rural determinations.

(a) All communities and areas have been determined by the Board to be rural in accordance with § 100.15 except the following:

- Adak;
- Fairbanks North Star Borough;
- Homer area—including Homer, Anchor Point, Kachemak City, and Fritz Creek;
- Juneau area—including Juneau, West Juneau and Douglas;
- Kenai area—including Kenai, Soldotna, Sterling, Nikiski, Salamatof, Kalifornsky, Kasilof, and Clam Gulch;
- Ketchikan area—including Ketchikan City, Clover Pass, North Tongass Highway, Ketchikan East, Mountain Pass, Herring Cove, Saxman East, and parts of Pennock Island;
- Municipality of Anchorage;

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.24

Seward area—including Seward and Moose Pass; Valdez; and, Wasilla area—including Palmer, Wasilla, Sutton, Big Lake, Houston, and Bodenberg Butte.

(2) Maps delineating the boundaries of non-rural areas listed in paragraph (a)(1) are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 100.24 Customary and traditional use determinations.

(a) Rural Alaska residents of the listed communities and areas have been

determined to have customary and traditional subsistence use of the specified species on Federal public lands in the specified areas. When there is a determination for specific communities or areas of residence in a Unit, all other communities not listed for that species in that Unit have no Federal subsistence for that species in that Unit. If no determination has been made for a species in a Unit, all rural Alaska residents are eligible to harvest fish or wildlife under this Part.

(1) *Wildlife determinations.*

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 1(C)	Black Bear	Rural residents of Unit 1(C) and Haines, Gustavus, Klukwan, and Hoonah.
1(A)	Brown Bear	Rural residents of Unit 1(A) except no subsistence for residents of Hyder.
1(B)	Brown Bear	Rural residents of Unit 1(A), Petersburg, and Wrangell, except no subsistence for residents of Hyder.
1(C)	Brown Bear	Rural residents of Unit 1(C), Haines, Hoonah, Klukwan, Skagway, and Wrangell, except no subsistence for residents of Gustavus.
1(D)	Brown Bear	Residents of 1(D).
1(A)	Deer	Rural residents of 1(A) and 2.
1(B)	Deer	Rural residents of Unit 1(A), residents of 1(B), 2 and 3.
1(C)	Deer	Rural residents of 1(C) and (D), and residents of Hoonah and Gustavus.
1(D)	Deer	No subsistence.
1(B)	Goat	No determination, except no subsistence for residents of Petersburg, Kupreanof and outlying areas.
1(C)	Goat	Residents of Haines, Klukwan, and Hoonah.
1(B) The Stikine River drainages only	Moose	No determination.
1(B) North of the LeConte Glacier and	Moose	No subsistence.
1(C) Berner's Bay.	Moose	Residents of Unit 1(D).
1(D)	Moose	Residents of Unit 1(D).
Unit 2	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
2	Deer	Rural residents of Unit 1(A) and residents of Units 2 and 3.
Unit 3	Deer	Residents of Unit 1(B) and 3, and residents of Port Alexander, Port Protection, Pt. Baker, and Meyer's Chuck.
Unit 4	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 4 and Kake.
4	Deer	Residents of Unit 4 and residents of Kake, Gustavus, Haines, Petersburg, Pt. Baker, Klukwan, Port Protection, Wrangell, and Yakutat.
4	Goat	Residents of Sitka, Hoonah, Tenakee, Pelican, Funter Bay, Angoon, Port Alexander, and Elfin Cove.
Unit 5	Brown Bear	Residents of Yakutat.
5	Deer	Residents of Yakutat.
5	Moose	Residents of Unit 5(A).
Unit 6(A)	Black Bear	Residents of Yakutat and residents of 6(C) and 6(D), except no subsistence for Whittier.
6, Remainder	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 6(C) and 6(D), except no subsistence for Whittier.
6	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
6(C) and (D)	Goat	Rural residents of Unit 6(C) and (D).
6	Moose	No subsistence.
6	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
Unit 7	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
7	Caribou	No subsistence.
7, Brown Mountain hunt area	Goat	Residents of Port Graham and English Bay.
7	Moose	No subsistence.
7	Sheep	No subsistence.
Unit 8	Brown Bear	Residents of Old Harbor, Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Karluk, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions.
8	Deer	Residents of Unit 8.
8	Elk	No subsistence.

Area	Species	Determination
8	Goat	No subsistence.
Unit 9(D)	Bison	No subsistence.
9(A), (C) and (D)	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
9(B)	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 9(B).
9(E)	Brown Bear	Residents of Chignik Lake, Ivanof Bay and Perryville.
9(A) and (B)	Caribou	Residents of Units 9(B), 9(C) and 17.
9(C)	Caribou	Residents of Unit 9(B), 9(C), 17 and residents of Egegik.
9(D)	Caribou	Residents of Unit 9(D), and residents of False Pass.
9(E)	Caribou	Residents of Units 9(B), (C), (E), 17, and residents of Nelson Lagoon and Sand Point.
9(A), (B), (C) and (E)	Moose	Residents of Unit 9(A), (B), (C) and (E).
9(D)	Moose	No subsistence.
9(B)	Sheep	Residents of Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth.
9 Remainder	Sheep	No determination.
9	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
Unit 10 Unimak Island	Caribou	Residents of False Pass.
10 Remainder	Caribou	No determination.
10	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
Unit 11	Bison	No subsistence.
11	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
11	Caribou	Mentasta Herd—residents of Units 11, 12 (along Nabesna Road) and 13 (A)–(D) and the residents of Chickaloon.
11	Goat	No subsistence.
11	Moose	Residents of Unit 11, residents of Unit 12 (along Nabesna Road) and Unit 13 (A)–(D) and the residents of Chickaloon.
11	Sheep	Residents of the communities and areas of Chisana, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Slana, McCarthy/South Wrangell/South Park, Tazlina and Tonsina; Residents along the Tok Cuttoff—Milepost 79–110 (Mentasta Pass), residents along the Nabesna Road—Milepost 0–46 (Nabesna Road), and residents along the McCarthy Road—Milepost 0–62 (McCarthy Road). However, no subsistence for the communities and areas of Cantwell, Lake Louise, Paxson, North Slana Homestead, South Slana Homestead, Sourdough, Tanacross, Tok; residents along the Lake Louise Road—Milepost 0–14; residents on the Glenn Highway—Milepost 78–180 (east Glenn Highway and west Glenn Highway).
11	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
11	Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
11	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
Unit 12	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
12	Caribou-Nelchina Herd	Residents of Northway and Tetlin.
12	Caribou-40 Mile Herd	Residents of Unit 12, north of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve and rural residents of Unit 20(D) and (E).
12 South of a line from Noyes Mountain, southeast of the confluence of Tatschunda Creek to Nabesna River.	Moose	Residents of Unit 11 north of 62nd parallel (excluding North Slana Homestead and South Slana Homestead); and residents of Unit 12, 13(A)–(D) and the residents of Chickaloon and residents of Dot Lake.
12 East of the Nabesna River, south of the Winter Trail from Pickeral Lake to the Canadian Border.	Moose	Residents of Unit 12.
12 Remainder of Unit 12	Moose	Residents of Unit 12 and residents of Dot Lake and Mentasta Lake.
12, Tok Management area	Sheep	No subsistence.
12 Remainder of Unit 12	Sheep	No determination.
12	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
Unit 13	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
13	Caribou Nelchina Herd	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 12 (along Nabesna Road).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.24

Area	Species	Determination
13(E)	Caribou	Residents of McKinley Village, and the area along the Parks Highway between milepost 216 and 239 (except no subsistence for residents of Denali National Park headquarters).
13(D)	Goat	No subsistence.
13	Moose	Residents of Unit 13 and the residents of Chickaloon.
13(E)	Moose	Residents of McKinley Village, and the area along the Parks Highway between milepost 216 and 239 (except no subsistence for residents of Denali National Park headquarters).
13 Tok and Delta Management Areas	Sheep	No subsistence.
13(D)	Sheep	No subsistence.
13	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
13	Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed & Sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 & 23.
13	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 & 23.
Unit 14(B) and (C)	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
14	Goat	No subsistence.
14	Moose	No subsistence.
14(A) and (C)	Sheep	No subsistence.
Unit 15(C)	Black Bear	Residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek only.
15 Remainder	Black Bear	No subsistence.
15	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
15(C), Port Graham and English Bay hunt areas.	Goat	Residents of Port Graham and English Bay.
15(C), Seldovia hunt area	Goat	Residents Seldovia area.
15	Moose	Residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
15	Sheep	No subsistence.
15	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
15	Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
Unit 16	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
16(A)	Moose	No subsistence.
16(B)	Moose	Residents of Unit 16(B).
16	Sheep	No subsistence.
16	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
16	Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
16	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
Unit 17(A)	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 17, and residents of Goodnews Bay and Platinum.
17(A) and (B) Those portions north and west of a line beginning from the Unit 18 boundary at the north-west end of Nenevok Lake, to the southern point of upper Togiak Lake, and northeast to the northern point of Nuyakuk Lake, northeast to the point where the Unit 17 boundary intersects the Shotgun Hills.	Brown Bear	Residents of Kwethluk.
17(B) and (C)	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 17.
17	Caribou	Residents of Units 9(B), 17 and residents of Lime Village and Stony River.
17(A) and (B) Those portions north and west of a line beginning from the Unit 18 boundary at the north-west end of Nenevok Lake, to the southern point of upper Togiak Lake, and northeast to the northern point of Nuyakuk Lake, northeast to the point where the Unit 17 boundary intersects the Shotgun Hills..	Caribou	Residents of Kwethluk.

Area	Species	Determination
17(A) and (B) Those portions north and west of a line beginning from the Unit 18 boundary at the north-west end of Nenevok Lake, to the southern point of upper Togiak Lake, and northeast to the northern point of Nuyakuk Lake,.	Moose	Residents of Kwethluk.
17(A)	Moose	Residents of Unit 17, and residents of Goodnews Bay and Platinum.
17(B) and (C)	Moose	Residents of Unit 17, and residents of Nondalton, Levelock, Goodnews Bay and Platinum.
17	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 18	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 18, residents of Unit 19(A) living downstream of the Holokuk River, and residents of Chuathbaluk, Aniak, Lower Kalskag, Holy Cross, Stebbins, St. Michael, and Togiak.
18	Brown Bear	Residents of Akiachak, Akiak, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Kwethluk, Mt. Village, Napaskiak, Platinum, Quinhagak, St. Mary's, and Tuluksak.
18	Caribou (Kilbuck caribou herd only).	INTERIM DETERMINATION BY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD (12/18/91): residents of Tuluksak, Akiak, Akiachak, Kwethluk, Bethel, Oscarville, Napaskiak, Napakiak, Kasigluk, Atmanthluak, Nunapitchuk, Tuntutliak, Eek, Quinhagak, Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Togiak, and Twin Hills.
18 North of the Yukon River	Caribou (except Kilbuck caribou herd).	Residents of Alakanuk, Andreafsky, Chevem, Emmonak, Hooper Bay, Kotlik, Kwethluk, Marshall, Mountain Village, Pilot Station, Pitka's Point, Russian Mission, St. Mary's, St. Michael, Scammon Bay, Sheldon Point, and Stebbins.
18 Remainder	Caribou (except Kilbuck caribou herd).	Residents of Kwethluk.
18	Moose	Residents of Unit 18 and residents of Upper Kalskag.
18	Muskox	No subsistence.
18	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
Unit 19(C),(D)	Bison	No subsistence.
19(A)	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 19(A), (D), and Residents of Tuluksak, Lower Kalskag and Kwethluk.
19(B)	Brown Bear	Residents of Kwethluk.
19(C)	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
19(D)	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 19(A) and (D), and residents of Tulusak and Lower Kalskag.
19(A) and (B)	Caribou	Residents of Unit 19(A) and (B) and Kwethluk; and residents of Unit 18 in Kuskokwim Drainage and Kuskokwim Bay during the winter season.
19(C)	Caribou	Residents of Unit 19(C), and residents of Lime Village, McGrath, Nikolai, and Telida.
19(D)	Caribou	Residents of Unit 19(D), and residents of Lime Village, Sleetmute and Stony River.
19(A) and (B)	Moose	Residents of Unit 18 within Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from and including the Johnson River, and Unit 19.
19(C)	Moose	Residents of Unit 19.
19(D)	Moose	Residents of Unit 19 and residents of Lake Minchumina.
19	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
Unit 20(D)	Bison	No subsistence.
20(E)	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
20(A), (C) (Delta, Yanert, and 20(C) herds) and (D).	Caribou	No determination, except no subsistence for residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.
20(D) and 20(E)	Caribou 40-Mile Herd	Residents of Unit 12 north of Wrangell Park-Preserve, rural residents of 20(D) and residents of 20(E).
20(A)	Moose	Residents of Cantwell, Minto, and Nenana, McKinley Village, the area along the Parks Highway between mileposts 216 and 239, except no subsistence for residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.
20(B)	Moose	Minto Flats Management Area—residents of Minto and Nenana.
20(B)	Moose	Remainder—rural residents of Unit 20(B), and residents of Nenana and Tanana.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.24

Area	Species	Determination
20(C)	Moose	Rural residents of Unit 20(C) (except that portion within Denali National Park and Preserve and that portion east of the Teklanika River), and residents of Cantwell, Manley, Minto, Nenana, the Parks Highway from milepost 300–309, Nikolai, Tanana, Telida, McKinley Village, and the area along the Parks Highway between mileposts 216 and 239. No subsistence for residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.
20(D)	Moose	Rural residents of Unit 20(D) and residents of Tanacross.
20(F)	Moose	Residents of Unit 20(F), Manley, Minto and Stevens Village.
20 Tok and Delta Management Areas	Sheep	No subsistence.
20	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
20(D)	Grouse, (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
20(D)	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
Unit 21	Brown Bear	Rural residents of Unit 21 and 23.
21	Caribou, Western Arctic Caribou Herd only.	Residents of Unit 21(D) west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, and residents of 23 and 24.
21(A) and (E)	Caribou	Residents of Unit 21(A) and Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Grayling, Holy Cross, McGrath, Shageluk and Takotna.
21(A)	Moose	Residents of Unit 21(A), (E), Takotna, McGrath, Aniak and Crooked Creek.
21(B) and (C)	Moose	Residents of Unit 21(B) and (C), residents of Tanana and Galena.
21(D)	Moose	Residents of Unit 21(D), and residents of Huslia and Ruby.
21(E)	Moose	Residents of Unit 21(E) and residents of Russian Mission.
21	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 22	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 22
22(A)	Caribou,	Residents of Unit 21(D) west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, and residents of Units 22 (except residents of St. Lawrence Island), 23, 24, and residents of Kotlik, Emmonak, Marshall, Mountain Village, Pilot Station, Pitka's Point, Russian Mission, St. Mary's, Sheldon Point, and Alakanuk.
22 Remainder	Caribou	Residents of Unit 21(D) west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, and residents of Units 22 (except residents of St. Lawrence Island), 23, 24.
22	Moose	Residents of Unit 22.
22(B)	Muskox	Residents of Unit 22(B).
22(C)	Muskox	Residents of Unit 22(C).
22(D)	Muskox	Residents of Unit 22(D) excluding St. Lawrence Island.
22(E)	Muskox	Residents of Unit 22(E) excluding Little Diomed Island.
22	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
22	Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
22	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
Unit 23	Brown Bear	Rural residents of Units 21 and 23.
23	Caribou Western Arctic Caribou Herd only.	Residents of Unit 21(D) west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, and residents of Unit 23, 24, and 26(A).
23 South of Kotzebue Sound and west of, and including, the Buckland River drainage.	Caribou Western Arctic Caribou Herd only.	Residents of Unit 21(D) west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, and residents of Unit 22 (except residents of St. Lawrence Island), 23, 24, and 26(A).
23 Remainder	Caribou other than the Western Arctic Caribou Herd.	No determination
23	Moose	Residents of Unit 23.
23 South of Kotzebue Sound and west of and including the Buckland River drainage.	Muskox	Residents of Unit 23 South of Kotzebue Sound and west of and including the Buckland River drainage.
23 Remainder	Muskox	No subsistence.
23	Sheep	Residents of Unit 23 north of the Arctic Circle.
23	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.

Area	Species	Determination
23	Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
23	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
Unit 24	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 24 and Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.
24	Moose	Residents of Unit 24, and residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Koyukuk and Galena.
24	Sheep	Residents of Unit 24 residing north of the Arctic Circle and residents of Allakaket, Alatna and Anaktuvuk Pass.
24	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
Unit 25	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
25(A)	Moose	Residents of Unit 25(A) and 25(D).
25(D) West	Moose	Residents of Beaver, Birch Creek and Stevens Village.
25(D) Remainder	Moose	Residents of Remainder of Unit 25.
25(A)	Sheep	Residents of Arctic Village, Chalkytsik, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik and Venetie.
25(B) and (C)	Sheep	No subsistence.
25	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
Unit 26	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 26 (except the Prudhoe Bay-Deadhorse Industrial Complex) and residents of Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope.
26(A)	Caribou	Residents of Unit 26 and the residents of Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope.
26(B)	Caribou	Residents of Unit 26 and the residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Point Hope, and Wiseman.
26(C)	Caribou	Residents of Unit 26 and the residents of Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope.
26	Moose	Residents of Unit 26, (except the Prudhoe Bay-Deadhorse Industrial Complex), and residents of Point Hope and Anaktuvuk Pass.
26(A)	Muskox	Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Atqasuk, Barrow, Nuiqsut, Point Hope, Point Lay, and Wainwright.
26(B)	Musk Oxen	Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Nuiqsut, and Kaktovik.
26(C)	Musk Oxen	Residents of Kaktovik.
26 (A) and (B)	Sheep	Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut and Wiseman.
26(C)	Sheep	Residents of Arctic Village, Chalkytsik, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut and Venetie.
26	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.

(2) *Fish and shellfish determinations.*

Area	Species	Determination
KOTZEBUE-NORTHERN AREA-Northern District.	All finfish	Residents of the Northern District, except for those domiciled in State of Alaska Unit 26–B.
Kotzebue District	Salmon, sheefish, char	Residents of the Kotzebue District.
NORTON SOUND–PORT CLARENCE AREA.	Salmon	Residents of the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area.
YUKON AREA	Salmon	Residents of the Yukon Area, including the communities of Stebbins.
	Yukon River Fall chum salmon.	Residents of the Yukon River drainage, including the communities of Stebbins, Scammon Bay, and Chevak.
	Freshwater fish species, including sheefish, whitefish, lamprey, burbot, sucker, grayling, pike, char, and blackfish.	Residents of the Yukon Area.
KUSKOKWIM AREA	Salmon	Residents of the Kuskokwim Area, except those persons residing on the United States military installation located on Cape Newenham, Sparevohn USAFB, and Tatalina USAFB.
	Rainbow trout	Residents of the communities of Quinhagak, Goodnews Bay, Kwethluk, Eek, Akiak, and Platinum.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.24

Area	Species	Determination
	Pacific cod	Residents of the communities of Chevak, Newtok, Tununak, Toksook Bay, Nightmute, Chefornak, Kipnuk, Mekoryuk, Kwigillingok, Kongiganak, Eek, and Tuntutuliak.
Waters adjacent to the western-most tip of the Naskonant Peninsula and the terminus of the Ishowik River and around Nunivak Island.	Herring and herring roe	Residents within 20 miles of the coast between the westernmost tip of the Naskonant Peninsula and the terminus of the Ishowik River and on Nunivak Island.
BRISTOL BAY AREA—Nushagak District, including drainages flowing into the district.	Salmon	Residents of the Nushagak District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.
Naknek-Kvichek District—Naknek River drainage.	Salmon	Residents of the Naknek and Kvichak River drainages.
Naknek-Kvichek District—Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage.	Salmon	Residents of the Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage.
Togiak District, including drainages flowing into the district.	Salmon and other freshwater finfish.	Residents of the Togiak District, freshwater drainages flowing into the district, and the community of Manokotak.
KODIAK AREA—except the Mainland District, all waters along the south-side of the Alaska Peninsula bounded by the latitude of Cape Douglas (58°52' North latitude) mid-stream Shelikof Strait, and west of the longitude of the southern entrance of Kmuya Bay near Kilokak Rocks (57°11'22" North latitude, 156°20'30" W longitude).	Salmon	Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough, except those residing on the Kodiak Coast Guard Base.
KODIAK AREA—except the Semidi Island, the North Mainland, and the South Mainland Sections.	King crab	Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough except those residents on the Kodiak Coast Guard base.
COOK INLET AREA—Port Graham Subdistrict.	Dolly Varden	Residents of Port Graham and English Bay.
Port Graham Subdistrict and Koyuktoik Subdistrict.	Salmon	Residents of Port Graham and English Bay.
Tyonek Subdistrict	Salmon	Residents of the village of Tyonek.
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA—South-Western District and Green Island.	Salmon	Residents of the Southwestern District which is mainland waters from the outer point on the north shore of Granite Bay to Cape Fairfield, and Knight Island, Chenega Island, Bainbridge Island, Evans Island, Elrington Island, Latouche Island and adjacent islands.
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA—North of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point.	Salmon	Residents of the villages of Tatitlek and Ellamar.
YAKUTAT AREA—Freshwater upstream from the terminus of streams and rivers of the Yakutat Area from the Doame River to the Tsiu River.	Salmon	Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.
Freshwater upstream from the terminus of streams and rivers of the Yakutat Area from the Doame River to Point Manby.	Dolly Varden char, steelhead trout, and smelt.	Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.
SOUTH-EASTERN ALASKA AREA—District 1—Section 1-E in waters of the Naha River and Roosevelt Lagoon.	Salmon and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the City of Saxman.
District 1—Section 1-F in Boca de Quadra in waters of Sockeye Creek and Hugh Smith Lake within 500 yards of the terminus of Sockeye Creek.	Salmon and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the City of Saxman.
District 2—North of the latitude of the northern-most tip of Chasina Point and west of a line from the northern-most tip of Chasina Point to the eastern-most tip of Grindall Island to the eastern-most tip of the Kasaan Peninsula.	Salmon and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the City of Kasaan and in the drainage of the southeastern shore of the Kasaan Peninsula west of 132°20' W. long. and east of 132°25' W. long.
District 3—Section 3-A	Salmon and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the townsite of Hydaburg.

Area	Species	Determination
District 3—Section 3–B in waters east of a line from Point Ildefonso to Tranquil Point.	Salmon, Dolly Varden char, and steelhead trout.	Residents of the City of Klawock and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Klawock Heenya Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989, and those residents of the City of Craig and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Shan Seet Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989.
District 3—Section 3–C in waters of Sarkar Lakes.	Salmon, Dolly Varden char, and steelhead trout.	Residents of the City of Klawock and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Klawock Heenya Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989, and those residents of the City of Craig and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Shan Seet Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989.
District 5—North of a line from Point Barrie to Boulder Point.	Salmon and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 9—Section 9–A	Salmon and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 9—Section 9–B north of the latitude of Swain Point.	Salmon and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 10—West of a line from Pinta Point to False Point Pybus.	Salmon and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 12—South of a line from Fishery Point to south Passage Point and north of the latitude of Point Caution.	Salmon and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134°30' W. long., including Killisnoo Island.
District 13—Section 13–A south of the latitude of Cape Edward.	Sockeye salmon	Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages which empty into Section 13–B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13—Section 13–B north of the latitude of Redfish Cape.	Sockeye salmon	Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages which empty into Section 13–B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13—Section 13–C	Sockeye salmon	Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages which empty into Section 13–B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13—Section 13–C east of the longitude of Point Elizabeth.	Salmon and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134°30' W. long., including Killisnoo Island.
District 14—Section 14–B and 14–C ...	Salmon, smelt and Dolly Varden char.	Residents of the City of Hoonah and in Chichagof Island drainages on the eastern shore of Port Frederick from Gartina Creek to Point Sophia.
District 15—Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers.	Salmon and smelt	Residents west of the Haines highway between Mile 20 and Mile 24 and east of the Chilkat River, Haines, excluding residents in the drainage of Excursion Inlet.

(b) [Reserved]

[61 FR 39702, July 30, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 48628, Sept. 16, 1996]

Subpart D—Subsistence Taking of Fish and Wildlife

§ 100.25 Subsistence taking of wildlife.

(a) *Definitions.* The following definitions shall apply to all regulations contained in this section.

ADF&G means the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Aircraft means any kind of airplane, glider, or other device used to trans-

port people or equipment through the air, excluding helicopters.

Airport means an airport listed in the Federal Aviation Administration, Alaska Airman's Guide and chart supplement.

Animal means those species with a vertebral column (backbone).

Antler means one or more solid, horn-like appendages protruding from the head of a caribou, deer, or moose.

Antlered means any caribou, deer, or moose having at least one visible antler.

Antlerless means any caribou, deer, or moose not having visible antlers attached to the skull.

Bear means black bear, or brown or grizzly bear.

Bow means a longbow, recurve bow, or compound bow, excluding a crossbow, or any bow equipped with a mechanical device that holds arrows at full draw.

Broadhead means an arrowhead that is not barbed and has two or more steel cutting edges having a minimum cutting diameter of not less than seven-eighths inch.

Brow tine means a tine on the front portion of a moose antler, typically projecting forward from the base of the antler toward the nose.

Buck means any male deer.

Bull means any male moose, caribou, or musk oxen.

Closed season means the time when wildlife may not be taken.

Cub bear means a brown or grizzly bear in its first or second year of life, or a black bear (including cinnamon and blue phases) in its first year of life.

Designated hunter means a Federally qualified, licensed hunter who may take all or a portion of another Federally qualified, licensed hunter's harvest limit(s) only under situations approved by the Board.

Edible meat means the breast meat of ptarmigan and grouse, and, those parts of black bear, brown and grizzly bear, caribou, deer, mountain goat, moose, musk oxen, and Dall sheep that are typically used for human consumption which are: the meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters as far as the juncture of the humerus and radius-ulna (elbow), hindquarters as far as the distal joint (bottom) of the tibia-fibula (hock) and that portion of the animal between the front and hindquarters; however, *edible meat* of species listed above does not include: meat of the head, meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking, bones, sinew, and incidental meat reasonably lost as a result of boning or close trimming of the bones, or viscera.

Federally-qualified subsistence user means a rural Alaska resident qualified to harvest fish or wildlife on Federal public lands in accordance with the Federal Subsistence Management Regulations in this part.

Fifty-inch (50-inch) moose means a bull moose with an antler spread of 50 inches or more.

Full curl horn means the horn of a Dall sheep ram; the tip of which has grown through 360 degrees of a circle described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, or that both horns are broken, or that the sheep is at least 8 years of age as determined by horn growth annuli.

Furbearer means a beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, river (land) otter, red squirrel, flying squirrel, ground squirrel, marmot, wolf or wolverine.

Grouse collectively refers to all species found in Alaska, including spruce grouse, ruffed grouse, blue grouse and sharp-tailed grouse.

Hare or hares collectively refers to all species of hares (commonly called rabbits) in Alaska and includes snowshoe hare and tundra hare.

Harvest limit means the number of any one species permitted to be taken by any one person in a Unit or portion of a Unit in which the taking occurs.

Highway means the driveable surface of any constructed road.

Household means that group of people residing in the same residence. Hunting means the taking of wildlife within established hunting seasons with archery equipment or firearms, and as authorized by a required hunting license.

Marmot collectively refers to all species of marmot that occur in Alaska including the hoary marmot, Alaska marmot, and the woodchuck.

Motorized vehicle means a motor-driven land, air or water conveyance.

Open season means the time when wildlife may be taken by hunting or trapping; an open season includes the first and last days of the prescribed season period.

Otter means river or land otter only, excluding sea otter.

Permit hunt means a hunt for which State or Federal permits are issued by registration or other means.

Poison means any substance which is toxic, or poisonous upon contact or ingestion.

Possession means having direct physical control of wildlife at a given time or having both the power and intention

to exercise dominion or control of wildlife either directly or through another person or persons.

Ptarmigan collectively refers to all species found in Alaska, including white-tailed ptarmigan, rock ptarmigan, and willow ptarmigan.

Ram means a male Dall sheep.

Registration permit means a permit which authorizes hunting and is issued to a person who agrees to the specified hunting conditions. Hunting permitted by a registration permit begins on an announced date and continues throughout the open season, or until the season is closed by Board action. Registration permits are issued in the order applications are received and/or are based on priorities as determined by 50 CFR 100.17 and 36 CFR 242.17.

Sealing means placing a mark or tag on a portion of a harvested animal by an authorized representative of the ADF&G; *sealing* includes collecting and recording information about the conditions under which the animal was harvested, and measurements of the specimen submitted for sealing, or surrendering a specific portion of the animal for biological information.

Seven-eighths curl horn means the horn of a male Dall sheep, the tip of which has grown through seven-eighths (315 degrees) of a circle, described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, or with both horns broken.

Skin, hide, pelt or fur mean any tanned or untanned external covering of an animal's body; excluding bear. The skin, hide, fur or pelt of a bear shall mean the entire external covering with claws attached.

Spike-fork moose means a bull moose with only one or two tines on either antler; male calves are not spike-fork bulls.

Take or Taking means to pursue, hunt, shoot, trap, net, capture, collect, kill, harm, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

Tine or antler point refers to any point on an antler, the length of which is greater than its width and is at least one inch.

Transportation means to ship, convey, carry or transport by any means whatever, and deliver or receive for such

shipment, conveyance, carriage, or transportation.

Trapping means the taking of furbearers within established trapping seasons and with a required trapping license.

Unclassified wildlife or unclassified species means all species of animals not otherwise classified by the definitions herein, or regulated under other Federal law as listed in paragraph (i) of this section.

Ungulate means any species of hoofed mammal, including deer, caribou, moose, mountain goat, Dall sheep, and musk oxen.

Unit means one of the 26 geographical areas in the State of Alaska known as Game Management Units, or GMU, and collectively listed in this section as Units.

Wildlife means any hare (rabbit), ptarmigan, grouse, ungulate, bear, furbearer, or unclassified species and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or carcass or part thereof.

(b) Wildlife may be taken for subsistence uses by any method, except as prohibited in this section or by other Federal statute. Taking wildlife for subsistence uses by a prohibited method is a violation of this part. Seasons are closed unless opened by Federal regulation. Hunting or trapping during a closed season or in an area closed by this part is prohibited.

(1) Except for special provisions found at paragraphs (k)(1) through (26) of this section, the following methods and means of taking wildlife for subsistence uses are prohibited:

(i) Shooting from, on, or across a highway;

(ii) Using any poison;

(iii) Using a helicopter in any manner, including transportation of individuals, equipment or wildlife; however, this prohibition does not apply to transportation of an individual, gear, or wildlife during an emergency rescue operation in a life threatening situation;

(iv) Taking wildlife from a motorized land or air vehicle, when that vehicle is in motion or from a motor-driven boat when the boat's progress from the motor's power has not ceased;

(v) Using a motorized vehicle to drive, herd, or molest wildlife;

(vi) Using or being aided by use of a machine gun, set gun, or a shotgun larger than 10 gauge;

(vii) Using a firearm other than a shotgun, muzzle-loaded rifle, rifle or pistol using center-firing cartridges, for the taking of ungulates, bear, wolves or wolverine, except that—

(A) An individual in possession of a valid trapping license may use a firearm that shoots rimfire cartridges to take wolves and wolverine;

(B) A muzzle-loading rifle of .54-caliber or larger, or a .45-caliber muzzle-loading rifle with a 250-grain, or larger, elongated slug may be used to take brown bear, black bear, moose, musk oxen and mountain goat;

(viii) Using or being aided by use of a pit, fire, artificial light, radio communication, artificial salt lick, explosive, barbed arrow, bomb, smoke, chemical, conventional steel trap with a jaw spread over nine inches, or conibear style trap with a jaw spread over 11 inches;

(ix) Using a snare, except that an individual in possession of a valid hunting license may use nets and snares to take unclassified wildlife, ptarmigan, grouse, or hares; and, individuals in possession of a valid trapping license may use snares to take furbearers;

(x) Using a trap to take ungulates or bear;

(xi) Using hooks to physically snag, impale or otherwise take wildlife; however, hooks may be used as a trap drag;

(xii) Using a crossbow in any area restricted to hunting by bow and arrow only to take ungulates, bear, wolf or wolverine;

(xiii) Taking of ungulates, bear, wolf, or wolverine with a bow, unless the bow is capable of casting a 7/8 inch wide broadhead-tipped arrow at least 175 yards horizontally, and the arrow and broadhead together weigh at least one ounce (437.5 grains);

(xiv) Using bait for taking ungulates, bear, wolf, or wolverine; except, bait may be used to take wolves and wolverine with a trapping license, and, bait may be used to take black bears with a hunting license as authorized in Unit-specific regulations at paragraphs (k)(1) through (26) of this section. Bait-

ing of black bears is subject to the following restrictions:

(A) No person may establish a black bear bait station unless he or she first registers the site with ADF&G;

(B) A person using bait shall clearly mark the site with a sign reading "black bear bait station" that also displays the person's hunting license number and ADF&G assigned number;

(C) Only biodegradable materials may be used for bait; only the head, bones, viscera, or skin of legally harvested fish and wildlife may be used for bait;

(D) No person may use bait within one-quarter mile of a publicly maintained road or trail;

(E) No person may use bait within one mile of a house or other permanent dwelling, or within one mile of a developed campground, or developed recreational facility;

(F) A person using bait shall remove litter and equipment from the bait station site when hunting is completed;

(G) No person may give or receive remuneration for the use of a bait station, including barter or exchange of goods;

(H) No person may have more than two bait stations with bait present at any one time;

(xv) Taking swimming ungulates, bear, wolves or wolverine;

(xvi) Taking or assisting in the taking of ungulates, bear, wolves, wolverine, or other furbearers before 3:00 a.m. following the day in which airborne travel occurred (except for flights in regularly scheduled commercial aircraft); however this restriction does not apply to subsistence taking of deer;

(xvii) Taking a bear cub or a sow accompanied by cub(s).

(2) Wildlife taken in defense of life or property is not a subsistence use; wildlife so taken is subject to State regulations.

(3) The following methods and means of trapping furbearers, for subsistence uses pursuant to the requirements of a trapping license are prohibited, in addition to the prohibitions listed at paragraph (b)(1) of this section:

(i) Disturbing or destroying a den, except that any muskrat pushup or feeding house may be disturbed in the course of trapping;

(ii) Disturbing or destroying any beaver house;

(iii) Taking beaver by any means other than a steel trap or snare, except that firearms may be used in certain Units with established seasons as identified in Unit-specific regulations found in this subpart;

(iv) Taking otter with a steel trap having a jaw spread of less than five and seven-eighths inches during any closed mink and marten season in the same Unit;

(v) Using a net, or fish trap (except a blackfish or fyke trap);

(vi) Taking beaver in the Minto Flats Management Area with the use of an aircraft for ground transportation, or by landing within one mile of a beaver trap or set used by the transported person;

(vii) Taking or assisting in the taking of furbearers by firearm before 3:00 a.m. on the day following the day on which airborne travel occurred; however, this does not apply to a trapper using a firearm to dispatch furbearers caught in a trap or snare.

(c) *Possession and transportation of wildlife.* (1) Except as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) or (c)(4) of this section, or as otherwise provided, no person may take a species of wildlife in any Unit, or portion of a Unit, if that person's total statewide take of that species has already been obtained under Federal and State regulations in other Units, or portions of other Units.

(2) An animal taken under Federal or State regulations by any member of a community with an established community harvest limit for that species counts toward the community harvest limit for that species. Except for wildlife taken pursuant to §100.6(f)(3) or as otherwise provided for by this Part, an animal taken as part of a community harvest limit counts toward every community member's harvest limit for that species taken under Federal or State of Alaska regulations.

(3) *Harvest limits.* (i) Harvest limits, including those related to ceremonial uses, authorized by this section and bag limits established in State regulations may not be accumulated.

(ii) Wildlife taken by a designated hunter for another person pursuant to §100.6(f)(2), counts toward the individ-

ual harvest limit of the person for whom the wildlife is taken.

(4) The harvest limit specified for a trapping season for a species and the harvest limit set for a hunting season for the same species are separate and distinct. This means that a person who has taken a harvest limit for a particular species under a trapping season may take additional animals under the harvest limit specified for a hunting season or vice versa.

(5) A brown/grizzly bear taken in a Unit or portion of a Unit having a harvest limit of one brown/grizzly bear per year counts against a one brown/grizzly bear every four regulatory years harvest limit in other Units; an individual may not take more than one brown/grizzly bear in a regulatory year.

(6) A harvest limit applies to the number of animals that can be taken during a regulatory year; however, harvest limits for grouse, ptarmigan, and caribou (in some Units) are regulated by the number that may be taken per day. Harvest limits of grouse and ptarmigan are also regulated by the number that can be held in possession.

(7) Unless otherwise provided, any person who gives or receives wildlife shall furnish, upon a request made by a Federal or State agent, a signed statement describing the following: names and addresses of persons who gave and received wildlife, the time and place that the wildlife was taken, and identification of species transferred. Where a qualified subsistence user has designated another qualified subsistence user to take wildlife on his or her behalf in accordance with §100.6, the permit shall be furnished in place of a signed statement.

(8) A rural Alaska resident who has been designated to take wildlife on behalf of another rural Alaska resident in accordance with §100.6, shall promptly deliver the wildlife to that rural Alaska resident.

(9) No person may possess, transport, give, receive or barter wildlife that was taken in violation of Federal or State statutes or a regulation promulgated thereunder.

(10) *Evidence of sex and identity.* (i) If subsistence take of Dall sheep is restricted to a ram, no person may possess or transport a harvested sheep unless both horns accompany the animal.

(ii) If the subsistence taking of an ungulate, except sheep, is restricted to one sex in the local area, no person may possess or transport the carcass of an animal taken in that area unless sufficient portions of the external sex organs remain attached to indicate conclusively the sex of the animal; however, this paragraph (c)(10)(ii) does not apply to the carcass of an ungulate that has been butchered and placed in storage or otherwise prepared for consumption upon arrival at the location where it is to be consumed.

(iii) If a moose harvest limit includes an antler size or configuration restriction, no person may possess or transport the moose carcass or its parts unless both antlers accompany the carcass or its parts. A person possessing a set of antlers with less than the required number of brow tines on one antler shall leave the antlers naturally attached to the unbroken, uncut skull plate; however, this paragraph (c)(10)(iii) does not apply to a moose carcass or its parts that have been butchered and placed in storage or otherwise prepared for consumption after arrival at the place where it is to be stored or consumed.

(d) A person who takes an animal that has been marked or tagged for scientific studies must, within a reasonable time, notify the ADF&G or the agency identified on the collar or marker, when and where the animal was taken. Any ear tag, collar, radio, tattoo, or other identification must be retained with the hide until it is sealed, if sealing is required; in all cases, any identification equipment must be returned to the ADF&G or to an agency identified on such equipment.

(e) *Sealing of bear skins and skulls.* (1) Sealing requirements for bear shall apply to brown bears taken in all Units, except as specified below, and black bears of all color phases taken in Units 1-7, 11-16, and 20.

(2) No person may possess or transport from Alaska, the untanned skin or skull of a bear unless the skin and

skull have been sealed by an authorized representative of ADF&G in accordance with State or Federal regulations, except that the skin and skull of a brown bear taken under a registration permit in the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, Unit 5, or Unit 9(B) need not be sealed unless removed from the area.

(3) A person who possesses a bear shall keep the skin and skull together until a representative of the ADF&G has removed a rudimentary premolar tooth from the skull and sealed both the skull and the skin; however, this provision shall not apply to brown bears taken within the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, Unit 5, or Unit 9(B) which are not removed from the Management Area or Unit.

(i) In areas where sealing is required by Federal regulations, no person may possess or transport the hide of a bear which does not have the penis sheath or vaginal orifice naturally attached to indicate conclusively the sex of the bear.

(ii) If the skin or skull of a bear taken in the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area is removed from the area, it must first be sealed by an ADF&G representative in Bethel, Dillingham, or McGrath; at the time of sealing, the ADF&G representative shall remove and retain the skin of the skull and front claws of the bear.

(iii) If the skin or skull of a bear taken in the Northwestern Alaska Brown Bear Management Area is removed from the area, it must first be sealed by an ADF&G representative in Barrow, Fairbanks, Galena, or Kotzebue; at the time of sealing, the ADF&G representative shall remove and retain the skin of the skull and front claws of the bear.

(iv) If the skin or skull of a bear taken in Unit 5 is removed from the area, it must first be sealed by an ADF&G representative in Yakutat; at the time of sealing, the ADF&G representative shall remove and retain the skin of the skull and front claws of the bear.

(v) If the skin or skull of a bear taken in Unit 9(B) is removed from the

area, it must first be sealed by an ADF&G representative in Port Alsworth or King Salmon; at the time of sealing, the ADF&G representative shall remove and retain the skin of the skull and front claws of the bear.

(4) No person may falsify any information required on the sealing certificate or temporary sealing form provided by the ADF&G in accordance with State regulations.

(f) Sealing of beaver, lynx, marten, otter, wolf, and wolverine. No person may possess or transport from Alaska the untanned skin of a marten taken in Units 1-5, 7, 13(E), and 14-16 or the untanned skin of a beaver, lynx, otter, wolf, or wolverine, whether taken inside or outside the state, unless the skin has been sealed by an authorized representative of ADF&G in accordance with State regulations.

(g) A person who takes a species listed in paragraph (f) of this section but who is unable to present the skin in person, must complete and sign a temporary sealing form and ensure that the completed temporary sealing form and skin are presented to an authorized representative of ADF&G for sealing consistent with requirements listed in paragraph (f) of this section.

(h) *Utilization of wildlife.* (1) No person may use wildlife as food for a dog or furbearer, or as bait, except for the following:

(i) The hide, skin, viscera, head, or bones of wildlife;

(ii) The skinned carcass of a furbearer;

(iii) Squirrels, hares (rabbits), grouse and ptarmigan; however, the breast meat of grouse and ptarmigan may not be used as animal food or bait;

(iv) Unclassified wildlife.

(2) A person taking wildlife for subsistence shall salvage the following parts for human use:

(i) The hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel or otter;

(ii) The hide and edible meat of a brown bear, except that the hide of brown bears taken in the Western and Northwestern Alaska Brown Bear Management Areas and Units 5 and 9(B) need not be salvaged;

(iii) The hide and edible meat of a black bear;

(iv) The hide or meat of squirrels, hares (rabbits), marmots, beaver, muskrats, or unclassified wildlife.

(3) Failure to salvage edible meat of ungulates, bear, or grouse and ptarmigan is prohibited.

(4) Failure to salvage the edible meat may not be a violation if such failure is caused by circumstances beyond the control of a person, including theft of the harvested wildlife, unanticipated weather conditions, or unavoidable loss to another animal.

(i) The regulations found in this section do not apply to the subsistence taking and use of wildlife regulated pursuant to the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 927, 16 U.S.C. 1187), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531-1543), the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1027; 16 U.S.C. 1361-1407), and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703-711), or any amendments to these Acts. The taking and use of wildlife, covered by these Acts, will conform to the specific provisions contained in these Acts, as amended, and any implementing regulations.

(j) Rural residents, non-rural residents, and nonresidents not specifically prohibited by Federal regulations from hunting or trapping on public lands in an area, may hunt or trap on public lands in accordance with the appropriate State regulations.

(k) *Unit regulations.* Subsistence taking of unclassified wildlife, all squirrel species, and marmots is allowed in all Units, without harvest limits, for the period of July 1-June 30. Subsistence taking of wildlife outside established Unit seasons, or in excess of the established Unit harvest limits, is prohibited unless otherwise modified by subsequent regulation. Taking of wildlife under State regulations on public lands is permitted, except as otherwise restricted at paragraphs (k)(1) through (26) of this section. Additional Unit-specific restrictions or allowances for subsistence taking of wildlife are identified at paragraphs (k)(1) through (26) of this section.

(1) *Unit 1.* Unit 1 consists of all mainland drainages from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather, and those islands east of the center line of Clarence Strait from Dixon Entrance to

Caamano Point, and all islands in Stephens Passage and Lynn Canal north of Taku Inlet:

(i) Unit 1(A) consists of all drainages south of the latitude of Lemesurier Point including all drainages into Behm Canal, excluding all drainages of Ernest Sound;

(ii) Unit 1(B) consists of all drainages between the latitude of Lemesurier Point and the latitude of Cape Fanshaw including all drainages of Ernest Sound and Farragut Bay, and including the islands east of the center lines of Frederick Sound, Dry Strait (between Sergief and Kadin Islands), Eastern Passage, Blake Channel (excluding Blake Island), Ernest Sound and Seward Passage;

(iii) Unit 1(C) consists of that portion of Unit 1 draining into Stephens Passage and Lynn Canal north of Cape Fanshaw and south of the latitude of Eldred Rock including Berners Bay, Sullivan Island, and all mainland portions north of Chichagof Island and south of the latitude of Eldred Rock, excluding drainages into Farragut Bay;

(iv) Unit 1(D) consists of that portion of Unit 1 north of the latitude of Eldred Rock, excluding Sullivan Island and the drainages of Berners Bay;

(v) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public lands:

(A) Public lands within Glacier Bay National Park are closed to all taking of wildlife for subsistence uses;

(B) Unit 1(A)—in the Hyder area, the Salmon River drainage downstream from the Riverside Mine, excluding the Thumb Creek drainage, is closed to the taking of bear;

(C) Unit 1(B)—the Anan Creek drainage is closed to the taking of black bear;

(D) Unit 1(C):

(1) The area within one-fourth mile of Mendenhall Lake, the U.S. Forest Service Mendenhall Glacier Visitor's Center, and the Center's parking area, is closed to hunting;

(2) The area of Mt. Bullard bounded by the Mendenhall Glacier, Nugget Creek from its mouth to its confluence with Goat Creek, and a line from the mouth of Goat Creek north to the Mendenhall Glacier, is closed to the taking of mountain goat;

(vi) In Unit 1(C), Juneau area, the trapping of furbearers for subsistence uses is prohibited on the following public lands:

(A) A strip within one-quarter mile of the mainland coast between the end of Thane Road and the end of Glacier Highway at Echo Cove;

(B) That area of the Mendenhall Valley bounded on the south by the Glacier Highway, on the west by the Mendenhall Loop Road and Montana Creek Road and Spur Road to Mendenhall Lake, on the north by Mendenhall Lake, and on the east by the Mendenhall Loop Road and Forest Service Glacier Spur Road to the Forest Service Visitor Center;

(C) That area within the U.S. Forest Service Mendenhall Glacier Recreation Area;

(D) A strip within one-quarter mile of the following trails as designated on U.S. Geological Survey maps: Herbert Glacier Trail, Windfall Lake Trail, Peterson Lake Trail, Spaulding Meadows Trail (including the loop trail), Nugget Creek Trail, Outer Point Trail, Dan Moller Trail, Perseverance Trail, Granite Creek Trail, Mt. Roberts Trail and Nelson Water Supply Trail, Sheep Creek Trail, and Point Bishop Trail;

(vii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear in Units 1(A), 1(B), and 1(D) between April 15 and June 15;

(B) Boats may not be used to take ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, except for persons certified as disabled;

(C) The taking of wildlife outside the seasons or harvest limits provided in this part for food in traditional religious ceremonies which are part of a funerary or mortuary cycle, including memorial potlatches, is authorized in Units 1-5 provided that:

(1) The person organizing the religious ceremony, or designee, contact the appropriate Federal land management agency prior to taking or attempting to take game and provides to the appropriate Federal land managing agency the name of the decedent, the nature of the ceremony, the species and number to be taken, the Unit(s) in which the taking will occur;

(2) The taking does not violate recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation;

(3) Each person who takes wildlife under this section must, as soon as practicable, and not more than 15 days after the harvest, submit a written report to the appropriate Federal land managing agency, specifying the harvester's name and address, the number, sex and species of wildlife taken, the date and locations of the taking, and the name of the decedent for whom the ceremony was held;

(4) No permit or harvest ticket is required for taking under this section; however, the harvester must be an Alaska rural resident with customary

and traditional use in that area where the harvesting will occur;

(D) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take deer on his or her behalf unless the recipient is a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sept. 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: 1 bear every four regulatory years by State registration permit only	Sept. 15–Dec. 31. Mar. 15–May 31.
Deer: Unit 1(A)—4 antlered deer	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 1(B)—2 antlered deer	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 1(C)—4 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Sept. 15–Dec. 31	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Goat: Unit 1(A)—Revillagigedo Island only	No open season.
Unit 1(B)—that portion north of the Bradfield Canal and the North Fork of the Bradfield River, excluding that portion between LeConte Bay and the North Fork of Bradfield River/Canal. 1 goat by State registration permit only; the taking of kids or nannies accompanied by kids is prohibited.	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 1(B)—that portion between LeConte Bay and the North Fork of Bradfield River/Canal. 2 goats; a State registration permit will be required for the taking of the first goat and a Federal registration permit for the taking of a second goat; the taking of kids or nannies accompanied by kids is prohibited.	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 1(A) and Unit 1(B)—Remainder—2 goats by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 1(C)—that portion draining into Lynn Canal and Stephens Passage between Antler River and Eagle Glacier and River—1 goat by State registration permit only.	No open season.
Unit 1(C)—that portion draining into Stephens Passage and Taku Inlet between Eagle Glacier and River and Taku Glacier, and all drainages of the Chilkat Range south of the Endicott River.	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 1(C)—1 goat by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–Nov. 30.
Unit 1(D)—that portion lying north of the Katzeihin River and northeast of the Haines highway—1 goat by State registration permit only.	Sept. 15–Nov. 30.
Unit 1(D)—that portion lying between Taiya Inlet and River and the White Pass and Yukon Railroad.	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 1(D)—1 goat by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Moose: Unit 1(A)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 15–Oct. 15.
Unit 1(B)—south and east of LeConte Bay and Glacier—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by State registration permit.	Sept. 15–Oct. 15.
Remainder of Unit 1(B)	No open season.
Unit 1(C), that portion south of Point Hobart including all Port Houghton drainages—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by State registration permit.	Sept. 15–Oct. 15.
Remainder of Unit 1(C)—excluding drainages of Berners Bay—1 antlered bull by State registration permit only.	Sept. 15–Oct. 15.
Unit 1(D)	No open season.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): 5 hares per day	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.

Harvest limits	Open season
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Trapping	
Beaver: Unit 1(A), (B), and (C)—No limit	Dec. 1–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Muskrat: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.

(2) *Unit 2.* Unit 2 consists of Prince of Wales Island and all islands west of the center lines of Clarence Strait and Kashevarof Passage, south and east of the center lines of Sumner Strait, and east of the longitude of the western most point on Warren Island.

(i) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;

(B) Boats may not be used to take ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, except for persons certified as disabled;

(C) The taking of wildlife outside the seasons or harvest limits provided in this part for food in traditional religious ceremonies which are part of a funerary or mortuary cycle, including memorial potlatches, is authorized in Units 1-5 provided that:

(1) The person organizing the religious ceremony, or designee, contact the appropriate Federal land management agency prior to taking or attempting to take game and provides to the appropriate Federal land managing agency the name of the decedent, the nature of the ceremony, the species and number to be taken, the Unit(s) in which the taking will occur;

(2) The taking does not violate recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation;

(3) Each person who takes wildlife under this section must, as soon as practicable, and not more than 15 days after the harvest, submit a written report to the appropriate Federal land managing agency, specifying the harvester's name and address, the number, sex and species of wildlife taken, the date and locations of the taking, and the name of the decedent for whom the ceremony was held;

(4) No permit or harvest ticket is required for taking under this section; however, the harvester must be an Alaska rural resident with customary and traditional use in that area where the harvesting will occur;

(D) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take deer on his or her behalf unless the recipient is a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may

hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.
(ii) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sept. 1–June 30.
Deer: 4 deer; however, no more than one may be an antlerless deer. Antlerless deer may be taken only during the period Oct. 15–Dec. 31.	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): 5 hares per day	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Trapping	
Beaver: No limit	Dec. 1–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Muskrat: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.

(3) *Unit 3.* (i) Unit 3 consists of all islands west of Unit 1(B), north of Unit 2, south of the center line of Frederick Sound, and east of the center line of Chatham Strait including Coronation, Kuiu, Kupreanof, Mitkof, Zarembo, Kashevarof, Woronkofski, Etolin, Wrangell, and Deer Islands.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public lands:

(A) In the Petersburg vicinity, a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of the Mitkof Highway from Milepost 0 to

Crystal Lake campground is closed to the taking of ungulates, bear, wolves and wolverine;

(B) The Petersburg Creek drainage on Kupreanof Island is closed to the taking of black bears;

(C) Blind Slough draining into Wrangell Narrows and a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of Blind Slough, from the hunting closure markers at the southernmost portion of Blind Island to the hunting closure markers one mile south of the Blind

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.25

Slough bridge, are closed to all hunting.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;

(B) Boats may not be used to take ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, except for persons certified as disabled;

(C) The taking of wildlife outside the seasons or harvest limits provided in this part for food in traditional religious ceremonies which are part of a funerary or mortuary cycle, including memorial potlatches, is authorized in Units 1-5 provided that:

(1) The person organizing the religious ceremony, or designee, contact the appropriate Federal land management agency prior to taking or attempting to take game and provides to the appropriate Federal land managing agency the name of the decedent, the nature of the ceremony, the species and number to be taken, the Unit(s) in which the taking will occur;

(2) The taking does not violate recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation;

(3) Each person who takes wildlife under this section must, as soon as

practicable, and not more than 15 days after the harvest, submit a written report to the appropriate Federal land managing agency, specifying the harvester's name and address, the number, sex and species of wildlife taken, the date and locations of the taking, and the name of the decedent for whom the ceremony was held;

(4) No permit or harvest ticket is required for taking under this section; however, the harvester must be an Alaska rural resident with customary and traditional use in that area where the harvesting will occur;

(D) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take deer on his or her behalf unless the recipient is a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sept. 1-June 30.
Deer: Unit 3—Mitkof Island, Woewodski Island, Butterworth Islands, and that portion of Kupreanof Island which includes Lindenburg Peninsula east of the Portage Bay/Duncan Canal Portage—1 antlered deer by State registration permit only; however, the city limits of Petersburg and Kupreanof are closed to hunting. Remainder of Unit 3—2 antlered deer	Oct. 15-Oct. 31. Aug. 1-Nov. 30.
Moose: Unit 3—Mitkof and Wrangell Islands—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or 3 or more brow tines on either antler by State registration permit only. Remainder of Unit 3.	Sept. 15-Oct. 15. No open season.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1-Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): 5 hares per day	Sept. 1-Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1-Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 1-Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Nov. 10-Feb. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1-May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1-May 15.

Harvest limits	Open season
Trapping	
Beaver:	
Unit 3—Mitkof Island	Dec. 1–Apr. 15.
No limit.	
Unit 3—except Mitkof Island.	
No limit	Dec. 1–May 15.
Coyote:	
No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx:	
No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten:	
No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter:	
No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine:	
No limit	Nov. 10.–Apr. 30.

(4) *Unit 4.* (i) Unit 4 consists of all islands south and west of Unit 1(C) and north of Unit 3 including Admiralty, Baranof, Chichagof, Yakobi, Inian, Lemesurier, and Pleasant Islands.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public lands:

(A) The Seymour Canal Closed Area (Admiralty Island) including all drainages into northwestern Seymour Canal between Staunch Point and the southernmost tip of the unnamed peninsula separating Swan Cove and King Salmon Bay including Swan and Windfall Islands, is closed to the taking of bears;

(B) The Salt Lake Bay Closed Area (Admiralty Island) including all lands within one-fourth mile of Salt Lake above Klutchman Rock at the head of Mitchell Bay, is closed to the taking of bears;

(C) Port Althorp (Chichagof Island), that area within the Port Althorp watershed south of a line from Point Lucan to Salt Chuck Point (Trap Rock), is closed to the taking of brown bears;

(D) Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area (NECCUA) consisting of all portions of Unit 4 on Chichagof Island north of Tenakee Inlet and east of the drainage divide from the northwest point of Gull Cove to Port Frederick Portage, including all drainages into

Port Frederick and Mud Bay, is closed to the use of any motorized land vehicle for brown bear hunting, or for the taking of marten, mink, or weasel.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Boats may not be used to take bear, wolves, or wolverine, except for persons certified as disabled;

(B) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take deer on his or her behalf unless the recipient is a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time;

(C) The taking of wildlife outside the seasons or harvest limits provided in this part for food in traditional religious ceremonies which are part of a funerary or mortuary cycle, including memorial potlatches, is authorized in Units 1–5 provided that:

(1) The person organizing the religious ceremony, or designee, contact the appropriate Federal land management agency prior to taking or attempting to take game and provides to the appropriate Federal land managing

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.25

agency the name of the decedent, the nature of the ceremony, the species and number to be taken, the Unit(s) in which the taking will occur;

(2) The taking does not violate recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation;

(3) Each person who takes wildlife under this section must, as soon as practicable, and not more than 15 days after the harvest, submit a written report to the appropriate Federal land managing agency, specifying the harvester's name and address, the number,

sex and species of wildlife taken, the date and locations of the taking, and the name of the decedent for whom the ceremony was held;

(4) No permit or harvest ticket is required for taking under this section; however, the harvester must be an Alaska rural resident with customary and traditional use in that area where the harvesting will occur;

(D) Chichagof Island is closed to the use of any motorized land vehicle for the taking of marten, mink, and weasel.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Brown Bear:	
Unit 4—Chichagof Island south and west of a line that follows the crest of the island from Rock Point (58° N. lat., 136°21' W. long.), to Rodgers Point (57°35' N. lat., 135°33' W. long.) including Yakobi and other adjacent islands; Baranof Island south and west of a line which follows the crest of the island from Nismeni Point (57°34' N. lat., 135°25' W. long.), to the entrance of Gut Bay (56°44' N. lat. 134°38' W. long.) including the drainages into Gut Bay and including Kruzof and other adjacent islands—1 bear every four regulatory years by State registration permit only.	Sept. 15–Dec. 31. Mar. 15–May 31.
Unit 4—that portion in the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area—1 bear every four regulatory years by State registration permit only.	Mar. 15–May 20.
Remainder of Unit 4—1 bear every four regulatory years by State registration permit only	Sept. 15–Dec. 31. Mar. 15–May 20.
Deer: 6 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Sept. 15–Jan. 31	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Goat: 1 goat by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra). 5 hares per day	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Trapping	
Beaver: Unit 4—that portion east of Chatham Strait—No limit	Dec. 1–May 15.
Remainder of Unit 4	No open season.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: Unit 4—Chichagof Island—No limit	Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Remainder of Unit 4—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: Unit 4—Chichagof Island—No limit	Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Remainder of Unit 4—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Muskkrat: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.

Harvest limits	Open season
Otter: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.

(5) *Unit 5.* (i) Unit 5 consists of all Gulf of Alaska drainages and islands between Cape Fairweather and the center line of Icy Bay, including the Guyot Hills:

(A) Unit 5(A) consists of all drainages east of Yakutat Bay, Disenchantment Bay, and the eastern edge of Hubbard Glacier, and includes the islands of Yakutat and Disenchantment Bays;

(B) Unit 5(B) consists of the remainder of Unit 5.

(ii) Public lands within Glacier Bay National Park are closed to all taking of wildlife for subsistence uses.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;

(B) Boats may not be used to take ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, except for persons certified as disabled;

(C) Unit 5 is open to brown bear hunting by Federal registration permit in lieu of a State metal locking tag; no State metal locking tag is required for taking a brown bear in Unit 5, provided that the hunter has obtained a Federal registration permit prior to hunting;

(D) The taking of wildlife outside the seasons or harvest limits provided in this part for food in traditional religious ceremonies which are part of a funerary or mortuary cycle, including memorial potlatches, is authorized in Units 1–5 provided that:

(1) The person organizing the religious ceremony, or designee, contact the appropriate Federal land management agency prior to taking or attempting to take game and provides to

the appropriate Federal land managing agency the name of the decedent, the nature of the ceremony, the species and number to be taken, the Unit(s) in which the taking will occur;

(2) The taking does not violate recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation;

(3) Each person who takes wildlife under this section must, as soon as practicable, and not more than 15 days after the harvest, submit a written report to the appropriate Federal land managing agency, specifying the harvester's name and address, the number, sex and species of wildlife taken, the date and locations of the taking, and the name of the decedent for whom the ceremony was held;

(4) No permit or harvest ticket is required for taking under this section; however, the harvester must be an Alaska rural resident with customary and traditional use in that area where the harvesting will occur;

(E) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take deer or moose on his or her behalf unless the recipient is a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sept. 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: 1 bear by Federal registration permit only	Sept. 1–May 31.
Deer: Unit 5(A)—1 buck	Nov.1–Nov. 30.
Unit 5(B)	No open season.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.25

Harvest limits	Open season
Goat: 1 goat by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Moose: Unit 5(A), Nunatak Bench—1 moose by State registration permit only. The season will be closed when 5 moose have been taken from the Nunatak Bench.	Nov. 15–Feb. 15.
Unit 5(A), except Nunatak Bench—1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit only. The season will be closed when 60 antlered bulls have been taken from the Unit. The season will be closed in that portion west of the Dangerous River when 30 antlered bulls have been taken in that area. From Oct. 15–Oct. 21, public lands will be closed to taking of moose, except by rural Alaska residents of Unit 5(A).	Oct. 8–Nov. 15.
Unit 5(B)—1 antlered bull by State registration permit only. The season will be closed when 25 antlered bulls have been taken from the entirety of Unit 5(B).	Sept. 1–Dec. 15.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): 5 hares per day	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Trapping	
Beaver: No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Muskrat: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.

(6) *Unit 6.* (i) Unit 6 consists of all Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound drainages from the center line of Icy Bay (excluding the Guyot Hills) to Cape Fairfield including Kayak, Hinchinbrook, Montague, and adjacent islands, and Middleton Island, but excluding the Copper River drainage upstream from Miles Glacier, and excluding the Nellie Juan and Kings River drainages:

(A) Unit 6(A) consists of Gulf of Alaska drainages east of Palm Point near

Katalla including Kanak, Wingham, and Kayak Islands;

(B) Unit 6(B) consists of Gulf of Alaska and Copper River Basin drainages west of Palm Point near Katalla, east of the west bank of the Copper River, and east of a line from Flag Point to Cottonwood Point;

(C) Unit 6(C) consists of drainages west of the west bank of the Copper River, and west of a line from Flag Point to Cottonwood Point, and drainages east of the east bank of Rude

Harvest limits	Open season
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(7) *Unit 7.* (i) Unit 7 consists of Gulf of Alaska drainages between Gore Point and Cape Fairfield including the Nellie Juan and Kings River drainages, and including the Kenai River drainage upstream from the Russian River, the drainages into the south side of Turnagain Arm west of and including the Portage Creek drainage, and east of 150° W. long., and all Kenai Peninsula drainages east of 150° W. long., from Turnagain Arm to the Kenai River.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public lands:

(A) Kenai Fjords National Park is closed to all subsistence uses;

(B) The Portage Glacier Closed Area in Unit 7, which consists of Portage Creek drainages between the Anchorage-Seward Railroad and Placer Creek in Bear Valley, Portage Lake, the mouth of Byron Creek, Glacier Creek and Byron Glacier, is closed to hunting; however, grouse, ptarmigan, hares, and squirrels may be hunted with shotguns after September 1.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15; except Resurrection Creek and its tributaries.

(B) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: Unit 7—3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: No limit	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf: Unit 7—that portion within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge—2 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 7—Remainder—5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.

Trapping	
Beaver: 20 Beaver per season	Dec. 1–Mar. 31.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Jan. 1–Jan. 31.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

Harvest limits	Open season
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(8) *Unit 8.* Unit 8 consists of all islands southeast of the centerline of Shelikof Strait including Kodiak, Afognak, Whale, Raspberry, Shuyak, Spruce, Marmot, Sitkalidak, Amook, Uganik, and Chirikof Islands, the Trinity Islands, the Semidi Islands, and other adjacent islands.

(i) A firearm may be used to take beaver with a trapping license in Unit 8 from Nov. 10–Apr. 30.

(ii) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another

Federally-qualified subsistence user to take deer on his or her behalf unless the recipient is a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Deer: Unit 8—that portion of Kodiak Island north of a line from the head of Settlers Cove to Crescent Lake (57°52' N. lat., 152°58' W. long.), and east of a line from the outlet of Crescent Lake to Mount Ellison Peak and from Mount Ellison Peak to Pokati Point at Whale Passage, and that portion of Kodiak Island east of a line from the mouth of Saltery Creek to the mouth at Elbow Creek, and adjacent small islands in Chiniak Bay—1 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 25–Oct. 31. Unit 8—that portion of Kodiak Island and adjacent islands south and west of a line from the head of Terror Bay to the head of the south-western most arm of Ugak Bay—5 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1–Dec. 31. Remainder of Unit 8—5 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1–Dec. 31; no more than 1 antlerless deer may be taken from Oct. 1–Nov. 30.	Aug. 1–Oct. 31. Aug. 1–Dec. 31. Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Trapping	
Beaver: 30 beaver per season	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.

(9) *Unit 9.* (i) Unit 9 consists of the Alaska Peninsula and adjacent islands including drainages east of False Pass, Pacific Ocean drainages west of and excluding the Redoubt Creek drainage; drainages into the south side of Bristol Bay, drainages into the north side of

Bristol Bay east of Etolin Point, and including the Sanak and Shumagin Islands:

(A) Unit 9(A) consists of that portion of Unit 9 draining into Shelikof Strait and Cook Inlet between the southern boundary of Unit 16 (Redoubt Creek)

and the northern boundary of Katmai National Park and Preserve;

(B) Unit 9(B) consists of the Kvichak River drainage;

(C) Unit 9(C) consists of the Alagnak (Branch) River drainage, the Naknek River drainage, and all land and water within Katmai National Park and Preserve;

(D) Unit 9(D) consists of all Alaska Peninsula drainages west of a line from the southernmost head of Port Moller to the head of American Bay including the Shumagin Islands and other islands of Unit 9 west of the Shumagin Islands;

(E) Unit 9(E) consists of the remainder of Unit 9.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public lands:

(A) Katmai National Park is closed to all subsistence uses;

(B) The use of motorized vehicles, excluding aircraft, boats, or snowmobiles used for hunting and transporting a hunter or harvested animal parts, is prohibited from Aug. 1–Nov. 30 in the Naknek Controlled Use Area, which includes all of Unit 9(C) within the Naknek River drainage upstream from and including the King Salmon Creek drainage; however, this restriction does not apply to a motorized vehicle on the

Naknek-King Salmon, Lake Camp, and Rapids Camp roads and on the King Salmon Creek trail, and on frozen surfaces of the Naknek River and Big Creek;

(C) A firearm may be used under a trapping license to take beaver in Unit 9(B) from April 1–May 31 and in the remainder of Unit 9 from April 1–April 30;

(D) In Unit 9(B), Lake Clark National Park and Preserve only, residents of Nondalton, Iliamna, Newhalen, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth only, may hunt brown bear by Federal registration permit in lieu of a resident tag; the season will be closed when four females or ten bears have been taken, whichever occurs first;

(E) The taking in Unit 9(B) by residents of Newhalen, Nondalton, Iliamna, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth of up to a total per regulatory year of 10 bull moose among the communities is allowed for ceremonial purposes, under the terms of a Federal registration permit. Bull moose may be taken from July 1 through June 30. Permits, available to all 5 communities, will be issued until all 10 permits are used to individuals only at the request of a local organization. This 10 moose limit is not cumulative with that permitted for potlatches by the State.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: Unit 9(B)—Rural residents of Nondalton, Iliamna, Newhalen, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth only—1 bear by Federal registration permit only. Unit 9(B)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Oct. 1–Oct. 21. May 10–May 25. Oct. 1–Oct. 21. (odd years only); May 10–May 25 (even years only). Oct. 1–Dec. 31. May 10–May 25.
Unit 9(E)—1 bear by Federal registration permit or State harvest tag	
Caribou: Unit 9(A)—4 caribou; however, no more than 2 caribou may be taken Aug. 10–Sept. 30 and no more than 1 caribou may be taken Oct. 1–Nov. 30. Unit 9(C)—4 caribou; however, no more than 1 may be a cow, no more than 2 caribou may be taken Aug. 10–Nov. 30, and no more than 1 caribou may be taken per calendar month between Dec. 1–Mar. 31. Unit 9(B)—5 caribou; however no more than 2 may be bulls	Aug. 10–Mar. 31. Aug. 10–Mar. 31. Aug. 1–Apr. 15. No open season. No open season.
Unit 9(D)—closed to all hunting of caribou	
Unit 9(E)—that portion southwest of the headwaters of Fireweed and Blueberry Creeks (north of Mt. Veniaminof) to and including the Sandy River drainage on the Bristol Bay side of the Alaska Peninsula; and that portion south of Seal Cape to Ramsey Bay on the Pacific side of the Alaska Peninsula divide is closed to all hunting of caribou. Remainder of Unit 9(E)—4 caribou	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Sheep: Unit 9(B)—Residents of Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth only—1 ram with 7/8 curl horn by Federal registration permit only. Remainder of Unit 9—1 ram with 7/8 curl horn	Aug. 10–Oct. 10. Aug. 10–Sept. 20.

Harvest limits	Open season
Moose:	
Unit 9(A)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 15.
Unit 9(B)—1 antlered bull	Aug. 20–Sept. 15. Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 9(C)—that portion draining into the Naknek River from the north—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 15. Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 9(C)—that portion draining into the Naknek River from the south—1 antlered bull. However, during the period Aug. 20–Aug. 31, bull moose may be taken by Federal registration permit only. During the December hunt, antlerless moose may be taken by Federal registration permit only. The antlerless season will be closed when 5 antlerless moose have been taken. Public lands are closed during December for the hunting of moose, except by eligible rural Alaska residents during seasons identified above.	Aug. 20–Sept. 15. Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Remainder of Unit 9(C)—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Dec. 1–Dec. 31.	Sept. 1–Sept. 15. Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 9(E)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 20. Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Coyote:	
2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White):	
No limit	Dec. 1–Mar. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):	
No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx:	
2 lynx	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolf:	
5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine:	
1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):	
15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

Trapping

Beaver:	
Unit 9(B)—40 beaver per season; however, no more than 20 may be taken between Apr. 1–May 31.	Jan. 1–May 31.
Remainder of Unit 9—40 beaver per season; however, no more than 20 may be taken between Apr. 1–Apr. 30.	Jan. 1–Apr. 30.
Coyote:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White):	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(10) *Unit 10.* (i) Unit 10 consists of the Aleutian Islands, Unimak Island and the Pribilof Islands.

(ii) On Otter Island in the Pribilof Islands the taking of any wildlife species for subsistence uses is prohibited.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.25

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Caribou:	
Unit 10—Unimak Island only	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 10—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Coyote:	
2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase):	
No limit	July 1–June 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):	
No limit	July 1–June 30
Wolf:	
5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30
Wolverine:	
1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Trapping	
Coyote:	
2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase):	
No limit	July 1–June 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(11) *Unit 11.* Unit 11 consists of that area draining into the headwaters of the Copper River south of Suslota Creek and the area drained by all tributaries into the east bank of the Copper River between the confluence of Suslota Creek with the Slana River and Miles Glacier.

(i) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;

(B) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take caribou on his or her behalf. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

(ii) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear:	
3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 11—Mentasta herd, 1 bull by Federal registration permit only. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of caribou except to the residents of Chitina, Chistochina, Copper Center, Gakona, Gulkana, Mentasta, and Tazlina. Up to 15 permits may be issued.	Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Unit 11—Remainder	No open season.
Sheep:	
1 sheep	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.

Harvest limits	Open season
Moose: 1 antlered bull	Aug. 25–Sept. 20.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine. Public lands are closed to the taking of wolverine except by eligible rural Alaska residents during seasons identified above.	Sept. 1–Jan. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.

Trapping

Beaver: 30 beaver per season	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Jan. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: 2 wolverine. Public lands are closed to the taking of wolverine except by eligible rural Alaska residents during seasons identified above.	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.

(12) *Unit 12.* Unit 12 consists of the Tanana River drainage upstream from the Robertson River, including all drainages into the east bank of the Robertson River, and the White River drainage in Alaska, but excluding the Ladue River drainage.

(i) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30;

(B) Trapping of wolves in Unit 12 during April and October with a steel trap, or with a snare using cable smaller than 3/32 inch diameter, is prohibited.

(ii) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Caribou: Unit 12—that portion west of the Nabesna River within the drainages of Jack Creek, Platinum Creek, and Totschunda Creek—The taking of caribou is prohibited on public lands.	No open Season.
Unit 12—that portion lying east of the Nabesna River and south of the Winter Trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border—The taking of caribou is prohibited on public lands.	No open Season.
Remainder of Unit 12—1 bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.
1 bull caribou may be taken by a Federal registration permit during a winter season to be announced for the rural Alaska residents of Tetlin and Northway only.	Winter season to be announced by the Board.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.25

Harvest limits	Open season
Sheep: 1 ram with full curl horn or larger	Aug. 10—Sept. 20.
Moose: Unit 12—that portion drained by the Tanana, Nabesna, and Chisana Rivers within the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge and those lands within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve north and east of a line formed by the Pickerel Lake Winter Trail from the Canadian border to the southern boundary of the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge—1 antlered bull; however during the Aug. 20–Aug. 28 season only bulls with spike/fork antlers may be taken. The November season is open by Federal registration permit only. Unit 12—that portion lying east of the Nabesna River, east of the Nabesna Glacier, and south of the Winter Trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border—1 antlered bull; however during the Aug. 20–Aug. 28 season only bulls with spike/fork antlers may be taken. Unit 12—Remainder—1 antlered bull; however during the Aug. 20–Aug. 28 season only bulls with spike/fork antlers may be taken.	Aug. 20–Aug. 28. Sept. 1–Sept. 15. Nov. 20–Nov. 30. Aug. 20–Aug. 28. Sept. 1–Sept. 30. Aug. 20–Aug. 28. Sept. 1–Sept. 15.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Trapping	
Beaver: 15 beaver per season	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Sept. 20–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.

(13) *Unit 13.* (i) Unit 13 consists of that area westerly of the east bank of the Copper River and drained by all tributaries into the west bank of the Copper River from Miles Glacier and including the Slana River drainages north of Suslota Creek; the drainages into the Delta River upstream from Falls Creek and Black Rapids Glacier; the drainages into the Nenana River upstream from the southeast corner of Denali National Park at Windy; the

drainage into the Susitna River upstream from its junction with the Chulitna River; the drainage into the east bank of the Chulitna River upstream to its confluence with Tokositna River; the drainages of the Chulitna River (south of Denali National Park) upstream from its confluence with the Tokositna River; the drainages into the north bank of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier; the drainages

into the Tokositna Glacier; the drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River between its confluences with the Talkeetna and Chulitna Rivers; the drainages into the north bank of the Talkeetna River; the drainages into the east bank of the Chickaloon River; the drainages of the Matanuska River above its confluence with the Chickaloon River:

(A) Unit 13(A) consists of that portion of Unit 13 bounded by a line beginning at the Chickaloon River bridge at Mile 77.7 on the Glenn Highway, then along the Glenn Highway to its junction with the Richardson Highway, then south along the Richardson Highway to the foot of Simpson Hill at Mile 111.5, then east to the east bank of the Copper River, then northerly along the east bank of the Copper River to its junction with the Gulkana River, then northerly along the west bank of the Gulkana River to its junction with the West Fork of the Gulkana River, then westerly along the west bank of the West Fork of the Gulkana River to its source, an unnamed lake, then across the divide into the Tyone River drainage, down an unnamed stream into the Tyone River, then down the Tyone River to the Susitna River, then down the southern bank of the Susitna River to the mouth of Kosina Creek, then up Kosina Creek to its headwaters, then across the divide and down Aspen Creek to the Talkeetna River, then southerly along the boundary of Unit 13 to the Chickaloon River bridge, the point of beginning;

(B) Unit 13(B) consists of that portion of Unit 13 bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of the Copper River and the Gulkana River, then up the east bank of the Copper River to the Gakona River, then up the Gakona River and Gakona Glacier to the boundary of Unit 13, then westerly along the boundary of Unit 13 to the Susitna Glacier, then southerly along the west bank of the Susitna Glacier and the Susitna River to the Tyone River, then up the Tyone River and across the divide to the headwaters of the West Fork of the Gulkana River, then down the West Fork of the Gulkana River to the confluence of the Gulkana River and the Copper River, the point of beginning;

(C) Unit 13(C) consists of that portion of Unit 13 east of the Gakona River and Gakona Glacier;

(D) Unit 13(D) consists of that portion of Unit 13 south of Unit 13(A);

(E) Unit 13(E) consists of the remainder of Unit 13.

(ii) Within the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public lands:

(A) lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980 are closed to subsistence. Subsistence uses as authorized by this paragraph (k)(13) are permitted in Denali National Preserve and lands added to Denali National Park on December 2, 1980;

(B) use of motorized vehicles or pack animals for hunting is prohibited from Aug. 5–Aug. 25 in the Delta Controlled Use Area, the boundary of which is defined as: a line beginning at the confluence of Miller Creek and the Delta River, then west to vertical angle bench mark Miller, then west to include all drainages of Augustana Creek and Black Rapids Glacier, then north and east to include all drainages of McGinnis Creek to its confluence with the Delta River, then east in a straight line across the Delta River to Mile 236.7 Richardson Highway, then north along the Richardson Highway to its junction with the Alaska Highway, then east along the Alaska Highway to the west bank of the Johnson River, then south along the west bank of the Johnson River and Johnson Glacier to the head of the Cantwell Glacier, then west along the north bank of the Canwell Glacier and Miller Creek to the Delta River;

(C) except for access and transportation of harvested wildlife on Sourdough and Haggard Creeks, Meiers Lake trails, or other trails designated by the Board, the use of motorized vehicles for subsistence hunting, is prohibited in the Sourdough Controlled Use Area. The Sourdough Controlled Use Area consists of that portion of Unit 13(B) bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of Sourdough Creek and the Gulkana River, then northerly along Sourdough Creek to the Richardson Highway at approximately Mile

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.25

148, then northerly along the Richardson Highway to the Meiers Creek Trail at approximately Mile 170, then westerly along the trail to the Gulkana River, then southerly along the east bank of the Gulkana River to its con-

fluence with Sourdough Creek, the point of beginning.

- (iii) Unit-specific regulations:
 - (A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15.
 - (B) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Caribou: 2 caribou by Federal registration permit only. Hunting within the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline right-of-way is prohibited. The right-of-way is identified by an area occupied by the pipeline (buried or above ground) and the cleared area 25 feet on either side of the pipeline.	Aug. 1–Sept. 30. Oct. 21–Mar. 31.
Sheep: Unit 13—excluding Unit 13(D) and the Tok and Delta Management Areas—1 ram with 7/8 curl horn.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose: 1 antlered bull moose by Federal registration permit only; only 1 permit will be issued per household.	Aug. 1–Sept. 20.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Jan. 31.
Public lands are closed to the taking of wolverine, except by eligible rural Alaska residents during seasons identified above.	
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Trapping	
Beaver: 30 beaver per season	Oct. 10–Apr. 30.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Jan. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: 2 wolverines	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Public lands are closed to the taking of wolverine, except by eligible rural Alaska residents during seasons identified above.	

(14) *Unit 14.* (i) Unit 14 consists of the Portage Creek drainage, drainages into Knik Arm excluding drainages of Turnagain Arm west of and excluding the Chickaloon and Matanuska Rivers

in Unit 13, drainages into the north side of Cook Inlet east of the Susitna River, drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River downstream from the Talkeetna River, and drainages into the south bank of the Talkeetna River:

(A) Unit 14(A) consists of drainages in Unit 14 bounded on the west by the Susitna River, on the north by Willow Creek, Peters Creek, and by a line from the head of Peters Creek to the head of the Chickaloon River, on the east by the eastern boundary of Unit 14, and on the south by Cook Inlet, Knik Arm, the south bank of the Knik River from its mouth to its junction with Knik Glacier, across the face of Knik Glacier and along the north side of Knik Glacier to the Unit 6 boundary;

(B) Unit 14(B) consists of that portion of Unit 14 north of Unit 14(A);

(C) Unit 14(C) consists of that portion of Unit 14 south of Unit 14(A).

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public lands:

(A) the Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base Management Areas, consisting of the Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Military Reservation, are closed to the subsistence taking of wildlife;

(B) the Anchorage Management Area, consisting of all drainages south of Elmendorf and Fort Richardson military reservations and north of and including Rainbow Creek is closed to subsistence taking of wildlife for subsistence uses.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) In Unit 14(A), bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and May 25;

(B) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: Unit 14(A) and (C)—1 bear	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: Unit 14(A)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 15–Oct. 10. May 1–May 25.
Coyote: Unit 14(A) and (C)—2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): Unit 14—2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): Unit 14(A)—5 hares per day. Unit 14(C)—5 hares per day	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx. Dec. 15–Jan. 15..	
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): Unit 14(A)—15 per day, 30 in possession. Unit 14(C)—5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): Unit 14(A)—10 per day, 20 in possession. Unit 14(C)—10 per day, 20 in possession Remainder of Unit 14—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Trapping	
Beaver: Unit 14(A)—30 beaver per season. Unit 14(C)—that portion within the drainages of Glacier Creek, Kern Creek, Peterson Creek, the Twentymile River and the drainages of Knik River outside Chugach State Park—20 beaver per season.	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Coyote: Unit 14(A)—No limit. Unit 14(C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): Unit 14(A)—No limit. Unit 14(C)—1 fox	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.

Harvest limits	Open season
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Otter: Unit 14(A)—No limit. Unit 14(C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: Unit 14(A)—No limit. Unit 14(C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(15) *Unit 15.* (i) Unit 15 consists of that portion of the Kenai Peninsula and adjacent islands draining into the Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet and Turnagain Arm from Gore Point to the point where longitude line 150° 00' W. crosses the coastline of Chickaloon Bay in Turnagain Arm, including that area lying west of longitude line 150° 00' W. to the mouth of the Russian River, then southerly along the Chugach National Forest boundary to the upper end of Upper Russian Lake; and including the drainages into Upper Russian Lake west of the Chugach National Forest boundary:

(A) Unit 15(A) consists of that portion of Unit 15 north of the Kenai River and Skilak Lake;

(B) Unit 15(B) consists of that portion of Unit 15 south of the Kenai River and Skilak Lake, and north of the Kasilof River, Tustumena Lake, Glacier Creek, and Tustumena Glacier;

(C) Unit 15(C) consists of the remainder of Unit 15.

(ii) The Skilak Loop Management Area, which consists of that portion of Unit 15(A) bounded by a line beginning at the eastern most junction of the Sterling Highway and the Skilak Loop

(milepost 76.3), then due south to the south bank of the Kenai River, then southerly along the south bank of the Kenai River to its confluence with Skilak Lake, then westerly along the north shore of Skilak Lake to Lower Skilak Lake Campground, then northerly along the Lower Skilak Lake Campground Road and the Skilak Loop Road to its western most junction with the Sterling Highway, then easterly along the Sterling Highway to the point of beginning, is closed to the taking of wildlife, except that grouse and ptarmigan may be taken only from October 1 - March 1 by bow and arrow only.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;

(B) The Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area is closed to subsistence trapping of furbearers;

(C) That portion of Unit 15(B) east of the Kenai River, Skilak Lake, Skilak River, and Skilak Glacier is closed to the trapping of marten;

(D) Taking a red fox in Unit 15 by any means other than a steel trap or snare is prohibited.

Harvest limits	Open season
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Hunting

Black Bear: Unit 15(C)—3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Unit 15 Remainder	No open season.
Moose: Unit 15(A) excluding Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 18–Sept. 20.
Unit 15(A) Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area	No open season.
Unit 15(B) and (C)—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.

Harvest limits	Open season
Coyote:	
No limit	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):	
No limit	July 1–June 30.
Wolf:	
Unit 15—that portion within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge—2 Wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 15—Remainder—5 Wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine:	
1 Wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):	
15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
Unit 15 (A) and (B)—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Unit 15(C)—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Dec. 31.
Unit 15(C)—5 per day, 10 in possession	Jan. 1–Mar. 31.
Trapping	
Beaver:	
20 Beaver per season	Dec. 1–Mar. 31.
Coyote:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
1 Fox	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx:	
Unit 15(B) and (C)—No limit	Jan. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 15(C)	No open season.
Marten:	
Unit 15(B)—that portion east of the Kenai River, Skilak Lake, Skilak River and Skilak Glacier.	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 15—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Otter:	
Unit 15 (A), (B)—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Unit 15(C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolverine:	
Unit 15 (B) and (C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(16) *Unit 16.* (i) Unit 16 consists of the drainages into Cook Inlet between Redoubt Creek and the Susitna River, including Redoubt Creek drainage, Kalgin Island, and the drainages on the west side of the Susitna River (including the Susitna River) upstream to its confluence with the Chulitna River; the drainages into the west side of the Chulitna River (including the Chulitna River) upstream to the Tokositna River, and drainages into the south side of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier, including the drainage of the Kahiltna Glacier:

(A) Unit 16(A) consists of that portion of Unit 16 east of the east bank of

the Yentna River from its mouth upstream to the Kahiltna River, east of the east bank of the Kahiltna River, and east of the Kahiltna Glacier;

(B) Unit 16(B) consists of the remainder of Unit 16.

(ii) The Mount McKinley National Park, as it existed prior to December 2, 1980, is closed to subsistence uses. Subsistence uses as authorized by this paragraph are permitted in Denali National Preserve and lands added to Denali National Park on December 2, 1980.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15.

(B) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Caribou: 1 caribou	Aug. 10–Oct. 31.
Moose: Unit 16(B)—Redoubt Bay Drainages south and west of, and including the Kustatan River drainage—1 antlered bull. Remainder of Unit 16(B)—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 25–Sept. 30 and from Dec. 1–Feb. 28 by Federal registration permit only.	Sept. 1–Sept. 15. Sept. 1–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Trapping	
Beaver: 30 beaver per season	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(17) *Unit 17.* (i) Unit 17 consists of drainages into Bristol Bay and the Bering Sea between Etolin Point and Cape Newenham, and all islands between these points including Hagemeister Island and the Walrus Islands:

(A) Unit 17(A) consists of the drainages between Cape Newenham and Cape Constantine, and Hagemeister Island and the Walrus Islands;

(B) Unit 17(B) consists of the Nushagak River drainage upstream from, and including the Mulchatna River drainage, and the Wood River

drainage upstream from the outlet of Lake Beverley;

(C) Unit 17(C) consists of the remainder of Unit 17.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public lands:

(A) Except for aircraft and boats and in legally permitted hunting camps, the Upper Mulchatna Controlled Use Area consisting of Unit 17(B), is closed from Aug. 1–Nov. 1 to the use of any motorized vehicle for hunting ungulates, bear, wolves and wolverine, including transportation of hunters

and parts of ungulates, bear, wolves or wolverine;

(B) The Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area which consists of Unit 17(A), that portion of 17(B) draining into Nuyakuk Lake and Tikchik Lake, Unit 18, and that portion of Unit 19(A) and (B) downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage, is open to brown bear hunting by State registration permit in lieu of a resident

tag; no resident tag is required for taking brown bears in the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, provided that the hunter has obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15.

(B) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: Unit 17(A) and that portion of Unit 17(B) draining into the Nuyakuk Lake and Tikchik Lake—1 bear. Remainder of Unit 17(B)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–May 31. Sept. 20–Oct. 10. May 10–May 25.
Unit 17(C)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 10–Oct. 10. Apr. 10–May 25.
Caribou: Unit 17(A)—that portion west of the Togiak River, Togiak Lake, Izavieknik River, Upper Togiak Lake, and south to Cape Newenham—2 caribou. Season to be opened by announcement when 3,000 caribou have moved into the area. Unit 17 (A) and (C)—that portion of 17(A) and (C) consisting of the Nushagak Peninsula south of the Igushik River, Tuklung River and Tuklung Hills, west to Tvativak Bay—1 caribou by Federal registration permit. Public lands are closed to the taking of caribou except by the residents of Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak, Aleknagik, Dillingham, Clark's Point, and Ekuk during seasons identified above. Unit 17 (B) and (C)—that portion of 17(C) east of the Nushagak River—5 caribou; however, no more than 2 caribou may be bulls.	Aug. 1–Mar. 31. Aug. 1–Aug. 31. Dec. 1–Mar. 31.
Unit 17 (B) and (C)—that portion of 17(C) east of the Nushagak River—5 caribou; however, no more than 2 caribou may be bulls.	Aug. 1–Apr. 15.
Sheep: 1 ram with full curl horn or larger	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose: Unit 17(B)—that portion that includes all the Mulchatna River drainage upstream from and including the Chilchitna River drainage—1 bull by State registration permit only; however, during the period Sept. 1–Sept. 15 a spike/fork bull or a bull with 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on one side may be taken with a State harvest ticket. Remainder of Unit 17(B)—1 bull by State registration permit only; however, during the period Sept. 1–Sept. 15 a spike/fork bull or a bull with 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on one side may be taken with a State harvest ticket. Unit 17(C)—that portion that includes the lowithla drainage and Sunshine Valley and all lands west of Wood River and south of Aleknagik Lake—1 bull by State registration permit only; however, during the period Sept. 1–Sept. 15 a spike/fork bull or a bull with 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on one side may be taken with a State harvest ticket. Remainder of Unit 17(C)—1 bull by State registration permit only; however, during the period Sept. 1–Sept. 15 a spike/fork bull or a bull with 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on one side may be taken with a State harvest ticket.	Aug. 20–Sept. 15. Aug. 20–Sept. 15. Dec. 1–Dec. 31. Aug. 20–Sept. 15. Aug. 20–Sept. 15. Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit	Dec. 1–Mar. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

Harvest limits	Open season
Trapping	
Beaver:	
Unit 17(A)—20 beaver per season	Jan. 1–Feb. 28.
Unit 17 (B) and (C)—20 beaver per season	Jan. 1–Feb. 28.
Coyote:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase):	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(18) *Unit 18.* (i) Unit 18 consists of that area draining into the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers downstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut and the drainages flowing into the Bering Sea from Cape Newenham on the south to and including the Pastolik River drainage on the north; Nunivak, St. Matthew, and adjacent islands between Cape Newenham and the Pastolik River.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public lands:

(A) The Kalskag Controlled Use Area which consists of that portion of Unit 18 bounded by a line from Lower Kalskag on the Kuskokwim River, northwesterly to Russian Mission on the Yukon River, then east along the north bank of the Yukon River to the old site of Paimiut, then back to Lower Kalskag is closed to the use of aircraft for hunting any ungulate, bear, wolf, or wolverine, including the transportation of any hunter and ungulate, bear, wolf, or wolverine part; however, this does

not apply to transportation of a hunter or ungulate, bear, wolf, or wolverine part by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the Controlled Use Area or between a publicly owned airport within the Area and points outside the Area;

(B) The Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area which consists of Unit 17(A), that portion of 17(B) draining into Nuyakuk Lake and Tikchik Lake, Unit 18, and that portion of Unit 19 (A) and (B) downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage, is open to brown bear hunting by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag; no resident tag is required for taking brown bears in the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, provided that the hunter has obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) A firearm may be used to take beaver under a trapping license in Unit 18 from Apr. 1–Jun. 10.

(B) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear:	
3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:	
1 bear	Sept. 1–May 31.

Harvest limits	Open season
Caribou:	
Unit 18—that portion south of the Yukon River—Kilbuck caribou herd; rural Alaska residents domiciled in Tuluksak, Akiak, Akiachak, Kwethluk, Bethel, Oscarville, Napaskiak, Napakiak, Kasigluk, Atmauthluak, Nunapitchuk, Tuntutuliak, Eek, Quinhagak, Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Togiak, and Twin Hills, only. A Federal registration permit is required. The number of permits available for these hunts will be determined at a later date. The season will be closed when the total harvest reaches guidelines as described in the approved "Oavilngut (Kilbuck) Caribou Herd Cooperative Management Plan."	Dec. 15–Jan. 9. Feb. 23–Mar. 15.
Unit 18—that portion north of the Yukon River—5 caribou per day	Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Remainder of Unit 18	No open season.
Moose:	
Unit 18—that portion north and west of a line from Cape Romanzof to Kuzilvak Mountain, and then to Mountain Village, and west of, but not including, the Andreafsky River drainage—1 antlered bull.	Sept. 5–Sept. 25.
Unit 18—Goodnews River and Kanektok River drainages	No open season.
Unit 18—Kuskokwim River drainage—1 antlered bull. A 10-day hunt (1 bull, evidence of sex required) will be opened by announcement sometime between Dec. 1 and Feb. 28.	Aug. 25–Sept. 25. Winter season to be announced.
Remainder of Unit 18—1 antlered bull. A 10-day hunt (1 bull, evidence of sex required) will be opened by announcement sometime between Dec. 1 and Feb. 28.	Sept. 1–Sept. 30. Winter season to be announced.
Public lands in Unit 18 are closed to the hunting of moose, except by rural Alaska residents of Unit 18 and Upper Kalskag during seasons identified above.	
Coyote:	
2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase):	
2 foxes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):	
No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx:	
2 lynx	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf:	
5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine:	
1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):	
15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–May 30.
Trapping	
Beaver:	
No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Coyote:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase):	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Lynx:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.

(19) *Unit 19.* (i) Unit 19 consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from Lower Kalskag;

(A) Unit 19(A) consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and

downstream from and including the Stony River drainage on the south bank, excluding Unit 19(B);

(B) Unit 19(B) consists of the Aniak River drainage upstream from and including the Salmon River drainage, the Holitna River drainage upstream from and including the Bakbuk Creek drainage, that area south of a line from the mouth of Bakbuk Creek to the radar dome at Sparrevohn Air Force Base, including the Hoholitna River drainage upstream from that line, and the Stony River drainage upstream from and including the Can Creek drainage;

(C) Unit 19(C) consists of that portion of Unit 19 south and east of a line from Benchmark M#1.26 (approximately 1.26 miles south of the northwest corner of the original Mt. McKinley National Park boundary) to the peak of Lone Mountain, then due west to Big River, including the Big River drainage upstream from that line, and including the Swift River drainage upstream from and including the North Fork drainage;

(D) Unit 19(D) consists of the remainder of Unit 19.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public land:

(A) Lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980, are closed to subsistence uses. Subsistence uses as authorized by this paragraph (k)(19) are permitted in Denali National Preserve and lands added to Denali National Park on December 2, 1980;

(B) The Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area, which consists of that portion of Unit 19(D) upstream from the mouth of Big River including the drainages of the Big River, Middle Fork, South Fork, East Fork, and Tonzona River, and bounded by a line following the west bank of the Swift

Fork (McKinley Fork) of the Kuskokwim River to 152° 50' W. long., then north to the boundary of Denali National Preserve, then following the western boundary of Denali National Preserve north to its intersection with the Minchumina-Telida winter trail, then west to the crest of Telida Mountain, then north along the crest of Munsatli Ridge to elevation 1,610, then northwest to Dyckman Mountain and following the crest of the divide between the Kuskokwim River and the Nowitna drainage, and the divide between the Kuskokwim River and the Nixon Fork River to Loaf bench mark on Halfway Mountain, then south to the west side of Big River drainage, the point of beginning, is closed during moose hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the Controlled Use Area, or between a publicly owned airport within the area and points outside the area;

(C) The Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, which consists of Unit 17(A), that portion of 17(B) draining into Nuyakuk Lake and Tikchik Lake, Unit 18, and that portion of Unit 19(A) and (B) downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage, is open to brown bear hunting by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag; no resident tag is required for taking brown bears in the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, provided that the hunter has obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30.

(B) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: Unit 19(A) and (B) that portion which is downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage—1 bear.	Sept. 1–May 31.
Remainder of Unit 19(A), (B), and (D)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 10–May 25.

Harvest limits	Open season
Caribou:	
Unit 19(A) north of Kuskokwim River—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Unit 19(A) south of the Kuskokwim River, and Unit 19(B) (excluding rural Alaska residents of Lime Village)—5 caribou.	Aug. 1–Apr. 15.
Unit 19(C)—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Oct. 10.
Unit 19(D) south and east of the Kuskokwim River and North Fork of the Kuskokwim River—1 caribou.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
Remainder of Unit 19(D)—1 caribou	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 19—Rural Alaska residents domiciled in Lime Village only; no individual harvest limit but a village harvest quota of 200 caribou; cows and calves may not be taken from Apr. 1–Aug. 9. Reporting will be by a community reporting system.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. July 1–June 30.
Sheep:	
1 ram with 7/8 curl	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose:	
Unit 19—Rural Alaska residents of Lime Village only—No individual harvest limit, but a village harvest quota of 40 moose (including those taken under the State Tier II system); either sex. Reporting will be by a community reporting system.	July 1–June 30.
Unit 19(A)—that portion north of the Kuskokwim River upstream from, but not including the Kolmakof River drainage and south of the Kuskokwim River upstream from, but not including the Holokuk River drainage—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only during the Feb. 1–Feb. 10 season.	Sept. 1–Sept. 20. Nov. 20–Nov. 30. Jan. 1–Jan. 10.
Remainder of Unit 19(A)—1 bull	Feb. 1–Feb. 10. Sept. 1–Sept. 20. Nov. 20–Nov. 30.
Unit 19(B)—1 antlered bull	Jan. 1–Jan. 10. Feb. 1–Feb. 10.
Unit 19(C)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 30.
Unit 19(D)—that portion of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area within the North Fork drainage upstream from the confluence of the South Fork to the mouth of the Swift Fork—1 antlered bull.	Sept. 1–Oct. 10.
Unit 19(D)—remainder of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area—1 bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 30.
Remainder of Unit 19(D)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–Feb. 28. Sept. 1–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–Dec. 15.
Coyote:	
2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1	Sept. 1–Mar. 15
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):	
No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx:	
2 lynx	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Wolf:	
5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine:	
1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):	
15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

Trapping

Beaver:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Lynx:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.

Harvest limits	Open season
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.

(20) *Unit 20.* (i) Unit 20 consists of the Yukon River drainage upstream from and including the Tozitna River drainage to and including the Hamlin Creek drainage, drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from and including the Charley River drainage, the Ladue River and Fortymile River drainages and the Tanana River drainage north of Unit 13 and downstream from the east bank of the Robertson River:

(A) Unit 20(A) consists of that portion of Unit 20 bounded on the south by the Unit 13 boundary, bounded on the east by the west bank of the Delta River, bounded on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River from its confluence with the Delta River downstream to its confluence with the Nenana River, and bounded on the west by the east bank of the Nenana River;

(B) Unit 20(B) consists of drainages into the north bank of the Tanana River from and including Hot Springs Slough upstream to and including the Banner Creek drainage;

(C) Unit 20(C) consists of that portion of Unit 20 bounded on the east by the east bank of the Nenana River and on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River downstream from the Nenana River;

(D) Unit 20(D) consists of that portion of Unit 20 bounded on the east by the east bank of the Robertson River and on the west by the west bank of the Delta River, and drainages into the north bank of the Tanana River from its confluence with the Robertson River downstream to, but excluding the Banner Creek drainage;

(E) Unit 20(E) consists of drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from and including the Charley River drainage, and the Ladue River drainage;

(F) Unit 20(F) consists of the remainder of Unit 20.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public land:

(A) Lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980, are closed to subsistence uses. Subsistence uses as authorized by this paragraph (k)(20) are permitted in Denali National Preserve and lands added to Denali National Park on December 2, 1980;

(B) Use of motorized vehicles or pack animals for hunting is prohibited from Aug. 5–Aug. 25 in the Delta Controlled Use Area, the boundary of which is defined as: a line beginning at the confluence of Miller Creek and the Delta River, then west to vertical angle bench mark Miller, then west to include all drainages of Augustana Creek and Black Rapids Glacier, then north and east to include all drainages of McGinnis Creek to its confluence with the Delta River, then east in a straight line across the Delta River to Mile 236.7 Richardson Highway, then north along the Richardson Highway to its junction with the Alaska Highway, then east along the Alaska Highway to the west bank of the Johnson River, then south along the west bank of the Johnson River and Johnson Glacier to the head of the Canwell Glacier, then west along the north bank of the Canwell Glacier and Miller Creek to the Delta River;

(C) The Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, which consists of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Highway from the Yukon River to milepost 300 of the Dalton Highway, is closed to the use of motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats, and to licensed highway vehicles, snowmobiles, and firearms except as provided below. The use of snowmobiles is authorized only for the subsistence taking of wildlife by residents living within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. The use of licensed highway vehicles is limited only to designated roads within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. The use of firearms within the Corridor is authorized only for the residents of Alatna, Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass,

§ 100.25

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–96 Edition)

Bettles, Evansville, Stevens Village, and residents living within the Corridor;

(D) The Glacier Mountain Controlled Use Area, which consists of that portion of Unit 20(E) bounded by a line beginning at Mile 140 of the Taylor Highway, then north along the highway to Eagle, then west along the cat trail from Eagle to Crooked Creek, then from Crooked Creek southwest along the west bank of Mogul Creek to its headwaters on North Peak, then west across North Peak to the headwaters of Independence Creek, then southwest along the west bank of Independence Creek to its confluence with the North Fork of the Fortymile River, then easterly along the south bank of the North Fork of the Fortymile River to its confluence with Champion Creek, then across the North Fork of the Fortymile River to the south bank of Champion Creek and easterly along the south bank of Champion Creek to its confluence with Little Champion Creek, then northeast along the east bank of Little Champion Creek to its headwaters, then northeasterly in a direct line to Mile 140 on the Taylor Highway, is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle for hunting from August 5–September 20; however, this does not prohibit motorized access via, or transportation of harvested wildlife on, the Taylor Highway or any airport;

(E) The Minto Flats Management Area, which consists of that portion of Unit 20 bounded by the Elliot Highway beginning at Mile 118, then northeasterly to Mile 96, then east to the Tolovana Hotsprings Dome, then east to the Winter Cat Trail, then along the Cat Trail south to the Old Telegraph Trail at Dunbar, then westerly along the trail to a point where it joins the Tanana River three miles above Old Minto, then along the north bank of the Tanana River (including all channels and sloughs except Swan Neck Slough), to the confluence of the Tanana and Tolovana Rivers and then

northerly to the point of beginning, is open to moose hunting by permit only;

(F) The Fairbanks Management Area, which consists of the Goldstream subdivision 0SE ¼ SE ¼, Section 28 and Section 33, Township 2 North, Range 1 West, Fairbanks Meridian and that portion of Unit 20(B) bounded by a line from the confluence of Rosie Creek and the Tanana River, northerly along Rosie Creek to the divide between Rosie Creek and Cripple Creek, then down Cripple Creek to its confluence with Ester Creek, then up Ester Creek to its confluence with Ready Bullion Creek, then up Ready Bullion Creek to the summit of Ester Dome, then down Sheep Creek to its confluence with Goldstream Creek, then easterly along Goldstream Creek to its confluence with First Chance Creek, then up First Chance Creek to Tungsten Hill, then southerly along Steele Creek to its intersection with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, then southerly along the pipeline right-of-way to the Chena River, then along the north bank of the Chena River to the Moose Creek dike, then southerly along Moose Creek dike to its intersection with the Tanana River, and then westerly along the north bank of the Tanana River to the point of beginning, is open to moose hunting by bow and arrow only.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30;

(B) Trapping of wolves in Unit 20(E) during April and October with a steel trap, or with a snare using cable smaller than 3/32 inch diameter, is prohibited;

(C) The taking of up to three moose per regulatory year by the residents of Unit 20 and 21 is allowed for the celebration known as the Nuchalawoyya Potlatch, under the terms of a Federal registration permit. Permits will be issued to individuals only at the request of the Native Village of Tanana. This three moose limit is not cumulative with that permitted by the State.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.25

Harvest limits	Open season
Brown Bear:	
Unit 20—except Unit 20(E)—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–May 31.
Caribou:	
Unit 20(E)—1 bull by Federal registration permit only; the season will close when a combined State/Federal harvest quota of 150 for the Fortymile herd has been reached.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Nov. 15–Feb. 28.
Unit 20(F)—Tozitna River drainage—1 caribou; however, only bull caribou may be taken Aug. 10–Sept. 30.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Nov. 26–Dec. 10. Mar. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 20(F)—south of the Yukon River—1 caribou	Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Remainder of Unit 20(F)—1 bull	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
Moose:	
Unit 20(A)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.
Unit 20(B)—that portion within the Minto Flats Management Area—1 bull by Federal registration permit only.	Sept. 1–Sept. 20. Jan. 10–Feb. 28.
Unit 20(B)—the drainage of the Middle Fork of the Chena River and that portion of the Salcha River Drainage upstream from and including Goose Creek—1 antlered bull.	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.
Remainder of Unit 20(B)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 20.
Unit 20(C)—that portion within Denali National Park and Preserve west of the Toklat River, excluding lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980—1 antlered bull; however, white-phased or partial albino (more than 50 percent white) moose may not be taken.	Sept. 1–Sept. 30. Nov. 15–Dec. 15.
Remainder of Unit 20(C)—1 antlered bull; however, white-phased or partial albino (more than 50 percent white) moose may not be taken.	Sept. 1–Sept. 30.
Unit 20(E)—that portion drained by the Ladue, Sixty-mile, and Forty-mile Rivers (all forks) from Mile 9 1/2 to Mile 145 Taylor Highway, including the Boundary Cutoff Road—1 antlered bull.	Sept. 1–Sept. 15.
Remainder of Unit 20(E)—that portion draining into the Yukon River upstream from and including the Charley River drainage to and including the Boundary Creek drainages and the Taylor Highway from mile 145 to Eagle—1 antlered bull.	Sept. 5–Sept. 30.
Unit 20(F)—that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area—1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit only.	Sept. 1–Sept. 25.
Remainder of Unit 20(F)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 25.
Coyote:	
2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):	
No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx:	
Unit 20(E)—2 lynx	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Remainder of Unit 20—2 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Wolf:	
10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine:	
1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):	
Unit 20(D)—that portion south of the Tanana River and west of the Johnson River—15 per day, 30 in possession, provided that not more than 5 per day and 10 in possession are sharp-tailed grouse.	Aug. 25–Mar. 31.
Unit 20—Remainder—15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
Unit 20—those portions within five miles of Alaska Route 5 (Taylor Highway, both to Eagle and the Alaska-Canada boundary) and that portion of Alaska Route 4 (Richardson Highway) south of Delta Junction—20 per day, 40 in possession.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Unit 20—Remainder—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

Trapping

Beaver:	
Unit 20(A), 20(B), Unit 20(C), Unit 20(E), and 20(D)—that portion draining into the north bank of the Tanana River, including the islands in the Tanana River—25 beaver.	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Remainder of Unit 20(D)—15 beaver	Feb. 1–Apr. 15.
Unit 20(F)—50 beaver	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote:	
Unit 20(E)—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Remainder Unit 20—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx:	
Unit 20(A), (B), (D), (E), and (C) east of the Teklanika River—No limit	Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Unit 20(F) and the remainder of 20(C)—No limit	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.

Harvest limits	Open season
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: Unit 20(E)—No limit	Sept. 20–June 10.
Remainder of Unit 20—No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: Unit 20(E)—No limit	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Remainder of Unit 20—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.

(21) *Unit 21.* (i) Unit 21 consists of drainages into the Yukon River upstream from Paimiut to, but not including the Tozitna River drainage on the north bank, and to, but not including the Tanana River drainage on the south bank; and excluding the Koyukuk River upstream and including from the Dulbi River drainage:

(A) Unit 21(A) consists of the Innoko River drainage upstream from and including the Iditarod River drainage, and the Nowitna River drainage upstream from the Little Mud River;

(B) Unit 21(B) consists of the Yukon River drainage upstream from Ruby and east of the Ruby-Poorman Road, downstream from and excluding the Tozitna River and Tanana River drainages, and excluding the Nowitna River drainage upstream from the Little Mud River, and excluding the Melozitna River drainage upstream from Grayling Creek;

(C) Unit 21(C) consists of the Melozitna River drainage upstream from Grayling Creek, and the Dulbi River drainage upstream from and including the Cottonwood Creek drainage;

(D) Unit 21(D) consists of the Yukon River drainage from and including the Blackburn Creek drainage upstream to Ruby, including the area west of the Ruby-Poorman Road, excluding the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from the Dulbi River drainage, and excluding the Dulbi River drainage upstream from Cottonwood Creek;

(E) Unit 21(E) consists of the Yukon River drainage from Paimiut upstream to, but not including the Blackburn Creek drainage, and the Innoko River drainage downstream from the Iditarod River drainage.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public land:

(A) The Koyukuk Controlled Use Area, which consists of those portions of Units 21 and 24 bounded by a line from the north bank of the Yukon River at Koyukuk, then northerly to the confluences of the Honhosa and Kateel Rivers, then northeasterly to the confluences of Billy Hawk Creek and the Huslia River (65° 57' N. lat., 156° 41' W. long.), then easterly to the south end of Solsmunket Lake, then east to Hughes, then south to Little Indian River, then southwesterly to the crest of Hochandochtla Mountain, then southwest to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek then southwest to Bishop Rock, then westerly along the north bank of the Yukon River (including Koyukuk Island) to the point of beginning, is closed during moose-hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the controlled use area or between a publicly owned airport within the area and points outside the area; all hunters on the Koyukuk River passing the ADF&G operated check station at Ella's Cabin (15 miles upstream from the Yukon on the Koyukuk River) are required to stop and report to ADF&G personnel at the check station;

(B) The Paradise Controlled Use Area, which consists of that portion of Unit 21 bounded by a line beginning at the old village of Paimiut, then north along the west bank of the Yukon River to Paradise, then northwest to the mouth of Stanstrom Creek on the Bonasila River, then northeast to the

mouth of the Anvik River, then along the west bank of the Yukon River to the lower end of Eagle Island (approximately 45 miles north of Grayling), then to the mouth of the Iditarod River, then down the east bank of the Innoko River to its confluence with Paimiut Slough, then south along the east bank of Paimiut Slough to its mouth, and then to the old village of Paimiut, is closed during moose hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or part of moose; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or part of moose by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the Controlled Use Area or between a publicly owned airport within the area and points outside the area.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30;

(B) A firearm may be used to take beaver with a trapping license in Unit 21(E) from Apr. 1–June 1;

(C) The taking of up to three moose per regulatory year by the residents of Unit 20 and 21 is allowed for the celebration known as the Nuchalawoyya Potlatch, under the terms of a Federal registration permit. Permits will be issued to individuals only at the request of the Native Village of Tanana. This three moose limit is not cumulative with that permitted by the State;

(D) The taking of up to three moose per regulatory year by the residents of Unit 21 is allowed for the celebration known as the Kaltag/Nulato Stickdance, under the terms of a Federal registration permit. Permits will be issued to individuals only at the request of the Native Village of Kaltag or Nulato. This three moose limit is not cumulative with that permitted by the State.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: 1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–May 31.
Caribou: Unit 21 (A), (B), (C), and (E)—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
Unit 21(D)—North of the Yukon River and east of the Koyukuk River 1 caribou; however, 2 additional caribou may be taken during a winter season to be announced.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Winter season to be announced.
Unit 21(D)—Remainder (Western Arctic Caribou herd)—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	July 1–June 30.
Moose: Unit 21(A)—1 bull	Aug. 20–Sept. 25. Nov. 1–Nov. 30.
Unit 21 (B) and (C)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 5–Sept. 25.
Unit 21(D)—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 21–Sept. 25 and Feb. 1–Feb. 10; moose may not be taken within one-half mile of the Yukon River during the February season. During the Sept. 1–Sept. 25 season, Federal lands within one-half mile of the Koyukuk River from 40 miles above its mouth to the lower end of the Three-Day Slough are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Unit 21(D) and residents of Huslia and Ruby.	Sept. 1–Sept. 25. Feb. 1–Feb. 10.
Unit 21(E)—1 moose; however, only bulls may be taken from Aug. 20–Sept. 25; moose may not be taken within one-half mile of the Innoko or Yukon River during the February season.	Aug. 20–Sept. 25. Feb. 1–Feb. 10.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

Harvest limits	Open season
Trapping	
Beaver:	
Unit 21(E)—No Limit	Nov. 1–June 1.
Remainder of Unit 21—No Limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Wolverine:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.

(22) Unit 22. (i) Unit 22 consists of Bering Sea, Norton Sound, Bering Strait, Chukchi Sea, and Kotzebue Sound drainages from, but excluding, the Pastolik River drainage in southern Norton Sound to, but not including, the Goodhope River drainage in Southern Kotzebue Sound, and all adjacent islands in the Bering Sea between the mouths of the Goodhope and Pastolik Rivers:

(A) Unit 22(A) consists of Norton Sound drainages from, but excluding, the Pastolik River drainage to, and including, the Ungalik River drainage, and Stuart and Besboro Islands;

(B) Unit 22(B) consists of Norton Sound drainages from, but excluding, the Ungalik River drainage to, and including, the Topkok Creek drainage;

(C) Unit 22(C) consists of Norton Sound and Bering Sea drainages from,

but excluding, the Topkok Creek drainage to, and including, the Tisuk River drainage, and King and Sledge Islands;

(D) Unit 22(D) consists of that portion of Unit 22 draining into the Bering Sea north of, but not including, the Tisuk River to and including Cape York, and St. Lawrence Island;

(E) Unit 22(E) consists of Bering Sea, Bering Strait, Chukchi Sea, and Kotzebue Sound drainages from Cape York to, but excluding, the Goodhope River drainage, and including Little Diomed Island and Fairway Rock.

(ii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) A firearm may be used to take beaver with a trapping license in Unit 22 during the established seasons;

(B) Coyote, incidentally taken with a trap or snare intended for red fox or wolf, may be used for subsistence purposes.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear:	
3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:	
Unit 22(A)—1 bear by residents of Unit 22(A) only	Sept. 1–Oct. 31. Apr. 15–May 25.
Unit 22(B)—1 bear by residents of Unit 22(B) only	Sept. 1–Oct. 31. Apr. 15–May 25.
Unit 22(C)	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 22—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–Oct. 31. Apr. 15–May 25.
Caribou:	
Unit 22(A) and (B)—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	July 1–June 30.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.25

Harvest limits	Open season
Moose:	
Unit 22(A)—1 antlered bull; however, the period of Dec. 1–Jan. 31 is restricted to residents of Unit 22(A) only.	Aug. 1–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 22(B)—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Dec. 1–Dec. 31; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf.	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 22(C)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 14.
Unit 22(D)—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Dec. 1–Dec. 31; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf.	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 22(E)—1 moose; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf	Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Muskox:	
Unit 22(D) and (E)—1 bull by Federal registration permit only. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of muskox except by Federally-qualified subsistence users. The season in each subunit will be closed when 8 bulls and 7 bulls are taken in Units 22(D) and (E) respectively.	Sept. 1–Jan. 31.
Remainder of Unit 22	No open season.
Beaver:	
Unit 22(A) and (B)—50 beaver	Nov. 1–June 10.
Unit 22(D)—50 beaver	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Unit 22 Remainder	No open season.
Coyote:	
Federal public lands are closed to the taking of coyotes	No open season.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase):	
2 foxes.	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
10 foxes	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):	
No limit	Sept. 1–Apr. 15.
Lynx:	
2 lynx	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Marten:	
Unit 22(A) 22(B)—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Unit 22 Remainder	No open season.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolverine:	
1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):	
15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
Unit 22(A) and 22(B) east of and including the Niukluk River drainage—40 per day, 80 in possession.	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 22 Remainder—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

Trapping

Beaver:	
Unit 22(A) and (B)—50 beaver	Nov. 1–June 10.
Unit 22(C), (D), and (E)—50 beaver	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote:	
Federal public lands are closed to the taking of coyotes	No open season.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase):	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Lynx:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolverine:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.

(23) *Unit 23.* (i) Unit 23 consists of Kotzebue Sound, Chukchi Sea, and Arctic Ocean drainages from and including the Goodhope River drainage to Cape Lisburne.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public land:

(A) The Noatak Controlled Use Area, which consists of that portion of Unit 23 in a corridor extending five miles on either side of the Noatak River beginning at the mouth of the Noatak River, and extending upstream to the mouth of Sapun Creek, is closed for the period August 25–September 15 to the use of aircraft in any manner either for hunting of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, or for transportation of hunters or harvested species. This does not apply to the transportation of hunters or parts of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine by regularly scheduled flights to communities by carriers that normally provide scheduled air service;

(B) The Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, which consists of those portions of Unit 23, except the Baldwin Peninsula north of the Arctic Circle, Unit 24, and Unit 26(A) is open

to brown bear hunting by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag; no resident tag is required for taking brown bears in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, provided that the hunter has obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting; aircraft may not be used in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area in any manner for brown bear hunting under the authority of a brown bear State registration permit, including transportation of hunters, bears or parts of bears; however, this does not apply to transportation of bear hunters or bear parts by regularly scheduled flights to and between communities by carriers that normally provide scheduled service to this area, nor does it apply to transportation of aircraft to or between publicly owned airports.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Caribou may be taken from a boat under power in Unit 23;

(B) Swimming caribou may be taken with a firearm using rimfire cartridges;

(C) A firearm may be used to take beaver with a trapping license in all of Unit 23 from Nov. 1–Jun. 10.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear:	
3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:	
Unit 23—except the Baldwin Peninsula north of the Arctic Circle—1 bear	Sept. 1–May 31.
Remainder of Unit 23—1 bear every four regulatory years	Sept. 1–Oct. 10. Apr. 15–May 25.
Caribou:	
15 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30	July 1–June 30.
Sheep:	
Unit 23—that portion west of Howard Pass and the Aniak, Cutler and Redstone Rivers	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 23—1 ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Remainder of Unit 23—1 sheep	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Moose:	
Unit 23—that portion north and west of and including the Singoalik River drainage, and all lands draining into the Kukpuk and Ipewik Rivers—1 moose; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf	July 1–Mar. 31.
Unit 23—that portion lying within the Noatak River drainage—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Nov. 1–Mar. 31; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf	Aug. 1–Sept. 15. Oct. 1–Mar. 31.
Remainder of Unit 23—1 moose; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf	Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Muskox:	
Unit 23 South of Kotzebue Sound and west of and including the Buckland River drainage—1 bull by Federal registration permit only. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of muskox except by Federally-qualified subsistence users. The season will be closed when 9 bulls have been taken	Sept. 1–Jan. 31.
Remainder of Unit 23	No open season.
Coyote:	
2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase):	
2 foxes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Trapping	
Beaver: Unit 23—the Kobuk and Selawik River drainages—50 beaver	Nov. 1–June 10.
Remainder of Unit 23—30 beaver	Nov. 1–June 10.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Lynx: 3 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.

(24) *Unit 24.* (i) Unit 24 consists of the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from but not including the Dulbi River drainage.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public land:

(A) The Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, which consists of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Highway from the Yukon River to milepost 300 of the Dalton Highway, is closed to the use of motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats, and to licensed highway vehicles, snowmobiles, and firearms except as follows: The use of snowmobiles is authorized only for the subsistence taking of wildlife by residents living within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. The use of licensed highway vehicles is limited only to designated roads within the Dalton Highway Corridor

Management Area. The use of firearms within the Corridor is authorized only for the residents of Alatna, Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass, Bettles, Evansville, Stevens Village, and residents living within the Corridor;

(B) The Kanuti Controlled Use Area, which consists of that portion of Unit 24 bounded by a line from the Bettles Field VOR to the east side of Fish Creek Lake, to Old Dummy Lake, to the south end of Lake Todatonten (including all waters of these lakes), to the northernmost headwaters of Siruk Creek, to the highest peak of Double Point Mountain, then back to the Bettles Field VOR, is closed during moose-hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the

controlled use area or between a publicly owned airport within the area and points outside the area;

(C) The Koyukuk Controlled Use Area, which consists of those portions of Units 21 and 24 bounded by a line from the north bank of the Yukon River at Koyukuk, then northerly to the confluences of the Honhosa and Kateel Rivers, then northeasterly to the confluences of Billy Hawk Creek and the Huslia River (65° 57' N. lat., 156° 41' W. long.), then easterly to the south end of Solsmunket Lake, then east to Hughes, then south to Little Indian River, then southwesterly to the crest of Hochandochtla Mountain, then southwest to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, then southwest to Bishop Rock, then westerly along the north bank of the Yukon River (including Koyukuk Island) to the point of beginning, is closed during moose-hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the controlled use area or between a publicly owned airport within the area and points outside the area; all hunters on the Koyukuk River passing the ADF&G operated check station at Ella's Cabin (15 miles upstream from the Yukon on the Koyukuk River) are required to

stop and report to ADF&G personnel at the check station;

(D) The Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, which consists of those portions of Unit 23, except the Baldwin Peninsula north of the Arctic Circle, Unit 24, and Unit 26(A), is open to brown bear hunting by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag. No resident tag is required for taking brown bears in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, provided that the hunter has obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting. Aircraft may not be used in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area in any manner for brown bear hunting under the authority of a brown bear State registration permit, including transportation of hunters, bears or parts of bears. However, this does not apply to transportation of bear hunters or bear parts by regularly scheduled flights to and between communities by carriers that normally provide scheduled service to this area, nor does it apply to transportation of aircraft to or between publicly owned airports.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30;

(B) Arctic fox, incidentally taken with a trap or snare intended for red fox, may be used for subsistence purposes.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: Unit 24—1 bear	Sept. 1–May 31.
Caribou: Unit 24—the Kanuti River drainage upstream from Kanuti, Chalatna Creek, the Fish Creek drainage (including Bonanza Creek)—1 bull. Remainder of Unit 24—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. July 1–June 30.
Sheep: Unit 24—that portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—3 sheep	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Unit 24—that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area; except, Gates of the Arctic National Park—1 ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger by Federal registration permit only. Remainder of Unit 24—1 ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger	Aug. 10–Sept. 20. Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose: Unit 24—that portion within the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only during the periods of Sept. 21–Sept. 25, Dec. 1–Dec. 10, and Mar. 1–Mar. 10. Unit 24—that portion that includes the John River drainage within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—1 moose. Unit 24—the Alatna River drainage within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 21–Sept. 25 and Mar. 1–Mar. 10.	Sept. 5–Sept. 25. Dec. 1–Dec. 10. Mar. 1–Mar. 10. Aug. 1–Dec. 31. Aug. 1–Dec. 31. Mar. 1–Mar. 10.

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 24—all drainages to the north of the Koyukuk River upstream from and including the Alatna River to and including the North Fork of the Koyukuk River, except those portions of the John River and the Alatna River drainages within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 21–Sept. 25 and Mar. 1–Mar. 10.	Aug. 25–Sept. 25. Mar. 1–Mar. 10.
Unit 24—that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area; except, Gates of the Arctic National Park—1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 25–Sept. 25.
Remainder of Unit 24—1 antlered bull. Public lands in the Kanuti Controlled Use Area are closed to taking of moose, except by eligible rural Alaska residents during seasons identified above.	Aug. 25–Sept. 25.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

Trapping

Beaver: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.

(25) *Unit 25.* (i) Unit 25 consists of the Yukon River drainage upstream from but not including the Hamlin Creek drainage, and excluding drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from the Charley River:

(A) Unit 25(A) consists of the Hodzana River drainage upstream from the Narrows, the Chandalar River drainage upstream from and including the East Fork drainage, the Christian River drainage upstream from Christian, the Sheenjok River drainage upstream from and including the Thluichohnjik Creek, the Coleen River

drainage, and the Old Crow River drainage;

(B) Unit 25(B) consists of the Little Black River drainage upstream from but not including the Big Creek drainage, the Black River drainage upstream from and including the Salmon Fork drainage, the Porcupine River drainage upstream from the confluence of the Coleen and Porcupine Rivers, and drainages into the north bank of the Yukon River upstream from Circle, including the islands in the Yukon River;

(C) Unit 25(C) consists of drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River

upstream from Circle to the Subunit 20(E) boundary, the Birch Creek drainage upstream from the Steese Highway bridge (milepost 147), the Preacher Creek drainage upstream from and including the Rock Creek drainage, and the Beaver Creek drainage upstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage;

(D) Unit 25(D) consists of the remainder of Unit 25.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public land:

(A) The Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, which consists of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Highway from the Yukon River to milepost 300 of the Dalton Highway, is closed to the use of motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats, and to licensed highway vehicles, snowmobiles, and firearms except as follows: The use of snowmobiles is authorized only for the subsistence taking of wildlife by residents living within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. The use of licensed highway vehicles is limited only to designated roads within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. The use of firearms within the Corridor is authorized only for the residents of Alatna, Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass, Bettles, Evansville, Stevens Village, and residents living within the Corridor;

(B) The Arctic Village Sheep Management Area; that portion of Unit

25(A) north and west of Arctic Village, which is bounded on the east by the East Fork Chandalar River beginning at the confluence of Red Sheep Creek and proceeding southwesterly downstream past Arctic Village to the confluence with Crow Nest Creek, continuing up Crow Nest Creek, through Portage Lake, to its confluence with the Junjik River; then down the Junjik River past Timber Lake and a larger tributary, to a major, unnamed tributary, northwesterly, for approximately 6 miles where the stream forks into two roughly equal drainages; the boundary follows the easternmost fork, proceeding almost due north to the headwaters and intersects the Continental Divide; the boundary then follows the Continental Divide easterly, through Carter Pass, then easterly and northeasterly approximately 62 miles along the divide to the head waters of the most northerly tributary of Red Sheep Creek then follows southerly along the divide designating the eastern extreme of the Red Sheep Creek drainage then to the confluence of Red Sheep Creek and the East Fork Chandalar River. Sheep hunting in this area is restricted to residents of Arctic Village, Venetie, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik and Chalkytsik.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Bait may be used to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30;

(B) Caribou and moose may be taken from a boat under power in Unit 25.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Caribou: Unit 25(A), (B), and the remainder of Unit 25(D)—10 caribou; however, no more than 5 caribou may be transported from these units per regulatory year.	July 1–Apr. 30.
Unit 25(C)—that portion south and east of the Steese Highway—1 bull by Federal registration permit only; the season will close when a harvest quota for the Fortymile herd has been reached. The harvest quota will be determined by the Board after consultation with ADF&G and announced before the season opening.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
25(C)—that portion north and west of the Steese Highway—1 caribou; however, only bull caribou may be taken during the Aug. 10–Sept. 20 season. During the winter season, caribou may be taken only with a Federal registration permit.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20. Feb. 15–Mar. 15.
Unit 25 (D)—that portion of Unit 25(D) drained by the west fork of the Dall River west of 150° W. long.—1 bull.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–Dec. 31.
Sheep: Unit 25(A)—that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area	No open season.
Unit 25(A)—Arctic Village Sheep Management Area—2 rams by Federal registration permit only. Public lands are closed to the taking of sheep except by rural Alaska residents of Arctic Village, Venetie, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik and Chalkytsik during seasons identified above.	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Remainder of Unit 25(A)—3 sheep by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.25

Harvest limits	Open season
Moose:	
Unit 25(A)—1 antlered bull	Aug. 25–Sept. 25. Dec. 1–Dec. 10.
Unit 25(B)—that portion within the Porcupine River drainage upstream from, but excluding the Coleen River drainage—1 antlered bull.	Aug. 25–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–Dec. 10.
Unit 25(B)—that portion draining into the north bank of the Yukon River upstream from and including the Kandik River drainage, including the islands in the Yukon River—1 antlered bull.	Sept. 5–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–Dec. 15.
Remainder of Unit 25(B)—1 antlered bull	Aug. 25–Sept. 25. Dec. 1–Dec. 15.
Unit 25(C)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 15.
Unit 25(D) (West)—that portion lying west of a line extending from the Unit 25(D) boundary on Preacher Creek, then downstream along Preacher Creek, Birch Creek and Lower Mouth Birch Creek to the Yukon River, then downstream along the north bank of the Yukon River (including islands) to the confluence of the Hadweenzik River, then upstream along the west bank of the Hadweenzik River to the confluence of Forty and One-Half Mile Creek, then upstream along Forty and One-Half Mile Creek to Nelson Mountain on the Unit 25(D) boundary—1 bull by a Federal registration permit. Alternate permits allowing for designated hunters are available to qualified applicants who reside in Beaver, Birch Creek, or Stevens Village. Moose hunting on public land in this portion of Unit 25(D) (West) is closed at all times except for residents of Beaver, Birch Creek and Stevens Village during seasons identified above. The moose season will be closed when 30 antlered moose have been harvested in the entirety of Unit 25(D) (West).	Aug. 25–Feb. 28.
Remainder of Unit 25(D)—1 antlered moose	Aug. 25–Sept. 25. Dec. 1–Dec. 20.
Beaver:	
Unit 25, excluding Unit 25(C)—1 beaver per day; 1 in possession	Apr. 16–Oct. 31.
Unit 25(C)	No open season.
Coyote:	
2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):	
No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx:	
Unit 25(C)—2 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Remainder of Unit 25—2 lynx	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Wolf:	
Unit 25(A)—No limit	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Remainder of Unit 25—10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine:	
1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):	
Unit 25(C)—15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Remainder of Unit 25—15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
Unit 25(C)—those portions within 5 miles of Route 6 (Steese Highway)—20 per day, 40 in possession.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Remainder of Unit 25—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

Trapping

Beaver:	
Unit 25(C)—25 beaver	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Remainder of Unit 25—50 beaver	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx:	
Unit 25(C)—No limit	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Remainder of Unit 25—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Wolverine:	
Unit 25(C)—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.

Harvest limits	Open season
Remainder of Unit 25—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.

(26) *Unit 26.* (i) Unit 26 consists of Arctic Ocean drainages between Cape Lisburne and the Alaska-Canada border including the Firth River drainage within Alaska:

(A) Unit 26(A) consists of that portion of Unit 26 lying west of the Itkillik River drainage and west of the east bank of the Colville River between the mouth of the Itkillik River and the Arctic Ocean;

(B) Unit 26(B) consists of that portion of Unit 26 east of Unit 26(A), west of the west bank of the Canning River and west of the west bank of the Marsh Fork of the Canning River;

(C) Unit 26(C) consists of the remainder of Unit 26.

(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public land:

(A) The Unit 26(A) Controlled Use Area, which consists of Unit 26(A), is closed to the use of aircraft in any manner for moose hunting, including transportation of moose hunters or parts of moose from Aug. 1–Aug. 31 and from Jan. 1–Mar. 31. No hunter may take or transport a moose, or part of a moose in Unit 26(A) after having been transported by aircraft into the unit. However, this does not apply to transportation of moose hunters or moose parts by regularly scheduled flights to and between villages by carriers that normally provide scheduled service to this area, nor does it apply to transportation by aircraft to or between publicly owned airports;

(B) The Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, which consists of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Highway from the Yukon River to milepost 300 of the Dalton Highway, is closed to the use of motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats,

and to licensed highway vehicles, snowmobiles, and firearms except as follows: The use of snowmobiles is authorized only for the subsistence taking of wildlife by residents living within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. The use of licensed highway vehicles is limited only to designated roads within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. The use of firearms within the Corridor is authorized only for the residents of Alatna, Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass, Bettles, Evansville, Stevens Village, and residents living within the Corridor;

(C) The Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, which consists of those portions of Unit 23, except the Baldwin Peninsula north of the Arctic Circle, Unit 24, and Unit 26(A), is open to brown bear hunting by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag. No resident tag is required for taking brown bears in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, provided that the hunter has obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting. Aircraft may not be used in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area in any manner for brown bear hunting under the authority of a brown bear State registration permit, including transportation of hunters, bears or parts of bears. However, this does not apply to transportation of bear hunters or bear parts by regularly scheduled flights to and between communities by carriers that normally provide scheduled service to this area, nor does it apply to transportation of aircraft to or between publicly owned airports.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) Caribou may be taken from a boat under power in Unit 26;

(B) Swimming caribou may be taken with a firearm using rimfire cartridges.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting:	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.25

Harvest limits	Open season
Brown Bear:	
Unit 26-1 bear	Sept. 1-May 31.
Caribou:	
Unit 26(A)-10 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16-June 30. Federal lands south of the Colville River and east of the the Killik River are closed to the taking of caribou by non-Federally qualified subsistence users from Aug. 1-Sept. 30.	July 1-June 30.
Unit 26(B)-10 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may be taken only from Oct. 1-Apr. 30.	July 1-June 30.
Unit 26(C)-10 caribou per day	July 1-Apr. 30.
Not more than 5 caribou per regulatory year may be transported from Unit 26 except to the community of Anaktuvuk Pass.	
Sheep:	
Unit 26(A)-those portions within the Gates of the Arctic National Park-3 sheep	Aug. 1-Apr. 30.
Unit 26(A)-that portion west of Howard Pass and the Etivluk River	No open season.
Unit 26(B)-that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area-1 ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 10-Sept. 20.
Remainder of Unit 26(A) and (B)-including the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve-1 ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger.	Aug. 10-Sept. 20.
Unit 26(C)-3 sheep per regulatory year; the Aug. 10-Sept. 20 season is restricted to 1 ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger. A Federal registration permit is required for the Oct. 1-Apr. 30 season. Kaktovik residents may harvest sheep in accordance with a Federal community harvest strategy for Unit 26(C) which provides for take of up to two harvest limits of 3 sheep by designated hunter.	Aug. 10-Sept. 20. Oct. 1-Apr. 30.
Moose:	
Unit 26(A)-that portion of the Colville River drainage downstream from the mouth of the Anaktuvuk River-1 bull. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose by non-Federally qualified subsistence users.	Aug. 1-31.
Remainder of Unit 26	No open season.
Muskox:	
Unit 26(C)-1 bull by Federal registration permit only; up to 15 permits may be issued to rural Alaska residents of the village of Kaktovik only. Public lands are closed to the taking of muskox, except by rural Alaska residents of the village of Kaktovik during seasons identified above.	Sept. 15-Mar. 31.
Coyote:	
2 coyotes	Sept. 1-Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase):	
2 foxes	Sept. 1-Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
Unit 26(A) and (B)-10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1 ...	Sept. 1-Mar. 15.
Unit 26(C)-10 foxes.	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):	
No limit	July 1-June 30.
Lynx:	
2 lynx	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Wolf:	
15 wolves	Aug. 10-Apr. 30.
Wolverine:	
5 wolverine	Sept. 1-Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):	
15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10-Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10-Apr. 30.

Trapping

Coyote:	
No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase):	
No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Lynx:	
No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 1-June 10.
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.

Harvest limits	Open season
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.

[61 FR 39709, July 30, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 48628, 48629, Sept. 16, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 39709, July 30, 1996, §100.25 was added, effective Aug. 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997.

§ 100.26 Subsistence taking of fish.

(a) *Applicability.* (1) Regulations in this section apply to the taking of finfish, excluding halibut, or their parts for subsistence uses.

(2) Finfish, excluding halibut, may be taken for subsistence uses at any time by any method unless restricted by the subsistence fishing regulations found in this section.

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions shall apply to all regulations contained in this section and §100.27:

Abalone iron means a flat device which is used for taking abalone and which is more than one inch (24 mm) in width and less than 24 inches (610 mm) in length, with all prying edges rounded and smooth.

ADF&G means the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Anchor means a device used to hold a salmon fishing vessel or net in a fixed position relative to the beach; this includes using part of the seine or lead, a ship's anchor, or being secured to another vessel or net that is anchored.

Bag limit means the maximum legal take per person or designated group, per specified time period, even if part or all of the fish are preserved.

Beach seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and is set from and hauled to the beach.

Char means the following species: Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinis*); lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*); and Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*).

Crab means the following species: red king crab (*Paralithodes camshatica*); blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*); brown king crab (*Lithodes aequispina*); *Lithodes couesi*; all species of tanner or snow crab (*Chionoecetes* spp.); and Dungeness crab (*Cancer magister*).

Dip net means a bag-shaped net supported on all sides by a rigid frame; the maximum straight-line distance be-

tween any two points on the net frame, as measured through the net opening, may not exceed five feet; the depth of the bag must be at least one-half of the greatest straight-line distance, as measured through the net opening; no portion of the bag may be constructed of webbing that exceeds a stretched measurement of 4.5 inches; the frame must be attached to a single rigid handle and be operated by hand.

Diving gear means any type of hard hat or skin diving equipment, including SCUBA equipment.

Drainage means all of the waters comprising a watershed including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds and lakes which contribute to the supply of the watershed.

Drift gill net means a drifting gill net that has not been intentionally staked, anchored or otherwise fixed.

Federal lands means lands and waters and interests therein the title to which is in the United States.

Fishwheel means a fixed, rotating device for catching fish which is driven by river current or other means of power.

Freshwater of streams and rivers means the line at which freshwater is separated from saltwater at the mouth of streams and rivers by a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks at the present stage of the tide.

Fyke net means a fixed, funneling (fyke) device used to entrap fish.

Gear means any type of fishing apparatus.

Gill net means a net primarily designed to catch fish by entanglement in a mesh that consists of a single sheet of webbing which hangs between cork line and lead line, and which is fished from the surface of the water.

Grappling hook means a hooked device with flukes or claws, which is attached to a line and operated by hand.

Groundfish—bottomfish means any marine finfish except halibut, osmerids, herring and salmonids.

Hand purse seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and

which can be closed at the bottom by pursing the lead line; pursing may only be done by hand power, and a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line is not allowed.

Herring pound means an enclosure used primarily to contain live herring over extended periods of time.

Hung measure means the maximum length of the cork line when measured wet or dry with traction applied at one end only.

Jigging gear means a line or lines with lures or baited hooks, drawn through the water by hand, and which are operated during periods of ice cover from holes cut in the ice.

Lead means either a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine, set gill net, or other length of net, or a length of fencing employed for guiding fish into a fishwheel, fyke net or dip net.

Long line means either a stationary, buoyed, or anchored line, or a floating, free-drifting line with lures or baited hooks attached.

Possession limit means the maximum number of fish a person or designated group may have in possession if the fish have not been canned, salted, frozen, smoked, dried, or otherwise preserved so as to be fit for human consumption after a 15 day period.

Pot means a portable structure designed and constructed to capture and retain live fish and shellfish in the water.

Public lands or *public land* means lands situated in the State of Alaska which are Federal lands, except—

(1) Land selections of the State of Alaska which have been tentatively approved or validly selected under the Alaska Statehood Act and lands which have been confirmed to, validly selected by, or granted to the Territory of Alaska or the State under any other provision of Federal law;

(2) Land selections of a Native Corporation made under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which have not been conveyed to a Native Corporation, unless any such selection is determined to be invalid or is relinquished; and

(3) Lands referred to in Section 19(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Purse seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by means of a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line.

Ring net means a bag-shaped net suspended between no more than two frames; the bottom frame may not be larger in perimeter than the top frame; the gear must be nonrigid and collapsible so that free movement of fish or shellfish across the top of the net is not prohibited when the net is employed.

Rockfish means all species of the genus *Sebastes*.

Rod and reel means either a device upon which a line is stored on a fixed or revolving spool and is deployed through guides mounted on a flexible pole, or a line that is attached to a pole.

Salmon means the following species: pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbusha*); sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*); coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*); and chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

Salmon stream means any stream used by salmon for spawning or for traveling to a spawning area.

Salmon stream terminus means a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks of any salmon stream at mean lower low water.

Set gill net means a gill net that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed.

Shovel means a hand-operated implement for digging clams or cockles.

Spear means a shaft with a sharp point or fork-like implement attached to one end which is used to thrust through the water to impale or retrieve fish and which is operated by hand.

Take or *Taking* means to pursue, hunt, shoot, trap, net capture, collect, kill, harm, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

To operate fishing gear means any of the following: the deployment of gear in the waters of Alaska; the removal of gear from the waters of Alaska; the removal of fish or shellfish from the gear during an open season or period; or the possession of a gill net containing fish

during an open fishing period, except that a gill net which is completely clear of the water is not considered to be operating for the purposes of minimum distance requirement.

Trawl means a bag-shaped net towed through the water to capture fish or shellfish.

Trout means the following species: cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) and rainbow trout or steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

(c) *Methods, means, and general restrictions.* (1) No person may buy or sell fish, their parts, or their eggs which have been taken for subsistence uses, unless, prior to the sale, the prospective buyer or seller obtains a determination from the Federal Subsistence Board that the sale constitutes customary trade.

(2) No person may take fish for subsistence uses within 300 feet of any dam, fish ladder, weir, culvert or other artificial obstruction.

(3) No person may use explosives or chemicals to take fish for subsistence uses.

(4) Each person shall plainly and legibly inscribe his or her first initial, last name, and address on any fish wheel, keg, buoy, stakes attached to gill nets, and on any other unattended fishing gear which the person has employed to take fish for subsistence uses.

(5) All pots used to take fish must contain an opening on the webbing of a sidewall of the pot which has been laced, sewn, or secured together by untreated cotton twine or other natural fiber no larger than 120 thread which upon deterioration or parting of the twine produces an opening in the web with a perimeter equal to or exceeding one-half of the tunnel eye opening perimeter.

(6) Persons licensed by the State of Alaska to engage in a fisheries business may not receive for commercial purposes or barter or solicit to barter for subsistence taken salmon or their parts.

(7) Except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the taking of rainbow trout and steelhead trout is prohibited.

(8) Fish taken for subsistence use or under subsistence regulations may not be subsequently used as bait for commercial or sport fishing purposes.

(9) The use of live non-indigenous fish as bait is prohibited.

(10) Any fishing gear used to take fish for subsistence uses may not obstruct more than one-half the width of any stream. A stationary fishing device may obstruct not more than one-half the width of any stream.

(11) Kegs or buoys attached to any permitted gear may be any color but red.

(12) Bag limits authorized in this section or §100.27 may not be accumulated with bag limits authorized in State seasons.

(13) Unless specified otherwise in this section, use of a rod and reel to take fish is permitted without a subsistence fishing permit. Bag limits applicable to the use of a rod and reel to take fish for subsistence uses shall be as follows:

(i) Where a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required by this section, that permit is not required to take fish for subsistence uses with rod and reel. The bag and possession limits for taking fish for subsistence uses with a rod and reel in those areas are the same as indicated on the ADF&G permit issued for subsistence fishing with other gear types;

(ii) Where a subsistence fishing permit is not required by this section, the bag and possession limits for taking fish for subsistence uses with a rod and reel is the same as for taking fish under State of Alaska sport fishing regulations in those same areas.

(14) Unless restricted in this section, or unless restricted under the terms of a required subsistence fishing permit, gear specified in definitions in paragraph (b) of this section are legal types of gear for subsistence fishing.

(15) Unless restricted in this section, or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken at any time.

(16) Gill nets used for subsistence fishing for salmon may not exceed 50 fathoms in length, unless otherwise specified by regulations for particular areas set forth in this section.

(17) Each fishwheel must have the first initial, last name, and address of the operator plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of the fishwheel facing midstream of the river.

(18) *Unlawful possession of subsistence finfish.* Fish or their parts taken in violation of Federal or State regulations may not be possessed, transported, given, received or bartered.

(d) *Fishery management area restrictions.* For detailed descriptions of Fishery Management Areas, see State of Alaska Fishing Regulations.

(1) *Kotzebue-Northern Area.* (i) Salmon may be taken only by gill nets, beach seines, or a rod and reel;

(ii) Fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.

(2) *Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area.*

(i) Salmon may be taken only by gill nets, beach seines, fishwheel, or a rod and reel;

(ii) Except as provided in this paragraph (d)(2), fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit. A subsistence fishing permit issued by ADF&G is required, except for use of rod and reel, as follows:

(A) Pilgrim River drainage including Salmon Lake;

(B) For net fishing in all waters from Cape Douglas to Rocky Point;

(iii) Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year.

(3) *Yukon Area.* (i) Salmon may be taken only by set gill nets, beach seines, fishwheels, or rod and reel;

(ii) Except as provided in this paragraph (d)(3), fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit;

(iii) A subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required, except for the use of rod and reel, as follows:

(A) For the Yukon River drainage from the mouth of Hess Creek to the mouth of the Dall River;

(B) For the Yukon River drainage from the ADF&G regulatory markers placed near the upstream mouth of 22 Mile Slough upstream to the United States-Canada border;

(C) For the Tanana River drainage above the mouth of the Wood River;

(D) For whitefish and suckers in the waters listed;

(E) For the taking of pike in waters of the Tolovana River drainage upstream of its confluence with the Tanana River;

(F) For the taking of salmon in Sub-districts 6-A and 6-B;

(iv) Except as otherwise provided, and except as may be provided by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, there is no closed season on fish other than salmon;

(v) Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year;

(vi) Birch Creek of the upper Yukon drainage, and waters within 500 feet of its mouth, is closed to subsistence fishing June 10 through September 10, except that whitefish and suckers may be taken by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(vii) The following drainages located north of the main Yukon River are closed to subsistence fishing:

(A) Kanuti River, upstream from a point five miles downstream of the State highway crossing;

(B) Fish Creek, upstream from the mouth of Bonanza Creek;

(C) Bonanza Creek;

(D) Jim River, including Prospect Creek and Douglas Creek;

(E) South Fork of the Koyukuk River system upstream from the mouth of Jim River;

(F) Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River system upstream from the mouth of the North Fork;

(G) North Fork of the Chandalar River system upstream from the mouth of Quartz Creek;

(viii) The main Tanana River and its adjoining sloughs are closed to subsistence fishing between the mouth of the Salcha River and the mouth of the Gerstle River, except that salmon may be taken in the area upstream of the Richardson Highway bridge to the mouth of Clearwater Creek after November 20;

(ix) Waters of the Tanana River drainage are closed to the subsistence taking of pike between the mouth of the Kantishna River and Delta River at Black Rapids on the Richardson Highway and Cathedral Rapids on the Alaska Highway, except that pike may be taken for subsistence purposes in the Tolovana River drainage upstream from its confluence with the Tanana River;

(x) The Delta River is closed to subsistence fishing, except that salmon may be taken after November 20;

(xi) The following locations are closed to subsistence fishing:

(A) The following rivers and creeks and within 500 feet of their mouths: Delta Clearwater River (Clearwater Creek at 64° 06' N. lat., 145° 34' W. long), Richardson Clearwater Creek (Clear Creek at 64° 14' N. lat., 146° 16' W. long), Goodpaster River, Chena River, Little Chena River, Little Salcha River, Blue Creek, Big Salt River, Shaw Creek, Bear Creek, McDonald Creek, Moose Creek, Hess Creek, and Beaver Creek;

(B) Ray River and Salcha River upstream of a line between the ADF&G regulatory markers located at the mouth of the rivers;

(C) Deadman, Jan, Boleo, Birch, Lost, Harding, Craig, Fielding, Two-Mile, Quartz, and Little Harding lakes;

(D) Piledriver and Badger (Chena) sloughs;

(xii) The following waters are closed to the taking of chum salmon from August 15–December 31:

(A) Toklat River;

(B) Kantishna River from the mouth of the Toklat River to its confluence with the Tanana River;

(xiii) Salmon may be taken only by set gill nets in those locations described in below after July 19:

(A) Waters of the Black River including waters within one nautical mile of its terminus;

(B) Waters of Kwikluak Pass downstream of Agmulegut and the waters of Kwemeluk Pass;

(C) Waters of Alakanuk Pass downstream from the mouth of Kuiukpak Slough;

(D) Waters of Kwiguk Pass downstream to the mouth of Kawokhawik Slough;

(E) Waters of Kawanak Pass downstream from Sea Gull Point;

(F) Waters of Apoon Pass downstream from the mouth of the Kotlik River and waters of Okwega Pass downstream from its confluence with Apoon Pass;

(G) Waters within one nautical mile seaward from any grassland bank in District 1;

(xiv) Pike may not be taken with gill nets in the waters of the Tolovana

River drainage from October 15–April 14;

(xv) A commercial salmon fisherman who is registered for Districts 1, 2, or 3 may not take salmon for subsistence purposes in any other district located downstream from Old Paradise Village;

(xvi) In District 4, commercial fishermen may not take salmon for subsistence purposes during the commercial salmon fishing season by gill nets larger than 6-inch mesh after a date specified by emergency order issued between July 10–July 31;

(xvii) In Subdistricts 5–A, 5–B, 5–C, and that portion of Subdistrict 5–D downstream from Long Point, no person may possess salmon taken for subsistence purposes during a commercial fishing period, unless the dorsal fin has been immediately removed from the salmon; a person may not sell or purchase salmon from which the dorsal fin has been removed;

(xviii) Subsistence fishermen taking salmon in Subdistrict 6–C shall report their salmon catches at designated the ADF&G check stations by the end of each weekly fishing period; immediately after salmon have been taken, catches must be recorded on a harvest form provided by the ADF&G;

(xix) The annual possession limit for the holder of a Subdistrict 6–C subsistence salmon fishing permit is 10 king salmon and 75 chum salmon for periods through August 15, and 75 chum and coho salmon for periods after August 15;

(xx) Subsistence salmon harvest limits in Subdistrict 6–C are 750 king salmon and 5,000 chum salmon taken through August 15 and 5,200 chum and coho salmon combined taken after August 15; when either the king or chum salmon harvest limit for periods before August 16 has been taken, the subsistence salmon fishing season in Subdistrict 6–C will close; a later season will open after August 15 to allow the taking of the harvest limit for periods after August 15; if the chum salmon harvest limit has not been obtained through August 15, the remaining harvest will not be added to the chum salmon harvest level for periods after August 15;

(xxi) The annual harvest limit for the holder of a Subdistrict 6-A or 6-B subsistence salmon fishing permit is 60 chinook salmon and 500 chum salmon for the period through August 15 of a year, and 2,000 chum and coho salmon combined for the period after August 15; upon request, permits for additional salmon may be issued by the ADF&G;

(xxii) In the Kantishna River drainage, the open subsistence salmon fishing periods are seven days per week.

(4) *Kuskokwim Area.* (i) Salmon may only be taken by gill net, beach seine, fishwheel, or by a rod and reel, subject to the restrictions set forth in this paragraph (d)(4), except that salmon may also be taken by spear in the Holitna River drainage;

(ii) Fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit;

(iii) Each subsistence gill net operated in tributaries of the Kuskokwim River must be attached to the bank, fished substantially perpendicular to the bank and in a substantially straight line;

(iv) The aggregate length of set gill nets or drift gill nets in use by any individual for taking salmon may not exceed 50 fathoms;

(v) Rainbow trout may be taken by residents of Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Quinhagak, Eek, Kwethluk, Akiachak, and Akiak from those non-navigable drainages tributary to the Kuskokwim River downstream from the confluence of the Kuskokwim and Holitna Rivers and from those non-navigable drainages to Kuskokwim Bay north of the community of Platinum, subject to the following restrictions:

(A) Rainbow trout may be taken only by the use of gill nets, rod and reel, or jigging through the ice;

(B) The use of gill nets for taking rainbow trout is prohibited from March 15-June 15.

(5) *Bristol Bay Area.* (i) Salmon and char may only be taken by rod and reel or under authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) Only one subsistence fishing permit may be issued to each household per year;

(iii) Each gill net must be staked and buoyed;

(iv) No person may operate or assist in operating subsistence salmon net gear while simultaneously operating or assisting in operating commercial salmon net gear;

(v) Salmon, herring, and capelin may only be taken by set gill nets and by a rod and reel, except that salmon may also be taken by spear in the Togiak River including its tributaries;

(vi) Subsistence fishing is not permitted within the boundaries of Katmai National Park;

(vii) Except for the western shore of the Newhalen River, waters used by salmon are closed to the subsistence taking of fish within 300 feet of a stream mouth;

(viii) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the Naknek River drainage will be issued only through the ADF&G King Salmon office;

(ix) Subsistence fishing with nets is prohibited in the following waters and within one-fourth mile of the terminus of those waters during the period from September 1 through June 14: Lower Talarik Creek, Roadhouse Creek, Nick G. Creek, Middle Talarik Creek, Alexi Creek, Copper River, Upper Talarik Creek, Tazimina River, Kakhonak River, Pete Andrew Creek, Young's Creek, Gibraltar River, Zacker Creek, Chekok Creek, Dennis Creek, Newhalen River, Tomokok Creek, Belinda Creek;

(x) Gill nets are prohibited in that portion of the Naknek River upstream from Sovonaski;

(xi) After August 20, no person may possess coho salmon for subsistence purposes in the Togiak River Section and the Togiak River drainage unless the head has been immediately removed from the salmon. It is unlawful to purchase or sell coho salmon from which the head has been removed.

(6) *Aleutian Islands Area.* (i) Salmon may be taken by seine and gill net, with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, or by a rod and reel;

(ii) The Adak District is closed to the taking of salmon;

(iii) Salmon and char may be taken only by rod and reel or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, except that a permit is not required in the Akutan, Umnak and Adak Districts; not more than 250

salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on the subsistence fishing permit; a record of subsistence-caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit; the record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G no later than October 31.

(7) *Alaska Peninsula Area.* (i) Salmon may be taken by seine, gill net, gear specified on a permit issued by the ADF&G, or rod and reel;

(ii) The following waters are closed to subsistence fishing for salmon:

- (A) Russell Creek and Nurse Lagoon;
- (B) Trout Creek;
- (C) Humbolt Creek;

(iii) Salmon and char may only be taken by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G; a record of subsistence-caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit; the record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G no later than October 31.

(8) *Chignik Area.* (i) Salmon may be taken by seines and gill nets, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, or by a rod and reel, except that in Chignik Lake, salmon may not be taken with purse seines;

(ii) Salmon may not be taken in the Chignik River, upstream from the ADF&G weir site or counting tower, in Black Lake, or any tributary to Black and Chignik Lakes;

(iii) Salmon and char may only be taken by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G. A record of subsistence-caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G no later than October 31;

(iv) From June 10–September 30, commercial fishing license holders may not subsistence fish for salmon.

(9) *Kodiak Area.* (i) Salmon may be taken 24 hours a day from January 1

through December 31 except as provided:

(A) From June 1–September 15, salmon seine vessels may not be used to take subsistence salmon for 24 hours before, during, and for 24 hours after any open commercial salmon fishing period;

(B) From June 1–September 15, purse seine vessels may be used to take salmon only with gill nets and no other type of salmon gear may be on board the vessel;

(C) Salmon may be taken only by gill net, seine, or by a rod and reel;

(D) Subsistence fishermen must be physically present at the net at all times the net is being fished;

(ii) The following locations are closed to the subsistence taking of salmon:

(A) All waters of Mill Bay and all those waters bounded by a line from Spruce Cape to the northernmost point of Woody Island, then to the northernmost point of Holiday Island, then to a point on Near Island opposite the Kodiak small boat harbor entrance and then to the small boat harbor entrance;

(B) All freshwater systems of Little Afognak River and Portage Creek drainage in Discoverer Bay;

(C) All water closed to commercial salmon fishing in the Barbara Cove, Chiniak Bay, Saltery Cove, Pasagshak Bay, Monashka Bay and Anton Larsen Bay, and all waters closed to commercial salmon fishing within 100 yards of the terminus of Selief Bay Creek and north and west of a line from the tip of Las Point to the tip of River Mouth Point of Afognak Bay;

(D) All waters 300 yards seaward of the terminus of Monks Creek;

(E) From August 15 through September 30, all waters 500 yards seaward of the terminus of Little Kitoi Creek;

(F) All freshwater systems of Afognak Island;

(G) All waters of Ouzinkie Harbor north of a line from 57°55'10" N. lat., 152°36' W. long. to 57°55'03" N. lat., 152°29'20" W. long.;

(iii) A subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required for taking salmon, trout and char, except by rod and reel, for subsistence purposes; a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required for taking hering and bottomfish for subsistence

purposes during the commercial herring sac roe season from May 1-June 30; all subsistence fishermen shall keep a record of the number of subsistence fish taken each year; the number of subsistence fish shall be recorded on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon landing subsistence caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G by February 1 of the year following the year the permit was issued.

(10) *Cook Inlet Area.* (i) Salmon may be taken only by rod and reel, or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G; only one permit may be issued to a household each year; a subsistence fishing permit holder shall record daily salmon catches on forms provided by the ADF&G;

(ii) Trout, grayling, char, and burbot may not be taken in fresh water;

(iii) All public waters on the Kenai Peninsula are closed to subsistence fishing;

(iv) Smelt may be taken only with gill nets and dip nets. Gill nets used to take smelt may not exceed 50 feet in length and two inches in mesh size;

(v) Gill nets may not be used.

(11) *Prince William Sound Area.* (i) Salmon and freshwater fish species may be taken only by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year;

(iii) Use of fishwheels:

(A) Fishwheels used for subsistence fishing may not be rented, leased, or otherwise used for personal gain; (B) Subsistence fishwheels must be removed from the water at the end of the permit period;

(C) Each permittee may operate only one fishwheel at any one time;

(D) No person may set or operate a fishwheel within 75 feet of another fishwheel;

(E) No fishwheel may have more than two baskets;

(F) The permit holder must personally operate the fishwheel or dip net. A subsistence fishwheel or dip net permit may not be loaned or transferred except as permitted by this part;

(G) A wood or metal plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, bearing the permit holder's name and address in letters and numerals at least one inch high, must be attached to each fishwheel so that the name and address are plainly visible;

(iv) Salmon may not be taken in any area closed to commercial salmon fishing unless otherwise permitted;

(v) In locations open to commercial salmon fishing and in conformance with commercial salmon fishing regulations, the annual subsistence salmon limit is as follows:

(A) 15 salmon for a household of one person;

(B) 30 salmon for a household of two persons;

(C) 10 salmon for each additional person in a household over two;

(D) No more than five king salmon may be taken per permit;

(vi) All tributaries of the Copper River and waters of the Copper River are closed to the taking of salmon;

(vii) Crosswind Lake is closed to all subsistence fishing;

(viii) Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes in the waters of the Southwestern District only as follows:

(A) Only pink salmon may be taken;

(B) Pink salmon may be taken by dipnets or by a rod and reel;

(C) Pink salmon may be taken only from May 15-September 30;

(D) Fishing periods are from May 15 until two days before the commercial opening of the Southwestern District, seven days per week; during the commercial salmon fishing season, only during open commercial salmon fishing periods; and from two days following the closure of the commercial salmon season until September 30, seven days per week;

(E) There are no bag and possession limits for this fishery;

(F) ADF&G permits may be issued only at Chenega Bay village;

(ix) Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes in the waters north of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point, only as follows:

(A) Only pink salmon may be taken;

(B) Pink salmon may be taken by dipnets or by a rod and reel;

(C) Pink salmon may be taken only from May 15–September 30;

(D) Fishing periods are from May 15 until two days before the commercial opening of the Southwestern District, seven days per week; during the commercial salmon fishing season, only during open commercial salmon fishing periods; and from two days following the closure of the commercial salmon season until September 30, seven days per week;

(E) There are no bag and possession limits for this fishery;

(F) ADF&G permits may be issued only at Tatitlek village;

(12) *Yakutat Area.* (i) Salmon, trout, and char may be taken only by rod and reel or under authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) Salmon, trout, or char taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon are legally taken and possessed for subsistence purposes; the holder of a subsistence salmon permit must report any salmon, trout, or char taken in this manner on his or her permit calendar;

(iii) Subsistence fishermen must remove the dorsal fin from subsistence-caught salmon when taken.

(13) *Southeastern Alaska Area.* (i) Salmon, trout, char and herring spawn on kelp may be taken only by rod and reel or under authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) No person may possess subsistence-taken and sport-taken salmon on the same day;

(iii) Salmon, trout or char taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of an ADF&G subsistence permit for salmon are legally taken and possessed for subsistence purposes; the holder of a subsistence salmon permit must report any salmon, trout, or char taken in this manner on his or her permit calendar;

(iv) Subsistence fishermen shall immediately remove the dorsal fin of all salmon when taken.

[61 FR 39747, July 30, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 39747, July 30, 1996, §100.26 was added, effective Jan. 1, 1997 through Dec. 31, 1997. For the convenience of the user, the text in effect through Dec. 31, 1996 is set forth as follows:

§ 100.26 Subsistence taking of fish.

(a) *Applicability.* (1) Regulations in §100.26 apply to the taking of finfish, excluding halibut, or their parts for subsistence uses.

(2) Finfish, excluding halibut, may be taken for subsistence uses at any time by any method unless restricted by the subsistence fishing regulations found in §100.26.

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions shall apply to all regulations contained in §§100.26 and 100.27.

Abalone Iron means a flat device which is used for taking abalone and which is more than one inch (24 mm) in width and less than 24 inches (610 mm) in length, with all prying edges rounded and smooth.

ADF&G means the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Anchor means a device used to hold a salmon fishing vessel or net in a fixed position relative to the beach; this includes using part of the seine or lead, a ship's anchor, or being secured to another vessel or net that is anchored.

Bag Limit means the maximum legal take per person or designated group, per specified time period, even if part or all of the fish are preserved.

Beach seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and is set from and hauled to the beach.

Char means the following species: Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*); lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*); and Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*).

Crab means the following species: red king crab (*Paralithodes camshatica*); blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*); brown king crab (*Lithodes aequispina*); *Lithodes couesi*; all species of tanner or snow crab (*Chionoecetes* spp.); and Dungeness crab (*Cancer magister*).

Dip net means a bag-shaped net supported on all sides by a rigid frame; the maximum straight-line distance between any two points on the net frame, as measured through the net opening, may not exceed five feet; the depth of the bag must be at least one-half of the greatest straight-line distance, as measured through the net opening; no portion of the bag may be constructed of webbing that exceeds a stretched measurement of 4.5 inches; the frame must be attached to a single rigid handle and be operated by hand.

Diving Gear means any type of hard hat or skin diving equipment, including SCUBA equipment.

Drainage means all of the waters comprising a watershed including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds and lakes which contribute to the supply of the watershed.

Drift gill net means a drifting gill net that has not been intentionally staked, anchored or otherwise fixed.

Federal lands means lands and waters and interests therein the title to which is in the United States.

Fishwheel means a fixed, rotating device for catching fish which is driven by river current or other means of power.

Freshwater of streams and rivers means the line at which freshwater is separated from saltwater at the mouth of streams and rivers by a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks at the present stage of the tide.

Fyke net means a fixed, funneling (fyke) device used to entrap fish.

Gear means any type of fishing apparatus.

Gill net means a net primarily designed to catch fish by entanglement in a mesh that consists of a single sheet of webbing which hangs between cork line and lead line, and which is fished from the surface of the water.

Grappling hook means a hooked device with flukes or claws, which is attached to a line and operated by hand.

Groundfish—bottomfish means any marine finfish except halibut, osmerids, herring and salmonids.

Hand purse seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by pursing the lead line; pursing may only be done by hand power, and a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line is not allowed.

Herring pound means an enclosure used primarily to contain live herring over extended periods of time.

Hung measure means the maximum length of the cork line when measured wet or dry with traction applied at one end only.

Jigging gear means a line or lines with lures or baited hooks, drawn through the water by hand, and which are operated during periods of ice cover from holes cut in the ice.

Lead means either a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine, set gill net, or other length of net, or a length of fencing employed for guiding fish into a fishwheel, fyke net or dip net.

Long line means either a stationary, buoyed, or anchored line, or a floating, free-drifting line with lures or baited hooks attached.

Possession limit means the maximum number of fish a person or designated group may have in possession if the fish have not been canned, salted, frozen, smoked, dried, or otherwise preserved so as to be fit for human consumption after a 15 day period.

Pot means a portable structure designed and constructed to capture and retain live fish and shellfish in the water.

Public lands or *public land* means lands situated in the State of Alaska which are Federal lands, except—

(i) Land selections of the State of Alaska which have been tentatively approved or validly selected under the Alaska Statehood Act and lands which have been confirmed to, validly selected by, or granted to the Terri-

tory of Alaska or the State under any other provision of Federal law;

(ii) Land selections of a Native Corporation made under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which have not been conveyed to a Native Corporation, unless any such selection is determined to be invalid or is relinquished; and

(iii) Lands referred to in Section 19(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Purse seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by means of a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line.

Ring net means a bag-shaped net suspended between no more than two frames; the bottom frame may not be larger in perimeter than the top frame; the gear must be nonrigid and collapsible so that free movement of fish or shellfish across the top of the net is not prohibited when the net is employed.

Rockfish means all species of the genus *Sebastes*.

Rod and reel means either a device upon which a line is stored on a fixed or revolving spool and is deployed through guides mounted on a flexible pole, or a line that is attached to a pole.

Salmon means the following species: pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbusha*); sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*); coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*); and chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

Salmon stream means any stream used by salmon for spawning or for travelling to a spawning area.

Salmon stream terminus means a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks of any salmon stream at mean lower low water.

Set gill net means a gill net that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed.

Shovel means a hand-operated implement for digging clams or cockles.

Spear means a shaft with a sharp point or fork-like implement attached to one end which is used to thrust through the water to impale or retrieve fish and which is operated by hand.

Take or *Taking* means to pursue, hunt, shoot, trap, net capture, collect, kill, harm, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

To operate fishing gear means any of the following: the deployment of gear in the waters of Alaska; the removal of gear from the waters of Alaska; the removal of fish or shellfish from the gear during an open season or period; or the possession of a gill net containing fish during an open fishing period, except that a gill net which is completely clear of the water is not considered to be operating for the purposes of minimum distance requirement.

Trawl means a bag-shaped net towed through the water to capture fish or shellfish.

Trout means the following species: cut-throat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) and rainbow trout or steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

(c) *Methods, means, and general restrictions.*

(1) No person may buy or sell fish, their parts, or their eggs which have been taken for subsistence uses, unless, prior to the sale, the prospective buyer or seller obtains a determination from the Federal Subsistence Board that the sale constitutes customary trade.

(2) No person may take fish for subsistence uses within 300 feet of any dam, fish ladder, weir, culvert or other artificial obstruction.

(3) No person may use explosives or chemicals to take fish for subsistence uses.

(4) Each person shall plainly and legibly inscribe his or her first initial, last name, and address on any fish wheel, keg, buoy, stakes attached to gill nets, and on any other unattended fishing gear which the person has employed to take fish for subsistence uses.

(5) All pots used to take fish must contain an opening on the webbing of a sidewall of the pot which has been laced, sewn, or secured together by untreated cotton twine or other natural fiber no larger than 120 thread which upon deterioration or parting of the twine produces an opening in the web with a perimeter equal to or exceeding one-half of the tunnel eye opening perimeter.

(6) Persons licensed by the State of Alaska to engage in a fisheries business may not receive for commercial purposes or barter or solicit to barter for subsistence taken salmon or their parts.

(7) Except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the taking of rainbow trout and steelhead trout is prohibited.

(8) Fish taken for subsistence use or under subsistence regulations may not be subsequently used as bait for commercial or sport fishing purposes.

(9) The use of live non-indigenous fish as bait is prohibited.

(10) Any fishing gear used to take fish for subsistence uses may not obstruct more than one-half the width of any stream. A stationary fishing device may obstruct not more than one-half the width of any stream.

(11) Kegs or buoys attached to any permitted gear may be any color but red.

(12) Bag limits authorized in §100.26 or §100.27 may not be accumulated with bag limits authorized in State seasons.

(13) Unless specified otherwise in §100.26, use of a rod and reel to take fish is permitted without a subsistence fishing permit. Bag limits applicable to the use of a rod and reel to take fish for subsistence uses shall be as follows:

(i) Where a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required by §100.26,

that permit is not required to take fish for subsistence uses with rod and reel. The bag and possession limits for taking fish for subsistence uses with a rod and reel in those areas are the same as indicated on the ADF&G permit issued for subsistence fishing with other gear types;

(ii) Where a subsistence fishing permit is not required by §100.26, the bag and possession limits for taking fish for subsistence uses with a rod and reel is the same as for taking fish under State of Alaska sport fishing regulations in those same areas.

(14) Unless restricted in §100.26, or unless restricted under the terms of a required subsistence fishing permit, gear specified in definitions in §100.26(b) are legal types of gear for subsistence fishing.

(15) Unless restricted in §100.26, or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken at any time.

(16) Gill nets used for subsistence fishing for salmon may not exceed 50 fathoms in length, unless otherwise specified by regulations for particular areas set forth in §100.26.

(17) Each fishwheel must have the first initial, last name, and address of the operator plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of the fishwheel facing midstream of the river.

(18) *Unlawful possession of subsistence finfish.* Fish or their parts taken in violation of Federal or State regulations may not be possessed, transported, given, received or bartered.

(d) *Fishery Management Area restrictions.* For detailed descriptions of Fishery Management Areas, see State of Alaska Fishing Regulations.

(1) Kotzebue-Northern Area. (i) Salmon may be taken only by gill nets, beach seines, or a rod and reel;

(ii) Fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.

(2) Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area. (i) Salmon may be taken only by gill nets, beach seines, fishwheel, or a rod and reel;

(ii) Except as provided in §100.26(e)(2), fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit. A subsistence fishing permit issued by ADF&G is required, except for use of rod and reel, as follows:

(A) Pilgrim River drainage including Salmon Lake;

(B) For net fishing in all waters from Cape Douglas to Rocky Point;

(iii) Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year.

(3) Yukon Area. (i) Salmon may be taken only by set gill nets, beach seines, fishwheels, or rod and reel;

(ii) Except as provided in §100.26(e)(3), fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit;

(iii) A subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required, except for the use of rod and reel, as follows:

(A) For the Yukon River drainage from the mouth of Hess Creek to the mouth of the Dall River;

(B) For the Yukon River drainage from the ADF&G regulatory markers placed near the upstream mouth of 22 Mile Slough upstream to the United States—Canada border;

(C) For the Tanana River drainage above the mouth of the Wood River;

(D) For whitefish and suckers in the waters listed;

(E) For the taking of pike in waters of the Tolovana River drainage upstream of its confluence with the Tanana River;

(F) For the taking of salmon in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B;

(iv) Except as otherwise provided, and except as may be provided by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, there is no closed season on fish other than salmon;

(v) Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year;

(vi) Birch Creek of the upper Yukon drainage, and waters within 500 feet of its mouth, is closed to subsistence fishing June 10 through September 10, except that whitefish and suckers may be taken by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(vii) The following drainages located north of the main Yukon River are closed to subsistence fishing:

(A) Kanuti River, upstream from a point five miles downstream of the State highway crossing;

(B) Fish Creek, upstream from the mouth of Bonanza Creek;

(C) Bonanza Creek;

(D) Jim River, including Prospect Creek and Douglas Creek;

(E) South Fork of the Koyukuk River system upstream from the mouth of Jim River;

(F) Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River system upstream from the mouth of the North Fork;

(G) North Fork of the Chandalar River system upstream from the mouth of Quartz Creek;

(viii) The main Tanana River and its adjoining sloughs are closed to subsistence fishing between the mouth of the Salcha River and the mouth of the Gerstle River, except that salmon may be taken in the area upstream of the Richardson Highway bridge to the mouth of Clearwater Creek after November 20;

(ix) Waters of the Tanana River drainage are closed to the subsistence taking of pike between the mouth of the Kantishna River and Delta River at Black Rapids on the Richardson Highway and Cathedral Rapids on the Alaska Highway, except that pike may be taken for subsistence purposes in the

Tolovana River drainage upstream from its confluence with the Tanana River;

(x) The Delta River is closed to subsistence fishing, except that salmon may be taken after November 20;

(xi) The following locations are closed to subsistence fishing:

(A) The following rivers and creeks and within 500 feet of their mouths: Delta Clearwater River (Clearwater Creek at 64° 06' N. lat., 145° 34' W. long), Richardson Clearwater Creek (Clear Creek at 64° 14' N. lat., 146° 16' W. long), Goodpaster River, Chena River, Little Chena River, Little Salcha River, Blue Creek, Big Salt River, Shaw Creek, Bear Creek, McDonald Creek, Moose Creek, Hess Creek, and Beaver Creek;

(B) Ray River and Salcha River upstream of a line between the ADF&G regulatory markers located at the mouth of the rivers;

(C) Deadman, Jan, Boleo, Birch, Lost, Harding, Craig, Fielding, Two-Mile, Quartz, and Little Harding lakes;

(D) Piledriver and Badger (Chena) sloughs;

(xii) The following waters are closed to the taking of chum salmon from August 15–December 31:

(A) Toklat River;

(B) Kantishna River from the mouth of the Toklat River to its confluence with the Tanana River;

(xiii) Salmon may be taken only by set gill nets in those locations described below after July 19:

(A) Waters of the Black River including waters within one nautical mile of its terminus;

(B) Waters of Kwikluak Pass downstream of Agmulegut and the waters of Kwemeluk Pass;

(C) Waters of Alakanuk Pass downstream from the mouth of Kuiuupak Slough;

(D) Waters of Kwiguk Pass downstream to the mouth of Kawokhawik Slough;

(E) Waters of Kawanak Pass downstream from Sea Gull Point;

(F) Waters of Apoon Pass downstream from the mouth of the Kotlik River and waters of Okwega Pass downstream from its confluence with Apoon Pass;

(G) Waters within one nautical mile seaward from any grassland bank in District 1;

(xiv) Pike may not be taken with gill nets in the waters of the Tolovana River drainage from October 15–April 14;

(xv) A commercial salmon fisherman who is registered for Districts 1, 2, or 3 may not take salmon for subsistence purposes in any other district located downstream from Old Paradise Village;

(xvi) In District 4, commercial fishermen may not take salmon for subsistence purposes during the commercial salmon fishing season by gill nets larger than 6-inch mesh after a date specified by emergency order issued between July 10–July 31;

(xvii) In Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, 5-C, and that portion of Subdistrict 5-D downstream from Long Point, no person may possess salmon taken for subsistence purposes during a commercial fishing period, unless the dorsal fin has been immediately removed from the salmon; a person may not sell or purchase salmon from which the dorsal fin has been removed;

(xviii) Subsistence fishermen taking salmon in Subdistrict 6-C shall report their salmon catches at designated ADF&G check stations by the end of each weekly fishing period; immediately after salmon have been taken, catches must be recorded on a harvest form provided by the ADF&G;

(xix) The annual possession limit for the holder of a Subdistrict 6-C subsistence salmon fishing permit is 10 king salmon and 75 chum salmon for periods through August 15, and 75 chum and coho salmon for periods after August 15;

(xx) Subsistence salmon harvest limits in Subdistrict 6-C are 750 king salmon and 5,000 chum salmon taken through August 15 and 5,200 chum and coho salmon combined taken after August 15; when either the king or chum salmon harvest limit for periods before August 16 has been taken, the subsistence salmon fishing season in Subdistrict 6-C will close; a later season will open after August 15 to allow the taking of the harvest limit for periods after August 15; if the chum salmon harvest limit has not been obtained through August 15, the remaining harvest will not be added to the chum salmon harvest level for periods after August 15;

(xxi) The annual harvest limit for the holder of a Subdistrict 6-A or 6-B subsistence salmon fishing permit is 60 chinook salmon and 500 chum salmon for the period through August 15 of a year, and 2,000 chum and coho salmon combined for the period after August 15; upon request, permits for additional salmon may be issued by the ADF&G;

(xxii) In the Kantishna River drainage, the open subsistence salmon fishing periods are seven days per week.

(4) Kuskokwim Area. (i) Salmon may only be taken by gill net, beach seine, fishwheel, or by a rod and reel, subject to the restrictions set forth in this §100.26(e)(4), except that salmon may also be taken by spear in the Holitna River drainage;

(ii) Fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit;

(iii) Each subsistence gill net operated in tributaries of the Kuskokwim River must be attached to the bank, fished substantially perpendicular to the bank and in a substantially straight line;

(iv) The aggregate length of set gill nets or drift gill nets in use by any individual for taking salmon may not exceed 50 fathoms;

(v) Rainbow trout may be taken by residents of Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Quinhagak, Eek, Kwethluk, Akiachak, and

Akiak from those non-navigable drainages tributary to the Kuskokwim River downstream from the confluence of the Kuskokwim and Holitna Rivers and from those non-navigable drainages to Kuskokwim Bay north of the community of Platinum, subject to the following restrictions:

(A) Rainbow trout may be taken only by the use of gill nets, rod and reel, or jigging through the ice;

(B) The use of gill nets for taking rainbow trout is prohibited from March 15–June 15.

(5) Bristol Bay Area. (i) Salmon and char may only be taken by rod and reel or under authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) Only one subsistence fishing permit may be issued to each household per year;

(iii) Each gill net must be staked and buoyed;

(iv) No person may operate or assist in operating subsistence salmon net gear while simultaneously operating or assisting in operating commercial salmon net gear;

(v) Salmon, herring, and capelin may only be taken by set gill nets and by a rod and reel, except that salmon may also be taken by spear in the Togiak River including its tributaries;

(vi) Subsistence fishing is not permitted within the boundaries of Katmai National Park;

(vii) Except for the western shore of the Newhalen River, waters used by salmon are closed to the subsistence taking of fish within 300 feet of a stream mouth;

(viii) Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the Naknek River drainage will be issued only through the ADF&G King Salmon office;

(ix) Subsistence fishing with nets is prohibited in the following waters and within one-fourth mile of the terminus of those waters during the period from September 1 through June 14: Lower Talarik Creek, Roadhouse Creek, Nick G. Creek, Middle Talarik Creek, Alexi Creek, Copper River, Upper Talarik Creek, Tazimina River, Kakhonak River, Pete Andrew Creek, Young's Creek, Gibraltar River, Zacker Creek, Chekok Creek, Dennis Creek, Newhalen River, Tomokok Creek, Belinda Creek;

(x) Gill nets are prohibited in that portion of the Naknek River upstream from Sovonaski;

(xi) After August 20, no person may possess coho salmon for subsistence purposes in the Togiak River Section and the Togiak River drainage unless the head has been immediately removed from the salmon. It is unlawful to purchase or sell coho salmon from which the head has been removed.

(6) Aleutian Islands Area.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 100.26

(i) Salmon may be taken by seine and gill net, with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, or by a rod and reel;

(ii) The Adak District is closed to the taking of salmon;

(iii) Salmon and char may be taken only by rod and reel or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, except that a permit is not required in the Akutan, Umnak and Adak Districts; not more than 250 salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on the subsistence fishing permit; a record of subsistence-caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit; the record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G no later than October 31.

(7) Alaska Peninsula Area. (i) Salmon may be taken by seine, gill net, gear specified on a permit issued by the ADF&G, or rod and reel;

(ii) The following waters are closed to subsistence fishing for salmon:

(A) Russell Creek and Nurse Lagoon;

(B) Trout Creek;

(C) Humbolt Creek;

(iii) Salmon and char may only be taken by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G; a record of subsistence-caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit; the record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G no later than October 31.

(8) Chignik Area. (i) Salmon may be taken by seines and gill nets, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, or by a rod and reel, except that in Chignik Lake, salmon may not be taken with purse seines;

(ii) Salmon may not be taken in the Chignik River, upstream from the ADF&G weir site or counting tower, in Black Lake, or any tributary to Black and Chignik Lakes;

(iii) Salmon and char may only be taken by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G. A record of subsistence-caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G no later than October 31;

(iv) From June 10-September 30, commercial fishing license holders may not subsistence fish for salmon.

(9) Kodiak Area. (i) Salmon may be taken 24 hours a day from January 1 through December 31 except as provided below:

(A) From June 1-September 15, salmon seine vessels may not be used to take subsistence salmon for 24 hours before, during,

and for 24 hours after any open commercial salmon fishing period;

(B) From June 1-September 15, purse seine vessels may be used to take salmon only with gill nets and no other type of salmon gear may be on board the vessel;

(C) Salmon may be taken only by gill net, seine, or by a rod and reel;

(D) Subsistence fishermen must be physically present at the net at all times the net is being fished;

(ii) The following locations are closed to the subsistence taking of salmon:

(A) All waters of Mill Bay and all those waters bounded by a line from Spruce Cape to the northernmost point of Woody Island, then to the northernmost point of Holiday Island, then to a point on Near Island opposite the Kodiak small boat harbor entrance and then to the small boat harbor entrance;

(B) All freshwater systems of Little Afognak River and Portage Creek drainage in Discoverer Bay;

(C) All water closed to commercial salmon fishing in the Barbara Cove, Chiniak Bay, Saltery Cove, Pasagshak Bay, Monashka Bay and Anton Larsen Bay, and all waters closed to commercial salmon fishing within 100 yards of the terminus of Selief Bay Creek and north and west of a line from the tip of Las Point to the tip of River Mouth Point of Afognak Bay;

(D) All waters 300 yards seaward of the terminus of Monks Creek;

(E) From August 15 through September 30, all waters 500 yards seaward of the terminus of Little Kitoi Creek;

(F) All freshwater systems of Afognak Island;

(G) All waters of Ouzinkie Harbor north of a line from 57°55'10" N. lat., 152°36' W. long. to 57°55'03" N. lat., 152°29'20" W. long.;

(iii) A subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required for taking salmon, trout and char, except by rod and reel, for subsistence purposes; a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required for taking herring and bottomfish for subsistence purposes during the commercial herring sac roe season from May 1-June 30; all subsistence fishermen shall keep a record of the number of subsistence fish taken each year; the number of subsistence fish shall be recorded on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon landing subsistence caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G by February 1 of the year following the year the permit was issued.

(10) Cook Inlet Area.

(i) Salmon may be taken only by rod and reel, or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G; only one permit may be issued to a household each year; a subsistence fishing permit holder shall record daily salmon catches on forms provided by the ADF&G;

(ii) Trout, grayling, char, and burbot may not be taken in fresh water;

(iii) All public waters on the Kenai Peninsula are closed to subsistence fishing;

(iv) Smelt may be taken only with gill nets and dip nets. Gill nets used to take smelt may not exceed 50 feet in length and two inches in mesh size;

(v) Gill nets may not be used.

(11) Prince William Sound Area. (i) Salmon and freshwater fish species may be taken only by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year;

(iii) Use of fishwheels;

(A) Fishwheels used for subsistence fishing may not be rented, leased, or otherwise used for personal gain;

(B) Subsistence fishwheels must be removed from the water at the end of the permit period;

(C) Each permittee may operate only one fishwheel at any one time;

(D) No person may set or operate a fishwheel within 75 feet of another fishwheel;

(E) No fishwheel may have more than two baskets;

(F) The permit holder must personally operate the fishwheel or dip net. A subsistence fishwheel or dip net permit may not be loaned or transferred except;

(G) A wood or metal plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, bearing the permit holder's name and address in letters and numerals at least one inch high, must be attached to each fishwheel so that the name and address are plainly visible;

(iv) Salmon may not be taken in any area closed to commercial salmon fishing unless otherwise permitted;

(v) In locations open to commercial salmon fishing and in conformance with commercial salmon fishing regulations, the annual subsistence salmon limit is as follows:

(A) 15 salmon for a household of one person;

(B) 30 salmon for a household of two persons;

(C) 10 salmon for each additional person in a household over two;

(D) No more than five king salmon may be taken per permit;

(vi) All tributaries of the Copper River and waters of the Copper River are closed to the taking of salmon;

(vii) Crosswind Lake is closed to all subsistence fishing;

(viii) Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes in the waters of the Southwestern District only as follows:

(A) Only pink salmon may be taken;

(B) Pink salmon may be taken by dipnets or by a rod and reel;

(C) Pink salmon may be taken only from May 15–September 30;

(D) Fishing periods are from May 15 until two days before the commercial opening of the Southwestern District, seven days per week; during the commercial salmon fishing season, only during open commercial salmon fishing periods; and from two days following the closure of the commercial salmon season until September 30, seven days per week;

(E) There are no bag and possession limits for this fishery;

(F) ADF&G permits may be issued only at Chenega Bay village;

(ix) Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes in the waters north of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point, only as follows:

(A) Only pink salmon may be taken;

(B) Pink salmon may be taken by dipnets or by a rod and reel;

(C) Pink salmon may be taken only from May 15–September 30;

(D) Fishing periods are from May 15 until two days before the commercial opening of the Southwestern District, seven days per week; during the commercial salmon fishing season, only during open commercial salmon fishing periods; and from two days following the closure of the commercial salmon season until September 30, seven days per week;

(E) Reserved.

(F) There are no bag and possession limits for this fishery;

(G) ADF&G permits may be issued only at Tatitlek village;

(12) Yakutat Area. (i) Salmon, trout, and char may be taken only by rod and reel or under authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) Salmon, trout, or char taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon are legally taken and possessed for subsistence purposes; the holder of a subsistence salmon permit must report any salmon, trout, or char taken in this manner on his or her permit calendar;

(iii) Subsistence fishermen must remove the dorsal fin from subsistence-caught salmon when taken.

(13) Southeastern Alaska Area. (i) Salmon, trout, char and herring spawn on kelp may be taken only by rod and reel or under authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) No person may possess subsistence-taken and sport-taken salmon on the same day;

(iii) Salmon, trout or char taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of an ADF&G subsistence permit for salmon are legally taken and possessed for subsistence purposes; the holder of a subsistence salmon permit must report any salmon, trout, or char taken in this manner on his or her permit calendar;

(iv) Subsistence fishermen shall immediately remove the dorsal fin of all salmon when taken.

[60 FR 31588, June 15, 1995]

§100.27 Subsistence taking of shellfish.

(a) Regulations in this section apply to subsistence taking of dungeness crab, king crab, tanner crab, shrimp, clams, abalone, and other shellfish or their parts.

(b) Shellfish may be taken for subsistence uses at any time in any area of the public lands by any method unless restricted by the subsistence fishing regulations of §100.26 or this section.

(c) *Methods, means, and general restrictions.* (1) The bag limit specified herein for a subsistence season for a species and the State bag limit set for a State season for the same species are not cumulative. This means that a person or designated group who has taken the bag limit for a particular species under a subsistence season specified herein may not after that, take any additional shellfish of that species under any other bag limit specified for a State season.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in this section, gear as specified in the definitions of §100.26 is legal for subsistence taking of shellfish.

(3) It is prohibited to buy or sell subsistence-taken shellfish, their parts, or their eggs, unless otherwise specified.

(4) The use of explosives and chemicals is prohibited, except that chemical baits or lures may be used to attract shellfish.

(5) Each subsistence fisherman shall plainly and legibly inscribe their first initial, last name and address on a keg or buoy attached to unattended subsistence fishing gear. Subsistence fishing gear may not display a permanent ADF&G vessel license number. The keg or buoy may be any color except red.

(6) A side wall of all subsistence shellfish pots must contain an opening with a perimeter equal to or exceeding one-half of the tunnel eye opening perimeter. The opening must be laced, sewn, or secured together by untreated cotton twine or other natural fiber no larger than 120 thread. Dungeness crab and shrimp pots may have the pot lid tiedown straps secured to the pot at

one end by untreated cotton twine no larger than 120 thread, as a substitute for the above requirement.

(7) No person may mutilate or otherwise disfigure a crab in any manner which would prevent determination of the minimum size restrictions until the crab has been processed or prepared for consumption.

(8) In addition to the marking requirements in paragraph (c)(5) of this section, kegs or buoys attached to subsistence crab pots must also be inscribed with the name or U.S. Coast Guard number of the vessel used to operate the pots.

(9) No more than five pots per person and 10 pots per vessel may be used to take crab, except as specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(10) In the subsistence taking of shrimp in the Glacier Bay National Preserve, no person may use more than 10 pots, and no more than 20 pots may be operated from a vessel. In the subsistence taking of shellfish other than shrimp in the Glacier Bay National Preserve, no person may operate more than five pots of any type, and no more than 10 pots of any type may be operated from a vessel.

(d) *Subsistence take by commercial vessels.* No fishing vessel which is commercially licensed and registered for shrimp pot, shrimp trawl, king crab, tanner crab, or dungeness crab fishing may be used for subsistence take during the period starting 14 days before an opening until 14 days after the closure of a respective open season in the area or areas for which the vessel is registered.

(e) *Unlawful possession of subsistence shellfish.* Shellfish or their parts taken in violation of Federal or State regulations may not be possessed, transported, given, received or bartered.

(f) *Subsistence shellfish areas and pertinent restrictions*—(1) *Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area.* Shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes in the Glacier Bay National Preserve only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit.

(2) *Cook Inlet Area.* All waters within the boundaries of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge are closed to the taking of shellfish for subsistence purposes.

(3) *Kodiak Area.* (i) Shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the ADF&G before subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section or subsection. The permit shall specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish. No more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel;

(iii) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 male dungeness crab per person;

(iv) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The daily bag and possession limit is six male crab per person;

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period shall have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open;

(C) No more than five crab pots may be used to take king crab; each pot can be no more than 75 cubic feet in capacity;

(D) King crab may be taken only from June 1–January 31, except that the subsistence taking of king crab is prohibited in waters 25 fathoms or greater in depth during the period 14 days before and 14 days after open commercial fishing seasons for red king crab, blue king crab, or tanner crab in the location;

(E) The waters of the Pacific Ocean enclosed by the boundaries of Womans Bay, Gibson Cove, and an area defined by a line ½ mile on either side of the mouth of the Karluk River, and extending seaward 3,000 feet, and all waters within 1,500 feet seaward of the shoreline of Afognak Island are closed to the harvest of king crab except by Federally-qualified subsistence users;

(v) In the subsistence taking of tanner crab:

(A) No more than five crab pots may be used to take tanner crab;

(B) From July 15–February 10, the subsistence taking of tanner crab is prohibited in waters 25 fathoms or greater in depth, unless the commercial tanner crab fishing season is open in the location;

(C) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 male crab per person.

(4) *Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Area.* (i) Shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the ADF&G prior to subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section, or subsection; the permit shall specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish; no more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel;

(iii) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 male dungeness crab per person;

(iv) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The daily bag and possession limit is six male crab per person;

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period shall have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open;

(C) Crab may be taken only from June 1–January 31;

(v) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 male tanner crab per person.

(5) *Bering Sea Area.* (i) In waters South of 60° North latitude, shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) In that portion of the area north of the latitude of Cape Newenham, shellfish may only be taken by shovel, jigging gear, pots and ring net;

(iii) The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the ADF&G prior to subsistence shrimp fishing during a

closed commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section or subsection; the permit shall specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish; no more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel;

(iv) In waters south of 60° N. lat., the daily bag and possession limit is 12 male dungeness crab per person;

(v) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) In waters south of 60° N. lat., the daily bag and possession limit is six male crab per person;

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period shall have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open;

(C) In waters south of 60° N. lat., crab may be taken only from June 1-January 31;

(vi) In waters south of 60° N. lat., the daily bag and possession limit is 12 male tanner crab.

[61 FR 39751, July 30, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 39751, July 30, 1996, §100.27 was added, effective Jan. 1, 1997 through Dec. 31, 1997. For the convenience of the user, the text in effect through Dec. 31, 1996 is set forth as follows:

§ 100.27 Subsistence taking of shellfish.

(a) Regulations in §100.27 apply to subsistence taking of dungeness crab, king crab, tanner crab, shrimp, clams, abalone, and other shellfish or their parts.

(b) Shellfish may be taken for subsistence uses at any time in any area of the public lands by any method unless restricted by the subsistence fishing regulations of §100.26 or §100.27.

(c) *Methods, means, and general restrictions.*

(1) The bag limit specified in this section for a subsistence season for a species and the State bag limit set for a State season for the same species are not cumulative. This means that a person or designated group who has taken the bag limit for a particular species under a subsistence season specified in this section may not after that, take any additional shellfish of that species under any other bag limit specified for a State season.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in §100.27, gear as specified in the definitions of §100.26 is legal for subsistence taking of shellfish.

(3) It is prohibited to buy or sell subsistence-taken shellfish, their parts, or their eggs, unless otherwise specified.

(4) The use of explosives and chemicals is prohibited, except that chemical baits or lures may be used to attract shellfish.

(5) Each subsistence fisherman shall plainly and legibly inscribe their first initial, last name and address on a keg or buoy attached to unattended subsistence fishing gear. Subsistence fishing gear may not display a permanent ADF&G vessel license number. The keg or buoy may be any color except red.

(6) A side wall of all subsistence shellfish pots must contain an opening with a perimeter equal to or exceeding one-half of the tunnel eye opening perimeter. The opening must be laced, sewn, or secured together by untreated cotton twine or other natural fiber no larger than 120 thread. Dungeness crab and shrimp pots may have the pot lid tie-down straps secured to the pot at one end by untreated cotton twine no larger than 120 thread, as a substitute for the above requirement.

(7) No person may mutilate or otherwise disfigure a crab in any manner which would prevent determination of the minimum size restrictions until the crab has been processed or prepared for consumption.

(8) In addition to the marking requirements in §100.27(c)(5), kegs or buoys attached to subsistence crab pots must also be inscribed with the name or U.S. Coast Guard number of the vessel used to operate the pots.

(9) No more than five pots per person and 10 pots per vessel may be used to take crab, except as specified in §100.27(f).

(10) In the subsistence taking of shrimp in the Glacier Bay National Preserve, no person may use more than 10 pots, and no more than 20 pots may be operated from a vessel. In the subsistence taking of shellfish other than shrimp in the Glacier Bay National Preserve, no person may operate more than five pots of any type, and no more than 10 pots of any type may be operated from a vessel.

(d) *Subsistence take by commercial vessels.* No fishing vessel which is commercially licensed and registered for shrimp pot, shrimp trawl, king crab, tanner crab, or dungeness crab fishing may be used for subsistence take during the period starting 14 days before an opening until 14 days after the closure of a respective open season in the area or areas for which the vessel is registered.

(e) *Unlawful possession of subsistence shellfish.* Shellfish or their parts taken in violation of Federal or State regulations may not be possessed, transported, given, received or bartered.

(f) *Subsistence shellfish areas and pertinent restrictions.*

(1) Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area. Shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes in the Glacier Bay National Preserve only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit.

§ 100.27

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–96 Edition)

(2) Cook Inlet Area. All waters within the boundaries of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge are closed to the taking of shellfish for subsistence purposes.

(3) Kodiak Area. (i) Shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the ADF&G before subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section or subsection. The permit shall specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish. No more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel;

(iii) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 male dungeness crab per person;

(iv) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The daily bag and possession limit is six male crab per person;

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period shall have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open;

(C) No more than five crab pots may be used to take king crab; each pot can be no more than 75 cubic feet in capacity;

(D) King crab may be taken only from June 1-January 31, except that the subsistence taking of king crab is prohibited in waters 25 fathoms or greater in depth during the period 14 days before and 14 days after open commercial fishing seasons for red king crab, blue king crab, or tanner crab in the location;

(E) The waters of the Pacific Ocean enclosed by the boundaries of Womans Bay, Gibson Cove, and an area defined by a line ½ mile on either side of the mouth of the Karluk River, and extending seaward 3,000 feet, and all waters within 1,500 feet seaward of the shoreline of Afognak Island are closed to the harvest of king crab except by Federally-qualified subsistence users;

(v) In the subsistence taking of tanner crab:

(A) No more than five crab pots may be used to take tanner crab;

(B) From July 15-February 10, the subsistence taking of tanner crab is prohibited in waters 25 fathoms or greater in depth, unless the commercial tanner crab fishing season is open in the location;

(C) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 male crab per person.

(4) Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Area. (i) Shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the ADF&G prior to subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section, or subsection; the permit shall specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish; no more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel;

(iii) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 male dungeness crab per person;

(iv) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The daily bag and possession limit is six male crab per person;

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period shall have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open;

(C) Crab may be taken only from June 1-January 31;

(v) The daily bag and possession limit is 12 male tanner crab per person.

(5) Bering Sea Area. (i) In waters South of 60° North latitude, shellfish may be taken for subsistence purposes only under the authority of a subsistence shellfish fishing permit issued by the ADF&G;

(ii) In that portion of the area north of the latitude of Cape Newenham, shellfish may only be taken by shovel, jigging gear, pots and ring net;

(iii) The operator of a commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel must obtain a subsistence fishing permit from the ADF&G prior to subsistence shrimp fishing during a closed commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section or subsection; the permit shall specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish; no more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel;

(iv) In waters south of 60° N. lat., the daily bag and possession limit is 12 male dungeness crab per person;

(v) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) In waters south of 60° N. lat., the daily bag and possession limit is six male crab per person;

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a two-week period shall have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open;

(C) In waters south of 60° N. lat., crab may be taken only from June 1-January 31;

(vi) In waters south of 60° N. lat., the daily bag and possession limit is 12 male tanner crab.

[60 FR 31593, June 15, 1995]

PARTS 101-199 [RESERVED]